

A
H I S T O R Y
OF THE
INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL, AUXILIARY LANGUAGE,

- E S P E R A N T O -
IN NEW ZEALAND.

(During the Period 1904 - 1963).

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New Zealand Esperanto Association, Incorporated,
Wellington, New Zealand.

1973.

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C O N T E N T S.

	<u>Pages</u>
Preface	3 and 4
Acknowledgements and References	5
List of Organisations Mentioned	6 and 7
Dedication	8
Periods:- 1904 - 1909	9 - 17
1910 - 1913	18 - 23
1914 - 1918 (World War I)	23 - 29
1919 - 1928	29 - 43
1929 - 1933	44 - 76
1934 - 1939	76 - 113
1940 - 1945 (World War II)	113 - 138
1946 - 1950	138 - 167
1951 - 1955	167 - 204
1956 - 1958	205 - 229
1959	229 - 242
1960	242 - 253
1961	253 - 264
1962	265 - 279
1963	279 - 297
 Appendices:-	
A. List of New Zealand Esperanto Clubs, Officials, etc., 1963:	301 - 302
B. New Zealand Esperanto Congresses, etc.	303 - 315
C. New Zealand Representation at the Universal Congresses of Esperanto (1905 - 1963)	316 - 317
D. Record of Delegates of the Universal Esperanto Association, (1909 - 1946)	318 - 326
E. Adresaro de Nov-Zelandaj Esperantistoj (Compiled by the First N.Z.E.A., 1910-11).	327 - 332



Preface.

The International, Auxiliary Language, Esperanto, was introduced to the people of the world in 1887, and, as can easily be understood, its progress without finance during the first few years was slow.

In 1892, the first Esperanto Society, "Espero," was formed in Leningrad (then St. Petersburg); in 1898, the French Esperanto Society for the Propagation of Esperanto was founded; and the Spanish Society for the Propagation of Esperanto, and the British Esperanto Association, were established in 1903.

Since 1905, International Congresses of Esperanto have been held annually in various European and American cities, the war years excepted; and in 1908, the Universal Esperanto Association (U.E.A.), with headquarters at Geneva, came into being.

By 1914, 1574 Esperanto clubs, societies, etc., had been registered in 24 countries. These organisations were actively engaged in the dissemination of the International Language.

In 1962, the roll of the New Zealand Esperanto Association (N.Z.E.A.) - the last roll published - contained the names of 407 financial members resident in 94 localities in this country; there were 27 clubs, etc., functioning; and the Zamenhof tongue was taught to classes with a total of about 1000 children in 22 State schools, and to one class in the Teachers' Training College, Auckland.

In 1963, the U.E.A. had members in 84 countries - 396 in New Zealand. The Association's delegate system consisted of 24 Chief Delegates and 3197 Delegates in 64 countries - 30 Delegates held office in New Zealand.

.....

Preface (continued).

All ascertainable facts, important and unimportant, relating to the Esperanto movement in New Zealand, have been included in these notes. The final result may be regarded as a reference book in narrative form, rather than a summary of cold statistics supported by tables, or a notation of the years commencing with 1904 together with details of what occurred in each. To abler pens than mine, the task of reducing the density of the text would, undoubtedly, be an easier one; my policy has been to include, not to exclude or discard.

The facts presented have been gleaned from various publications, etc., listed separately and to which my sincere thanks and indebtedness are humbly extended. The information received from these sources forms, of course, the basis of the work. Quotations - adverse and otherwise - from the Press included herein have been selected from excerpts of newspapers, etc., in my possession and collected since 1918. It will be noticeable that the movement met very little real antagonism from the Press during the last twenty years. Conversely, considerable helpful publicity has been, and is being given "Our Cause" by numerous newspapers and periodicals in New Zealand, foremost now among the latter being, perhaps, "Junior Digest."

In 1964, however, some editors still retain a "curtain" built around their journals, through which Esperantists can rarely penetrate; and it will be widely agreed that through their attitude adopted towards Esperanto, the Press - and the churches - display very little concern with the direct advancement of international understanding, goodwill and peace, or with the betterment of mankind in a globular sense, by means of an International Language.

Vivu Esperanto!

Wm. H. King.

Auckland, N.Z.,

May 31, 1964.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND REFERENCES

To ---

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"La Suda Kruco," 1920 - 1934.

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"New Zealand Esperantist," (N.Z.E.A.) 1944 - 1963.

The Auckland Esperanto Society (Original),
Protocol, 1904 - 1928.

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Protocol, 1913 - 1917.

The New Zealand Esperanto Association:
First N.Z.E.A., Early Correspondence, 1904 - 1905.
" " Protocol, 1910 - 1915.
Second N.Z.E.A., Protocol, 1929 - 1963.

The Esperanto Clubs of Karori, Palmerston North and Tauranga:
Resumé of activities.

All Contributors to "La Nov-Zelanda Leter-Skribisto,"
Articles, 1934 - 1963.

Messrs. L.E. Dust, Bertram Potts, James T. Allan, C.J. Adcock,
C.W. Brandon, Nelson Hill, C.R.S. Barrett, S.G. Hoskins,
A.G. Wiltshire, H.E. Facer, R.J. Clarkson, William Mills,
E.R. Dearnley; and Mesdames Mary Richardson, Margaret
Morrison, Laurel Armstrong (nee Morrison) and Morva Efford,
for special or general assistance.

Numerous New Zealand Esperantists for information, friendly
advice, interest and encouragement.

The international review, "Esperanto" and the U.E.A.
Year Book, 1963.

The Universal Esperanto Association's Central Office,
Rotterdam, for information relating to the U.E.A.
delegate system in New Zealand.

LIST OF ORGANISATIONS MENTIONED IN "THE HISTORY."

Overseas.

- B.E.A. British Esperanto-Association, London, England (1904---
C.E.D. Centre of Exploration and Documentation (U.E.A.),
London, England.
I.E.L. International Esperantists' League, London, England.
(1940--1947). (Amalgamated with U.E.A.).
U.E.A. Universala Esperanto-Asocio, Geneva, later London
and Rotterdam. (1908---

New Zealand.

- A.E.S. Auckland Esperanto Society, (28/7/1909--23); and (1929--
Formerly the New Zealand Esperanto Society, (N.Z.E.S.),
5/12/1904--27/7/1909), and
the Auckland Esperanto-Association (Ak.E.A.),
(1926--28).

B.E.C. Brooklyn Esperanto Club (1948--?).
Bry. E.C. Bryndwyr Esperanto Club (1937--?).
C.E.C. Cambridge Esperanto Club (1951--?).
C.E.S. Christchurch Esperanto Society (20/2/1906--
C-A.E.C. Clyde-Alexandra Esperanto Club (1961--
Drl.E.C. Dargaville Esperanto Group/Club (1911--?);
(1914--?); (1923--?); (1963--
Dn. E.C. Dunedin Esperanto Club/Group/Club (1906--?);
(1958--?); (1963--
G.E.C. Gisborne Esperanto Club (20/8/1909); (1914--?); (1955--
G.E.G. Greenhithe Esperanto Group (1960--?).
Hn. E.C. Hamilton Esperanto Club/Group/Society (1928--37);
(1946--56); (1962--
Hs. E.C. Hastings Esperanto Group/Club (1911--?);
(1914--?); (1956--61).
Hw. E.C. Hawera Esperanto Society (1961---
H.V.E.S. Hutt Valley Esperanto Society (1937--48).
I.E.C. Invercargill Esperanto Club (1956--
formerly the Southland Esperanto Society
(S.E.S.), (1/6/1906--?).
I.S.S.E.C. Invercargill Secondary Schools Esperanto Club (1962--?).
I.S.E.G. Invercargill Scouts' Esperanto Group (1960--?).
-- Invercargill W.F.A. Esperanto Course (1962).
K-M.E.C. Kapi-Mana Esperanto Club (1963--
K.E.S. Karori Esperanto Society (1939--46).
Kh.E.S. Khandallah Esperanto Society (1945--?).
L.E.C. Leigh Esperanto Club (1948--53).
L.E.G. Levin Esperanto Group/Club (1959--
L.H.E.C. Lower Hutt Esperanto Group/Club (1959--
Mb.E.C. Martinborough Esperanto Club (1961--?).
Ms.E.C. Masterton Esperanto Club (1926--46).
Mil.E.C. Milton Esperanto Club (1908--1910).
Mr.E.C. Miramar Esperanto Society (1938--1950); (1960--
M-A.E.G. Mount Albert Esperanto Group (1960--?).

Organisations (contd.)

N.E.C.	Nelson Esperanto Club (1960--62).
N.L.E.C.	New Lynn Esperanto Club (1963--
N.P.E.C.	New Plymouth Esperanto Group/Club (?--1953); (1958--
N.Z.E.A.	New Zealand Esperanto Association, Auckland, (1/2/1910--6/4/1915).
"	New Zealand Esperanto Association, Wellington, (resuscitated 26/1/1929--
C.S.E.C.	New Zealand Education Department's Correspondence School's Esperanto Club (1947--?).
N.Z.E.S.A.	New Zealand Esperanto Scientific Association (1961--
N.Z.T.E.A.	New Zealand Teachers' Esperanto Association (1960--
N.E.G.	Northcote Evening Esperanto Group (1958--
O.E.C.	Ohakune Esperanto Club (1939--40); (1946--?).
P.E.G.	Papakura Esperanto Group (1911--?).
P.E.C.	Papatoetoe Esperanto Group/Club (1956--?); (1960--?).
P.N.E.C.	Palmerston North Esperanto Class/Club (1923--?); (1934--
P.S.E.C.	Palmerston South Esperanto Club (1936--?).
---	Rondoĵ (Circles)--
	Auckland: Esperantista, Amika (1952--
	Tauranga: Esperantista, (1952--
	Wellington: Esperantista, Kultura (1940--48).
S.E.S.	Southland (Invercargill) Esperanto Society (1/6/1906--?).
S.B.E.C.	Southland (Invercargill) Boys' High School Esperanto Club (1960--
T.E.C.	Takapuna Esperanto Club (1963--
T.W.E.G.	Takapuna Women's Morning Esperanto Group (1962--
Tg.E.C.	Tauranga Esperanto Club (1950--
T.A.E.C.	Te Awamutu Esperanto Club (1948--?).
Tu.E.C.	Timaru Esperanto Club (1945--?); (1956--
Tr.E.C.	Trentham Esperanto Club (1956--
U.N.A.N.Z.	United Nations Association of New Zealand, Wellington.
Wte.E.C.	Waimate Esperanto Club (1936--40).
Wu.E.C.	Waiouru Esperanto Group/Club (1963--
Wta.E.C.	Waitamata Esperanto Club (1957--?).
Wg.E.C.	Wanganui Esperanto Club (1911--?); (1934--
Wn.E.S.	Wellington Esperanto Club/Society (1906--?); (1909--?); (1913--?); (1927--
Wr.E.C.	Whangarei Esperanto Club (1909--?); (1921--25); (1935--44); (1961--
W.E.A.	Workers' Educational Association, with Branches throughout New Zealand.

TO THE MEMORY
OF
L. L. ZAMENHOF
(1859--1917)
AND OF THE COUNTLESS
NEW ZEALAND ESPERANTISTS,
WHO
ASSISTED "THE CAUSE"
SINCE 1904.

1904 - 1909

ALTHOUGH the genius, Dr. L.L. Zamenhof, of Warsaw, Poland, had published his first grammar book entitled, "International Language" in 1887, it was in 1904 that the first signs of 'the new language' appeared in New Zealand. Early pioneer Esperantists have stated that favourable articles published in the widely read monthly, "The Review of Reviews," a publication owned by an Esperantist, the late W.J. Stead*, brought the first details of Esperanto to New Zealand and influenced a number of its readers in various localities and walks of life to take up the study of the language. By this means, these New Zealand enthusiasts -- later to be known as 'pioneers' -- were convinced of the outstanding merits of the then new International Language of Dr. Esperanto (the pseudonym of Dr. Zamenhof), and of its future value to mankind.

Among the first group of students and adherents of Esperanto in New Zealand was Mr. Roland W. St. Clair, who conducted a business at 23 Queen Street, Auckland. Throughout 1904 and several following years, Mr. St. Clair published informative articles concerning Esperanto in "The Australian Accountant," "The Voice" (the official organ of the New Zealand Accountants' and Auditors' Association), and in various friendly New Zealand newspapers and periodicals, as widely apart as "The Otago Witness" at Dunedin, "The Wanganui Chronicle" and "The Auckland Star." These articles focussed public attention and brought forth a spate of enquiries about 'the new language', also for relative textbooks, dictionaries, literature, etc., from numerous places in "The Colony", as well as from Australia. Some of the enquiries were written in remarkably good Esperanto style, according to present day standards, and emanated from persons who later devoted considerable time and thought (and probably money) to further the spread of the International Language in this country. It is a notable fact that some of those who were attracted to Esperanto in 1904 and 1905, remained faithful to the ideals of the Zamenhofan tongue during the remainder of their life time, extending, in some cases, over the following fifty years.

By his early devotion, however, Mr. St. Clair was directly responsible for considerably increasing the number of Esperanto students in New Zealand, thus paving the way to the formation of clubs, groups, etc., in a number of districts. His diligence and activities were greatly appreciated, so much so that, at a meeting of the New Zealand Esperanto Society held on August 15, 1907, Mr. St. Clair was publicly thanked and acclaimed as "the pioneer of Esperanto in New Zealand."

In 1904, Mr. E. Young (Esperantist No. 9639), of Westport, Mr. James Hampton (Esp. No. 10533), a Christchurch business-man, and Mr. J.L. Field (Esp. No. 10544), headmaster of the Balfour School, near Invercargill, also actively propagated and worked for the spread of Esperanto; but it was Mr. St. Clair who, at Auckland, took the initial step to establish there the first club or society in New Zealand -- one year after the founding of the British Esperanto Association.

On November 23, 1904, Mr. St. Clair circulated an invitation to attend a public meeting convened for ten days later; and after being generously advertised in both the local papers ("The Auckland Star" and "The New Zealand Herald"), the meeting was duly held in accordance with the advertised announcement:-

* An active, fervent supporter, who lost his life in the "Titanic" ship-wreck in the Atlantic on April 4, 1912.

"ESPERANTO."The International Language.

"All interested in Esperanto are invited to attend a Meeting in the Chamber of Commerce on MONDAY, 5th December, 1904, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of forming a New Zealand Society.

The Meeting will be held under the auspices of the New Zealand Accountants' and Auditors' Association, whose president,

ALEX STUART RUSSELL, ESQ.,
will occupy the chair.

"ORDER OF BUSINESS:

"Address by Mr. R.W. St. Clair.
Formation of Society.

"Knowledge of Esperanto will prove of great value to all and especially to commercial and scholarly men, merchants, authors, musicians, stamp collectors, scientists, collegians, and persons of the leisured class etc., etc.

CAN BE LEARNED IN A WEEK."

The newspaper and other publicity attracted seventeen persons to the inaugural meeting, and their names were recorded as hereunder:-

Mrs. Hawker-Wilson, Mrs. Skeates, Miss J.D. Grant, B.A.,
Miss (Dr) Frost, Messrs. M.S. Aldis, J.B. Berry, G.A. Crouch,
L.J. Bagnall, W. Gorrie, C. Hawker-Wilson, S.E. Hughes, H.H. Hunt,
Chas. H. Parker, A.S. Russell, R.W. St. Clair, J.E. Skeates and
H.E. Tremain.

In an interesting paper, supported by numerous references, Mr. St. Clair explained to the audience the origin, ideals and the composition of Esperanto, also its literature, advantages and future potentiality. "Easily learned in spare moments," he said, "it is a language the acquisition of which is a life-long utility." Mr. St. Clair's encomium simply stated: "Esperanto is a modern miracle, nothing less."

The results of the meeting were subsequently published in the local papers; and the following report also appeared in "The Voice", at Auckland, on December 10, 1904:-

"N.Z. Esperanto Society.

"A public meeting was held last Monday evening (5.12.1904), for the purpose of forming a N.Z. Esperanto Society. There was a moderate attendance. The meeting was under the auspices of the N.Z. Accountants' and Auditors' Association whose president, Mr. Alex S. Russell, occupied the chair. A paper on Esperanto was read by Mr. R.W. St. Clair; and a large quantity of literature in that language was submitted for perusal. After some informative discussion, the names of those present were enrolled as adherents and it was unanimously resolved: that there be formed in and for the Colony of New Zealand a Society for the purpose of popularising a knowledge of the International Language, Esperanto, to be for the present known as The New Zealand Esperanto Society. A provisional committee was selected consisting of Mrs. Hawker-Wilson, Messrs M.S. Aldis, L.L.D., L.J. Bagnall, S.E. Hughes, Horace H. Hunt, Alex S.

Russell and R.W. St. Clair. To the provisional committee was entrusted the preparation of the rules, and the policy of the Society in the immediate future."

The above would, undoubtedly, be the first report of an Esperantists' meeting ever to be published in this country. Incidentally, it will be noticed that the attendance comprised four ladies, one with the degree of B.A. and another with that of M.D., and thirteen gentlemen. The present members of the Auckland Esperanto Society have good reason to be proud of their membership in the first Esperanto organisation in New Zealand; and we all must be thankful to the Society's foundation officers and members who persistently and faithfully continued the work, often under scorn, in the interests of Esperanto throughout the past 59 years. Because of the tremendous volume of pioneer labour undertaken by a long line of Esperantist men and women during the past several decades, Esperanto is now firmly established in this country; and we, who follow on in their footsteps and "carry the torch," have great pleasure and satisfaction in the realisation that today Esperanto is a success and is constantly spreading throughout New Zealand, and the world, and that nothing, apart perhaps from hostile nuclear power, can halt the progress of this living and ever extending language, now well past the maturity stage and functioning world-wide.

At a "special general meeting" of the New Zealand Esperanto Society held on December 21, 1904, the provisional committee submitted proposed rules which, according to the N.Z.E.S. minutes, were adopted after some discussion. The rules divided the membership into two classes --

- (a) Adherents, comprising ordinary honorary members and life members, and
- (b) Examinees, comprising matriculates, graduates (Gr. Esp.) and graduates with honours (Gr. Esp. Hons.).

The subscription was 10s.6d. for honorary members and 5s. for all others. Provision was made for the institution of a "Home Study Graduation Course," and the Society decided to observe the birthday of Dr. Zamenhof, the inventor of the language, as "Esperanto Day."

The subscription was, however, "brought within reach of all" on May 28, 1906, when it was reduced to 2s.6d. yearly, with a commutation rate for pupils at colleges, etc., joining in groups of ten.

On March 2, 1905, the New Zealand Esperanto Society held an "ordinary general meeting" and thereat unanimously appointed Mr. Alex. Stuart Russell president of the Society and Mr. R.W. St. Clair as its Registrar (Secretary). It was also unanimously resolved "that Messrs A.S. Russell, L.J. Bagnall, S.E. Hughes, Horace H. Hunt, H.W. Wilding and Ronald W. St. Clair be appointed to interview the Premier, the Rt. Hon. Richard John Seddon, during his stay in Auckland for the purpose of representing the importance of immediately taking steps to place the new Scientific, International, Key Language, Esperanto, on the syllabus of the State schools of the Colony, and also making it a Faculty in the University of New Zealand."

Under the heading of "General", the minutes of the meeting stated: "The Registrar placed on the table literature of various kinds, suitable for the purpose of study or propaganda. Pictorial postcards of quaint foreign design, or illustrative of the life and customs of foreign parts, were passed around for inspection and perusal. Some of the letters from Russia gave indication of the desire of educated persons in that perturbed Empire, for information as to the prospects before them should they decide to come to New Zealand. Among the questions from Russia were these: What is the position of women in New Zealand and what offices are obtainable by them?

In conformity with the decision of the Society, a deputation of three -

Messrs R.W. St. Clair, H.H. Hunt and S.E. Hughes -- called on the Premier and Minister of Education (the Rt. Hon. R.J. Seddon), at Auckland on March 13, 1905, to discuss the national instruction of Esperanto. The Prime Minister promised to send the request to the Education Department. Consequently, letters passed between the latter and the New Zealand Esperanto Society, but the Inspector-General of Schools "was not able to hope that Esperanto would be introduced on the syllabus." However, to ameliorate this disappointment, Esperanto lessons appeared in 1906 in "The Otago Witness" and "The New Zealand Truth," these journals being the first of the Colony's Press to arrange such tuition.

New Zealand Esperantists were represented by Mr. R.W. St. Clair at the first Universal Congress of Esperanto, held at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, in August 1905. The historic meeting was attended by 688 Esperantists from 20 countries and proved the efficacy of the International Language. On his return, Mr. St. Clair reported to the N.Z.E.S. that he had "had the good fortune to attend the Congress at Boulogne on 5/8 August, 1905, where he had pressed hands with Dr. Zamenhof and other Esperantist celebrities;" and that while in London, he "also met several officers, notably Dr. John Pollen, J.C. O'Connor, Achille Motteau, H.B. Mudie, Miss Lawrence, and others." Two years later, in a similar capacity, Mr. St. Clair attended the 3rd Universal Congress which took place in Cambridge, England, during August, 1907, and which attracted 1317 Esperantists from 35 countries of the five continents.

The first annual general meeting of the N.Z.E.S. was held in the Y.M.C.A. Building, Auckland, on May 28, 1906. The annual report covering the period of eighteen months' activities, mentioned the handling of extensive correspondence, the dissemination of much literature, attention to enquiries from persons in foreign countries desiring to emigrate to New Zealand, correspondence with the Education Department and the interview with the Rt. Hon. the Premier (The Hon. J.G. Ward) as to the inclusion of Esperanto on the syllabus of State schools, the attendance of the Registrar (Secretary) at the Universal Congress at Boulogne-sur-Mer during the previous August, the large world-growth of Esperanto, and the formation of clubs in other parts of New Zealand, notably at Christchurch. The Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, an interesting document as presented, was as follows:-

"NEW ZEALAND ESPERANTO SOCIETY."

"The Hon. Registrar in A/c with the Society.
Discharge.

"1904

Dec 1	To advts meeting "Star"		8 0.
	do do "Herald"	£1 5 0	
	do scatter ads. do	6 0	
	Slips of same do	3 6	
		<u>1 14 6</u>	
	Less discount	5 0	1 9 6
"Dec 5	Hall hire, Ch. of Commerce		12 6
21	Room-hire, Jarretts	6 0	

"1905

Jan 16	do do	4 6	10 6
10	Note-paper & Receipt book J.B. Berry		1 0 0
Mar 2	Room-rent, Y.M.C.A.		<u>7 6</u>
			£4 8 0

Charge.

By subscriptions per Receipt

book, 13 @ 5/-

£3 5 0

profit on sale of literature

1 3 0

4 8 0£4 8 0

"E. & O.E.

"Auckland, 12th May, 1906

"Roland St. Clair, Hon. Reg."

An election of office-bearers resulted: President, Mr. Ronald W. St. Clair; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Horace H. Hunt, Maurice R. Keesing, J.E. Skeates and T.L. Stevens; Council Members, Mrs. J.E. Skeates, Miss J.D. Grant, B.A., Miss S.C. Stewart and Mr. J.S. Russell; Registrar (Secretary), Mr. T.L. Stevens.

Approximately fourteen months after the formation of the N.Z.E.S. at Auckland, Messrs. James Hampton and Cedric White of Christchurch, convened a public meeting at the Normal School in their city on February 20, 1906; and, following an address by Mr. Hampton, it was decided to establish the first Esperanto organisation in the South Island, namely, the Esperanto Society of Christchurch. Mr. Hampton was elected its first president and Mr. O'Brian Hoare, Mr. Cedric F. White and the Rabbi Amber J. Bernstein, vice-presidents; Mr. J.A. Clarke, honorary secretary; Mr. T. Newburgh, honorary treasurer; Mrs. Ada Chapman-Taylor, honorary librarian; and Messrs. E.D. Bernstein, C.J. Whittaker, R.W. Eastwood and Prof. A.W. Bickerton, committee members; and the Society quickly enrolled about 100 members of both sexes and located throughout "the Colony". With regular meetings of local members each Thursday this Society was the first Esperantist organisation in New Zealand to affiliate with the British Esperanto Association -- in June 1906.

In view of the strength and widespread membership, the geographical position of the city and the then forthcoming International Exhibition, the Christchurch officials at that time gave some consideration to the question of renaming their Society and assuming the functions of a national body. This and other matters were represented by Mr. White in an interesting letter to Mr. St. Clair, the second president of the New Zealand Esperanto Society at Auckland, dated March 14, 1906:-

"265 Cashel Street,
CHRISTCHURCH,
March 14, 1906.

"Mr. Roland St. Clair,
Box 50 P.O.,
AUCKLAND.

"Dear Sir,

"Was very pleased indeed to receive your kind letter of March 6th, though I must confess disappointed that you had not time to write in Esperanto.

"Your kind offer to lend us printed matter is much appreciated and I should be glad if you would send anything that you think would be of value for exhibition at our next meeting. You can give the parcel to the New Zealand Express Co., and we will pay carriage at this end.

"The movement is being taken up with enthusiasm and had we only textbooks, I believe our Society which is practically only a fortnight old, would soon have a hundred members as we have already received between £5 and £6 in

14
subscriptions.

"You would place us under a considerable obligation if you could obtain as many textbooks as possible and enclose them in the parcel of printed matter and we will remit the cost by first mail. The booksellers here have arranged to give us 15% discount on literature and possibly the Auckland booksellers will be equally kind.

"I can quite believe that the idea of two governing bodies in New Zealand seems not very practical, at the same time a little friendly rivalry would probably not be harmful and we can at any time coalesce. If your society makes faster progress than our own, it will be a natural thing for us to affiliate. At our next meeting I propose to bring up the question as to whether we shall drop the idea of running independently and we shall be glad of any information that you can give us as to the number of members at present on your books, the number of affiliated groups, copy of rules, and such details as would enable me to prove to our members that it would be to the advantage of the Christchurch Society to be simply a group governed from Auckland.

"I sincerely trust that you will understand that I am only prompted by the earnest desire to do what is the best for the future spread of the language. Have sent letters to a number of newspapers. Am corresponding with London and Paris. Have established a Card Index System with records of all Esperantists in New Zealand that we know of, all those who are interested and also of foreign correspondence. All of this has been done within four weeks practically, so that we are not yet fairly under way.

"There is a great deal of work to be done as our Association hopes before the New Zealand International Exhibition opens to have quite a number of members who can speak the language fluently.

"We shall have weekly meetings at which members will get assistance both by explanation of knotty points and by correspondence.

"Have interested the editors of "Progress", Wellington, and the "Triad", Dunedin. Our local papers here are helping us considerably and everything points to success. I admit that it seems presumptuous in a sense to style ourselves the New Zealand Association when the movement has been already started for fifteen months, but geographically, I think Christchurch is more suitable for the head centre. It certainly would be better during the Exhibition period, and finally I believe the people of the South Island are more inclined to take up the movement with enthusiasm than the Aucklanders. I cannot believe that after a month or two the movement will flag. If it does it will be a very keen disappointment to our members.

"You will be interested to hear that our members are recruited from all classes, factory hands, shop assistants, teachers and so on, and I honestly believe that we are on the right track.

"Am personally hiring extra clerical help so as to have the work done in the best way and later on I honestly believe we shall be able to have a paid secretary. That that time may speedily approach is my earnest desire, because I with yourself, am much occupied with personal business and really have no time to spare.

"I quite envy your good fortune in meeting the leaders of the Esperanto Movement at Boulogne-sur-Mer and hope that I may soon have an opportunity of learning more about this wonderful gathering by conversing with your good self. In this connection, how about an Esperanto week at the Exhibition? It would be a splendid thing if all Esperantists throughout New Zealand could make their visits to the Exhibition at the same time. No doubt nearly everyone in New

Zealand will visit the Exhibition and it should be fairly easy to arrange a gathering when the Esperanto star will be in evidence.

"Via Fidele,
(Signed) "Cedric F. White,
Hon. Secretary."

However, as subsequent history showed, the names of both the societies remained unchanged, as an outcome of the correspondence between the two gentlemen concerned, for more than three years.

On June 1, 1906, the Southland Esperanto Club came into being at Invercargill. The members met each second Friday at the local High School. In the same year, a club with thirty members was established at Dunedin; and in a direct contrast to this formal work, there appeared in "The British Esperantist" an advertisement inserted by an enthusiast at Totara Flat, near Greymouth, to the effect that he "wished to correspond with a young lady, English, American or French, in Esperanto." Here was an early indication of the practical value of Esperanto to a private, isolated individual and that the language was really functioning!

A club was formed also in Wellington in 1906. In the March (1907) number of "The British Esperantist," Mr. J.D. Watt, secretary of the Wellington Esperanto Club, reported that "the Prime Minister, Mr. (later Sir) Joseph Ward, had spoken in favour of Esperanto and had strongly recommended its instruction in the public schools of the Dominion."

Commencing on August 29, 1906, the New Zealand Esperanto Society met each three months at Buchanan's Cafe, Karangahape Road, Auckland, for a "tea social" at which tea was served at 6.30 p.m., followed by a number of songs, recitations, readings and a few short speeches until about 10 p.m. The first and second of these enjoyable evenings during the year were attended by 46 and 51 Esperantists of both sexes, respectively.

In the field of publicity, the N.Z.E.S. in 1906 arranged for "The British Esperantist" to be forwarded regularly to the Auckland Public Library -- by a resolution proposed by Mr. Norman McMunn, sub-editor of the "Auckland Star." The society also decided (a) "That the Minister of Education (the Hon. George Fowlds) be written to asking him to take into consideration the introduction of the teaching of Esperanto into the schools"; and (b) "That it be put on record that our Society has received many enquiries from various countries in reference to conditions of settlement here, and we ask the Government to consider whether they (the Government) could not arrange for a special Esperanto settlement for such people, they being the most desirable kind of settlers." The necessary action was taken but neither request proved to be acceptable.

The New Zealand International Exhibition was held at Christchurch from November, 1906, to April, 1907, to which, according to one writer, "troops of Esperantists of both sexes travelled; and the truly first Esperanto Congress took place. Full pages would not suffice to describe the great pleasures which the Esperantists of that time enjoyed together."

Although there are no minutes or records of the First New Zealand Congress held at Christchurch during the Exhibition in the archives of the N.Z.E.A., Mrs. Ada Chapman-Taylor, who as an official attended the congress, later wrote in "La Interna Ideo," (Oct.1936, Vol. 2, No.4, Page 56), that the congress took place in the grounds of "Wainoni House", the spacious residence of Prof. A.W. Bickerton. The N.Z.E.A., however, possesses a photograph of thirty-nine Esperantists at a picnic held at "Wainoni House during January, 1907.

Local Esperantists accepted the first-class opportunity during the Exhibition to organise a stand to disseminate information relative to Esperanto. Mr. C.F. White welcomed enthusiasts from other centres, displayed books, brochures and general propaganda material in the form of international postcards, letters, leaflets, magazines, etc., in the "new" language. He also answered general enquiries.

Incidentally, it is interesting to note here that a prominent Esperantist of today, Mr. Arthur G. Wiltshire, D.B.E.A., when fourteen years of age received from the Exhibition stand a brochure and was then favourably influenced towards Esperanto. However, with him, the seeds lay dormant but on fertile ground until 1939, when Mr. Wiltshire joined the Masterton Esperanto Club in order to study the language seriously. He became the Club's president in 1940, and later held the office of honorary treasurer of the New Zealand Esperanto Association, and also that of President of the Auckland Esperanto Society. With Mrs. Wiltshire, he attended the 34th Universal Congress at Haarlem, Netherlands (1954), the 44th, at Warsaw (1959) and the 45th at Brussels (1960), and worthily represented his country at the Warsaw gathering.

The annual report of the N.Z.E.S. presented on August 15, 1907, indicated that there were at least twelve expert Esperantists in Auckland, that the Society possessed thirty financial members and that their subscriptions yielded only £3.17s.6d. for the year!

It is also noteworthy that the Government Tourist Office, Christchurch, placed the following advertisement in Esperanto in "The British Esperantist" (October, 1907):- "Esperantists throughout the world are invited to write to the Government Tourist Office to receive information concerning this beautiful country, its commerce, sight-seeing attractions, etc. All officers of the new Official Consulate understand our language".

In the year 1908, the New Zealand Esperanto Society at Auckland issued a list of persons wishing to correspond in Esperanto; and the Society also distributed a circular regarding Esperanto to headmasters of the Auckland schools. As a result, four teachers joined the Society's study classes. At Invercargill, in the same year, the Southland Esperanto Club members accepted a "Declaration of Fidelity to Esperanto" for despatch to the 4th Universal Congress of Esperanto about to be held at Dresden, Germany. At Christchurch, Mrs. Ada Chapman-Taylor, an extremely competent Esperantist who, in 1906, had commenced the study of Esperanto after perusing an article in Stead's "Review of Reviews", was one of three candidates to receive the award of "Highly Recommended" (after the first, second and third places) in an international translation competition arranged by the British Esperanto Association.

The New Zealand Esperanto Society met regularly at Auckland during 1909 - classes were held and the Council transacted business associated with the spread of the language. The Society also explored, in the light of developments, the question of the formation of a New Zealand Esperanto Federation or Association. The survey involved the circularising of all known Esperantists in New Zealand; and the Society learned thereby that the great majority of replies favoured a re-organisation of the movement in the country.

In the seventh annual report of the Minister in Charge of Tourist and Health Resorts, presented to Parliament in 1909, there appeared the following paragraph under the heading, "Esperanto": "A number of the officers of the Department have already learned this new international language and advertisements in Esperanto have been published in the 'Itinerary' of several New Zealand firms. A considerable number of letters and postcards have been received from overseas countries as widely apart as Russia, Spain, Switzerland,

Belgium, Malta and Bulgaria, requesting details of the land system, agricultural facilities, labour laws, tourist resorts, etc." ✓

During the year 1909, excellent progress was witnessed at Wellington, due largely to the untiring efforts of Mr. Harry A. Epstein, Esperantist No. 11,331, (who later changed his name to "Epton"). As a youth of 17 years, and already a vice-president of the East London Esperanto Guild, Mr. Epton had arrived in New Zealand during the previous year; and his outstanding work for Esperanto in this country warrants special mention. In March, 1909, Mr. Epton arranged a public meeting in Wellington to enlist members into the Esperanto movement; and the meeting decided to commence immediately a study course and later to form a group, which met weekly in the Socialist Hall, with Mr. Epton acting as tutor. This was the second course organised in the capital, the first, founded three years previously, having ceased when the instructor, Mr. C.H. Parker, proceeded overseas to Great Britain. However, Mr. Epton worked assiduously in Wellington, where, during the year, he was responsible for starting six courses (one in the Socialist Hall, one in the Y.M.C.A., one for ladies and three private classes); and he also assisted with the formation of the Wellington Esperanto Society. Mr. Epton accepted later a position in Invercargill and there in 1909, he established study courses and gained the helpful goodwill of the local newspaper editor. He founded the "Nov-Zelanda Rondiranto", which during three years circulated among more than thirty Esperantists in various localities. By this means, each contributor not only read but also criticised the previous writings. Undoubtedly, Mr. Epton accomplished a great deal for Esperantism in New Zealand, during the five years he resided here. He returned to London in 1912, there to continue his enthusiasm and efforts for Esperanto. (N.B. - Mr. Harry A. Epton died in London on March 21, 1961, after a short illness, aged 72 years. At the time of his death he was holding the office of honorary secretary of the British Esperanto Association -- and was still faithfully wedded to the Zamenhofan language and cause. It was my privilege to meet Mr. Epton frequently at the London Esperanto Club during 1959 and 1960 and to discuss his experiences in New Zealand, which he loved and well remembered. It was here that a pleasant and equable climate, combined with a "life in the wide, open spaces", fully restored Mr. Epton's health and enabled him to return to his native land, which he had, on medical advice, left five years previously - W.H.K.)

It is recorded that the Milton Esperanto Club functioned during the years 1908 to 1910, and that Mr. W.E. Currie acted as Secretary-Treasurer during the period. With the formation of an Esperanto study course in 1909, Whangarei appeared on the Esperanto map, thanks to the efforts of Messrs. David Tilly and J. Eccles, local business-men, and the Rev. J.H. Hawkes M.A.; and a new group was founded at Gisborne on August 20, 1909, following a meeting held in the local Y.M.C.A. and addressed by Mr. W.A.G. Penlington, a professional school teacher and keen supporter of Esperanto. The honorary secretary was Mr. I.J. Quigley, of the New Zealand Shipping Company, Gisborne.

At the annual meeting, on July 27, 1909, of the New Zealand Esperanto Society (Auckland), a postcard from Dr. Zamenhof was read; and at the same meeting the Society changed its name to "The Auckland Esperanto Society", consequent upon the pending formation of a national organisation six months later. Thereafter there were two important bodies -- A Society and an Association -- domiciled in Auckland and functioning for the furtherance of Esperanto interests.

On February 1, 1910, for the purpose of uniting all Esperantists and Esperanto groups in the Dominion, the New Zealand Esperanto Association, with headquarters at Auckland, was founded at a meeting of Esperantists. Mr. George Aldridge presided and officers were elected as follow: Honorary President, Dr. L.L. Zamenhof, of Warsaw, (who had notified his acceptance by post); Patrons, Sir Joseph Ward, Prime Minister, and the Hon. (later Sir) George Fowlds, Minister of Education; President, Mr. George Aldridge, Auckland; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Ada Chapman-Taylor, Christchurch, Miss E.S. Sherriff, Dunedin, Messrs. H.A. Epton, Invercargill, C.H. Parker, Wanganui and W.W. Madden, Otahuhu; Honorary Secretary, Mr. J.S. Russell, Auckland; Honorary Treasurer, Mrs. E. Garratt, Auckland.

The objects and rules of the Association (N.Z.E.A.) were accepted at the inaugural meeting and later published in the following form:-

OBJECTS

To encourage the study and spread of the Auxiliary, International Language "Esperanto" created by Dr. Lazaro Ludoviko Zamenhof, of Warsaw, especially by -

- (a) Providing an Adresaron of all Esperantists in the Dominion, to facilitate mutual acquaintance and encouragement.
- (b) Encouraging the founding of new groups, and stimulating and assisting those already in existence.
- (c) Holding wherever possible public meetings to expound the objects and claims of Esperanto, and to show the great public utility which must follow its adoption and use, thus seeking to awaken public opinion in its favour.
- (d) Placing the evidence of the advantages of the language before Members of Parliament, Educational authorities, business men, and others who occupy positions of influence.
- (e) Supporting the high aims of Esperanto as a medium for the benefit of mankind, by the removal of the language barriers between the nations, and withstanding all efforts to oppose its introduction.

RULES.

1. A Congress shall be held annually in the interests of the Association. Business to be transacted by the Executive and delegates.
2. The affairs of the Association shall be administered by an Executive Committee consisting of President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, and such other officers as shall from time to time be deemed necessary, to be elected at annual Congress by a majority vote of members. Nominations to be sent in to the Secretary before 1st of February; Voting papers to be sent out by him to Secretaries of Groups and Esperantists not connected with any group. Papers to be returnable within one month.
3. The Executive Committee shall carry out the will of the Annual Congress, and shall have full authority, in agreement with the objects, to do what it considers to be in the best interests of the Association.
4. If because of distance the members of the Executive are not able to meet, the business of the Association shall be transacted by correspondence through the Secretary.
5. It shall be the duty of the Executive to arrange for the annual Congress at such place as shall be appointed at the preceding Congress, the local Group co-operating with the Executive in such arrangement.
6. The income of the Association shall be derived from donations, and an annual payment of one shilling per member. Secretaries of Groups to

- collect and forward such monies with full list of members to the Secretary of the Association.
7. To effect alteration or addition to these rules, notice must be sent to the Secretary at least three months before the annual Congress.
 8. REPRESENTATION.— Each group may be represented at Congress by one Delegate for every ten members or part of ten. A Group is defined as consisting of not fewer than four members who have united for the purpose of the study and propaganda of Esperanto. The members may elect any name for their Group and make their own rules providing these are in conformity with the objects of this Association.

One of the early achievements of the newly founded Association was the publication and distribution of a "directory" of known New Zealand Esperantists.

The list contained the names and addresses of 230 Esperantists, including a number of Dalmation origin and several Maoris, resident in 37 towns and localities scattered throughout the country from Dargaville and Whangarei in the north to Invercargill and Riverton in the south. A copy of the list was forwarded to Dr. Zamenhof and also to the editor of "The British Esperantist".

In 1910, with great joy and pleasure, New Zealand Esperantists welcomed Colonel (Dr.) John Pollen, the first president of the British Esperanto Association. During his successful sojourn in the country, Col. Pollen travelled through the North and South Islands. With his tremendous enthusiasm and fine personality, he greatly encouraged the active Esperantists whom he met and readily won others to the Esperanto cause. Col. Pollen freely delivered informative addresses and gave Press interviews in every town he visited; and his remarks and comment were fully reported in the newspapers. Early published reports mentioned that this outstanding, likeable man flew the Esperanto flag over the "United Services" Hotel, Christchurch, during his stay there, that his meetings were popular and attracted large audiences and that supplies of Esperanto textbooks in the country were quickly exhausted by the ready sales which followed his lectures and addresses.

During the year, Mr. W.E. Currie, formerly of Milton, founded an Esperanto Class for Boy Scouts at Dunedin and acted as Tutor.

In its issue of February, 1910, "The British Esperantist" acknowledged the receipt of two New Zealand donations to the B.E.A. Fund organised to mark the 50th anniversary of Dr. Zamenhof's birthday - from Mr. Chas. H. Parker, of Auckland and Miss Edith Hodgkinson, M.A., of Invercargill. Notwithstanding the undeniable neutrality of Esperanto, the former also contributed an article to "The Commonweal", a Wellington Labour Party journal, concerning the British Social Esperantist League, and proposing the formation of a similar organisation in New Zealand. The article was of doubtful value to the movement, as some people who perused it formed the erroneous opinion that Esperanto was aligned to socialism; and this adversely reacted against the Esperanto movement for at least the next decade.

At Invercargill, however, at this time, another kind of very worthwhile publicity was afforded the Esperanto movement. There thirty boys and girls, as a class under the capable tutorship of Mr. Edmund Webber, Headmaster, South School Invercargill, took part in the Invercargill Competitions (literature, music, singing, elocution, etc.), described as a type of "Floral Games, minus the flowers". Before an attendance of more than 1000 persons in the Municipal Theatre, the class rendered "La Espero" with a "good propaganda

effect". The nature of the prize, if any, or the acknowledgement gained by the performers, was not recorded.

The first annual meeting of the N.Z.E.A., held at Auckland on May 2, 1911, in the form of a national congress was brief (when compared with the 5-day congresses of recent years), for it lasted one evening. (Please also see reference to the First New Zealand Congress, at Christchurch, January, 1907, and Appendix B.) According to the annual report presented at the function, "groups" were then active at Dargaville, Auckland, Papakura, Gisborne, Wanganui, Christchurch and Invercargill, and that "classes" had been established at Whangarei, Hastings, Feilding and Wellington; and that in making a grant of £1 towards expenses, the N.Z.E.A. collaborated with the Auckland Esperanto Society in the arrangement of a successful publicity stall at the Temperance Society's Fair, held during the previous month. Reporting later the proceedings of the first congress, "The British Esperantist" stated that "our movement in this progressive country (New Zealand) is very well organised and has already achieved very satisfactory progress. This is understandable, because there it has eminent prestige, as we notice that the patrons of the Association are Sir Joseph Ward, K.C.M.G., Prime Minister of New Zealand, and the Hon. George Fowlds, Minister for Education. The prospectus of the N.Z.E.A. is accompanied by a List of Members which, with more than 230 names, augurs well for the future prosperity of our cause. Cordial congratulations and good wishes."

At this time, (1911) three Esperantists represented the U.E.A. in New Zealand: Messrs. John S. Russell and Edmund Webber, as delegates at Auckland and Invercargill, respectively, and Mr. Harry A. Epton as vice-delegate at the latter town. During 1909 and 1910, however, the U.E.A. had delegates at Bluff (Mr. J.L. Field) and at Ohura, Taranaki, (Mr. George Fraser), while Mr. C.R.S. Barrett was vice-delegate at Invercargill, prior to Mr. Epton. (See Appendix C).

The 2nd Australasian Esperanto Congress held in Adelaide, Australia, in October, 1911, attracted three Auckland members, Mr. George Aldridge, Mrs. E. Garratt and Miss L. Garrett, who acted as Dominion representatives; and the following year (1912), Mr. Aldridge again represented the N.Z.E.A. at the 3rd Congress held in Melbourne.

The second N.Z.E.A. congress took place at Buchanan's Cafe, Auckland, on April 9, 1912. After partaking of tea at 6.30 p.m., the thirty-five members and a visiting Esperantist from the United States, settled down to business under the chairmanship of Mr. L.E. Falkner. The honorary secretary, Mr. J.S. Russell, reported that an annual meeting of members of the Universal Esperanto Association had taken place and, that during a holiday tour of North Auckland, he had encouraged the local Esperantists to revive the groups at Whangarei and Dargaville. In the latter town and district, there were numerous Croatians from Dalmatia engaged in the gum industry. Several of these were keenly interested in Esperanto and of the 18 group members at Dargaville, 12 were from distant Yugoslavia. The Treasurer's report showed a credit balance of £4. 5s. 7d.

It is also noteworthy that Mr. J.E. Taylor, of Mangere, spoke to the Congress regarding a petition for international peace, which was at the time being circulated throughout the world, and of the value of Esperanto in helping such worthy movements. After the conclusion of formal business, the meeting was entertained by speeches from members of distant clubs, songs and a three-act play, "The Norman Conquest", in Esperanto.

At this stage, the movement was stimulated by the arrival of several ex-

perienced Esperantists from abroad. Early in 1911, Mr. R.J. McLaren, a professional teacher and former president of the Glasgow Esperanto Society, came to take up an appointment at Invercargill and later at Christchurch. Mr. W. L. Edmanson, F.B.E.A., of Melbourne, established a home at Wellington in 1912; and in 1913 Mr. J.A. Hodges, F.B.E.A., also a school-teacher, arrived from Nottingham, England, to resume his career in educational circles here. For a number of years, Mr. Hodges had been a member of the Central Office of the Universal Esperanto Association, then at Geneva. All three gentlemen were staunch and expert advocates of the International Language; and two - Messrs. McLaren and Hodges - had met Dr. Zamenhof personally at Universal Congresses of Esperanto. In their own respective fields, they gave the movement added impetus, faithful service and valuable assistance until the closing of their lives forty and more years later.

The third N.Z.E.A. Congress was held again at Buchanan's Cafe, Auckland, on March 25, 1913, with a moderate attendance, due to inclement weather. In congress, the N.Z.E.A. decided to arrange a publicity stand at the South Sea Industrial Exhibition, which opened in Auckland in November, 1913. The exhibition attracted large attendances daily throughout its duration of several months. Space for the stand, comprising 40 square feet, cost £6, to which the Auckland Esperanto Society donated £2; and, within the precincts of the exhibition, the stand "proved a good advertisement for our cause". Postcards from 52 countries, tourist guide-books and business catalogues, besides the various Esperanto books, magazines and other exhibits, helped to make an instructive display; and from the stand much useful information was distributed and numerous enquiries relative to the language and the movement were answered.

The Wellington Esperanto Society was revitalised for the third time on February 27, 1913, as a result of a meeting, convened by Messrs. W.L. Edmanson, Harold S. Wright and Bertram Potts, and held in Esperanto Hall, 156 Lambton Quay. Although Mr. Edmanson presided over an attendance of only eleven ladies and gentlemen, 21 foundation members were enrolled as the basis of the Society. An election of officers resulted:- President, Mr. W.L. Edmanson; Vice-President, Mr. Alfred W. Kitson, of Upper Hutt; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. H.S. Wright; Committee, Miss G. Jones, and Mr. F. Bennett. The annual subscription was 10s. 6d., or 1s. per month - a low rate made possible on account of the nominal rent only for the use of Esperanto Hall, through the generosity of the president. During the evening, the president eloquently recited in Esperanto "Hamlet's Soliloquy" and "All the World's a Stage" from Shakespeare's "As You Like It".

At the next weekly meeting, six further members were enrolled as foundation members. New members continued to join the Society and at the end of the first month it was necessary to divide those present into two groups - advanced and beginners - in order to facilitate instruction. At this stage, Mr. Edmanson delighted the members, especially those recently enlisted, by reciting in Esperanto part of "The Merchant of Venice". By the end of the following June, the Society's membership had increased to 67; and some students, who had joined the classes earlier in the year, contributed lectur-ettes in Esperanto to the weekly programmes.

In accordance with a decision of the Society, supplies of Esperanto books and suitable propaganda literature were imported by Mr. Edmanson for the use of Esperantists throughout New Zealand. The books, etc., were, however, taken over by the Society at the end of 1913.

During July of the year, 1913, the Society received a letter from Mr. Edmund Webber, of Invercargill, asking the president "to accept the correspondentship of a movement to introduce New Zealand frozen mutton, by means of Esperanto, into an Italian Exhibition to be held in Genoa next year." Mr. Edmanson accepted the offer! At the same meeting, the members were encouraged in their work and studies by hearing a detailed report of the successful Sixth British Esperanto Congress, held at Eastbourne, England, May 10 - 13, 1913, and also by Mr. Edmanson's rendering of "Polonius's Advice to His Son", in Esperanto and with a translation.

The Society's first social, described as a "great success" was held on August 9, 1913, and others were arranged "when the spirit moved us". On September 30, Mr. V.L.M. Daniel, who had been appointed honorary-secretary-treasurer a fortnight earlier, recommended that the Society's activities should continue during the summer and suggested that on Saturdays and holidays, picnics, rambles, etc., (the first was held at Belmont on Labour Day, October 30), could be arranged with the added advantage of obtaining practice in Esperanto conversation. He also suggested (1) that members be divided into groups according to their place of residence and one from each group be expected to ensure regular attendance of the others; (2) that all members wear the Green Star of Esperanto on their coats or dresses while in the street. As a point of etiquette, he mentioned that any Esperantist might communicate, in any manner whatever, with any other Esperantist without waiting for any formal introduction; (3) that all members should understand well the reasons for learning the language in order not to grow lax in their studies; and (4) that they should subscribe to such periodicals as "The British Esperantist", "The Esperanto Monthly", and "International Language".

The Wellington Esperanto Society held its first annual meeting in Esperanto Hall on December 9, 1913. The then honorary secretary-treasurer, Mr. Daniel, reported "astonishing" progress during the year; the Society's membership roll contained the original 11 names, plus a further 100, or 111 in all, and 9 new members had joined prior to the meeting's commencement; the average attendance had been satisfactory but reduced by an inclement winter and by industrial disturbances; and a new class had been formed at the seaside suburb of Lyall Bay. Pleasantly instructive social gatherings had been arranged by the Social Committee; and Mr. Edmanson, the president, was given a vote of thanks for having given, rent-free, the use of the Hall on Saturdays to permit gatherings to help those unable to attend the weekly meetings on Tuesdays. Members were taking part in plays, comedies and theatricals, as part of the society's activities. The first Balance Sheet was presented as follows:-

"BALANCE SHEET OF EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS

as at 9th December, 1913.

<u>"Expenditure</u>			<u>Receipts</u>		
		£ s d			£ s d
"Rent, 40 weeks to end of November @ 5s. p.w.	£10		Members' subscriptions to 9/12/13	23	8 11
"Less 4 wks donated by Mr. Edmanson	<u>£1</u>	9 0 0			
"Postage		16 0			
"Telegrams		1 0			
"Stationery		2 5 6			
"Blackboard		1 0 0			
"Cartage of piano		11 0			
"Social Exes, 9/8/13		2 0 0			

Amount Brought Forward	£15 13 6	23
"Advertising	2 5 0	
"Trams to Group Exes	1 0	
"Esp. Enamel Badges	10 6	
"Credit Balance	<u>4 18 11</u>	
	£23 8 11	
		<u>£23 8 11</u>

1914 - 1918

As a direct result of an explanatory talk given by the President on March 10, 1914, on the advantages of joining and strengthening the world movement of Esperanto, the Wellington Esperanto Society decided to affiliate with the British Esperanto Association. During 1914, the usual weekly meetings of the Society were conducted at Esperanto Hall, and the President also gave a lecture on Esperanto to the Social Democratic Society on April 5; and five days later, Mr. Scott Bennett, an eminent social worker, Rationalist, author and Esperantist, addressed the same group on the same subject. Following an address at this time by Mr. Edmanson, the Housewives Union formed a class among its members.

During the winter of 1914, Mr. Edmanson reported that he had visited and assisted the Gisborne Esperanto Society - the second group to function there - established by Messrs. E. Vowles and D.J. Duncan (the latter an ex-member of the Wellington Esperanto Club), who were holding the offices of President and Honorary Secretary, respectively. A Ladies' Esperanto Study Class was also meeting at this time, in Gisborne.

On April 14, 1914, the fourth N.Z.E.A. Congress took place, Auckland once again being the venue and Buchanan's Cafe the location; and bad weather again affected the attendance. The Annual Report indicated a rapidly increasing membership, and that students were improving their knowledge of the International Language. At Auckland in the previous year, there had been five classes of instruction and during the current year (1914) early reorganisation had been undertaken to cope with the greater membership and the increased number of classes. The Secretary also referred to the Esperanto display arranged at the recent Auckland Industrial Exhibition in the following terms: "The display was a good advertisement for the movement. Leaflets and brochures were given away in great numbers and much interest was awakened among the visitors to the exhibition. The display consisted of postcards from 52 countries, also a collection of 70 postcards from 25 countries received in reply to a small announcement in the review, "Esperanto". Many tourist and guide-books, also business circulars and catalogues indicated the practical side of our movement."

Office-bearers as follow were elected for the ensuing year: Patrons, Sir Joseph Ward, Hon. George Fowlds, Mr. C.J. Parr, M.P.; President, Mr. George Aldridge, Auckland; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Ada Chapman-Taylor, (Christchurch), Miss I.M.H. Horning, (Auckland), Messrs. W.L. Edmanson, (Wellington), W.W. Madden (Otahuhu), David Tilly (Whangarei), A.H. Gregory (Dargaville), S.M. Ujdur (Aratapu), and W.B. Farrand (Auckland); Treasurer, Mrs. E. Garrett

Auckland; Secretary, Mr. J.S. Russell (Auckland).

The newspaper, "The Auckland Star", reported in June, 1914, that a gathering of members of the Auckland Society was held at Point Erin Park with about fifty Esperantists in attendance. The primary object of the meeting was valedictory, the honoured guest of the occasion being Mr. G. Aldridge, president of the New Zealand Esperanto Association, who was about to sail for Europe to take part in the fateful 10th Universal Congress of Esperanto, organised to be held in Paris, France, during August, 1914, but necessarily and reluctantly abandoned on the opening day because of the outbreak of the Kaiser world war.

When war broke out in 1914, the Esperanto movement was flourishing in New Zealand. At Wellington, Miss Mabel Ockenden, a talented Esperantist who had taken over the honorary secretaryship of the Wellington Esperanto Club from Mr. V.L.M. Daniel, reporting in "The British Esperantist" on the four months, May-August activities, stated that the local club met weekly under the enthusiastic leadership of its president, Mr. W.L. Edmanson, and in his absence, of its Vice-president, Mr. A.W. Kitson. These weekly meetings, full of interest and many signs of progress, had been held in Esperanto Hall and elsewhere in the capital. Press propaganda had been especially active, as demonstrated by the long articles that had appeared very frequently in such papers as "The Wellington Times", "The New Zealand Times", "The Gisborne News" and other newspapers.

It is noteworthy, too, that the first short story in Esperanto from New Zealand ("Sub la Ombrello", by J.L. Field), appeared in the June (1914) number of "The British Esperantist"; and that an original Esperanto poem, (Ampensoj Flugilaj", by J.K. Campbell), the first from New Zealand, was published in the same journal five months later.

In the same year, the Wellington Esperanto Society also communicated with the Wellington Technical College authorities to suggest the introduction of Esperanto into the curriculum of the evening classes and to offer to provide efficient teachers. The director-secretary of the College in his reply intimated "that when there is a sufficient demand for Esperanto instruction, the matter would receive attention".

On August 25, 1914, the Society donated a number of Esperanto textbooks to the Mayor's Fund for the use of soldiers going overseas; on September 22, Mr. C.H. Hellowell, of Wanganui, "Who was about to go to the war in the Ambulance Corps" was the guest of honour; and on October 13, "Mr. Adamson, an Esperantist sailor on board the "Torch", was given a hearty welcome".

Mr. Edmanson, the Wellington president, visited Dargaville during November, 1914, and to assist with stimulating interest in the group there, delivered an address in "International Hall" on the advantages to be derived from the use and furtherance of Esperanto. As a result, a pioneer Esperantist of the district, Mr. Alfred H. Gregory, was elected president, Mr. Peter Babich, vice-president, and Mr. Bowman honorary secretary. The attendance included a number of Yugoslavs, who, Mr. Edmanson subsequently reported, were very proficient Esperantists.

Later in the same month, Mr. Edmanson read to club members a copy of a letter he had written to the Postmaster-General in regard to a Post Office regulation which, as a war-time measure, limited foreign correspondence to four languages, namely, English, German, French and Italian. He mentioned that during a visit to North Auckland, he had met a number of Dalmatians and other members of the Slav races, who could speak good Esperanto but bad English.

These people were loyal subjects and recognised the Austrians as their oppressors; and they had contributed liberally to the New Zealand Patriotic Fund. Apart from these, there was a considerable number of people in New Zealand with pen-friend correspondents in other countries, and who could not use any other language than Esperanto for this purpose. The writer offered his services as a "transcriber" and respectfully requested that Esperanto be included among the permitted languages for transmission by post. In his reply, the Postmaster-General stated that Esperanto could not be admitted as a fifth language for those prescribed for foreign correspondence. The members approved the president's action. It was also noted with satisfaction at the same meeting, that Mr. V.L.M. Daniel, a former secretary of the Wellington Esperanto Society, had established a study class with 15 students at Hastings during his sojourn in Hawkes Bay.

At Wellington, the annual meeting of the local Society held on December 3, 1914, re-elected its officers en bloc; but in her annual report, Miss Mabel Ockenden, the secretary, mentioned a decrease in the number of members, due partly to the effects of the war and to the difficulties besetting all new societies functioning at the time. In the opinion of the secretary, however, the minimum number had then been reached and efforts would be constantly made to increase the Society's membership.

In the following February, Miss Ockenden re-opened the question of permitting Esperanto in foreign correspondence and, during a personal interview with the Censor, was informed that the official information forwarded to the Society had been modified to permit correspondence written in Esperanto to pass to neutral countries. Mr. Edmanson also had been so informed by the Censor and it appeared that the matter was thereafter on a satisfactory basis.

At the invitation of the secretary of the "Order of the Star in the East", which was reported to be "an influential body", the president gave a lecture on the subject of Esperanto; and as an outcome, members of the Order resolved to form a study class. Invited to act as tutor, Mr. Edmanson accepted the position.

After his return from Paris, following the outbreak of the Kaiser World War -- and the unavoidable abandonment of the 10th Universal Congress of Esperanto on that account -- the N.Z.E.A. president, Mr. George Aldridge, gave an interesting and detailed account of his travels and experiences to and from France, at the annual meeting of the Auckland Esperanto Society on December 22, 1914. Much useful and convincing publicity was obtained for Esperanto per medium of the president's remarks and the subsequent Press reports relating thereto.

The fifth N.Z.E.A. Congress, held at Auckland on April 6, 1915, proved to be the final meeting of the original New Zealand Esperanto Association. Founded on February 1, 1910, as the national parent body, the Association went into recess soon after the congress, because of its weakened state due largely to the exigencies of the world war and to the pre-occupation and unrest of the general public on account of the hostilities.

This recession was indeed regrettable. For the next fourteen years New Zealand Esperantists were without the advantages, guidance or help of a representative organisation and they worked for the spread of the International Language only as individuals or merely as club officials and members, until

the Association's restoration on January 26, 1929.

Beyond intimating that "the decision of the authorities not to accept correspondence for foreign countries written in Esperanto had hindered the movement to a great extent", the minutes did not record any reference to a formal resolution providing for the cessation of the Association's activities. However, Auckland Esperantists held monthly meetings but with small attendances; and at times outdoor functions took place at Point Erin Park and at Gillies Park on Saturday afternoons and holidays, provided the weather was favourable for the purpose.

During the autumn of 1915, active members of the Wellington Esperanto Club were encouraged in their efforts to maintain an interest in Esperanto by visits from prominent pioneer Esperantists from other centres. These included Mr. L.E. Dust, of Wanganui, Mr. J.A. Hodges, of Thames, Mrs. Ada Chapman-Taylor, Mr. George Gordon (the well-known author, translator and benefactor), and Mr. and Mrs. James Hampton and daughter of Christchurch; and the attendances of these experienced visitors at the Society's meetings were bright spots during a rather depressing period associated with the war atmosphere prevailing at the time.

In the interests of members of the Slav races in Northern Wairoa, who had communicated with him to state their loyalty to New Zealand and Esperanto, Mr. Edmanson on June 15, 1915, reported that he had personally interviewed the Minister of Defence and that the Minister had assured him that his Department had no intention of interfering in any way with the Slavs under notice.

By August 15, 1915, through the effects of the war, the Wellington Esperanto Society's membership had decreased to a mere half dozen active adherents, including Mr. Bertram Potts, (a reporter on the staff of "The New Zealand Times") who supported Mr. Edmanson as leader. The Society, however, decided to postpone activity until the cessation of hostilities, although two years later a small group, with Mr. Wm. Cozens acting as secretary (pro tem), met in Mr. Edmanson's office at Esperanto Hall. While tuition and conversational practice were provided during several months, the primary reasons for the final meeting, according to the scanty minutes recorded, appeared to be to recognise the courtesy, financial assistance and the voluntary, self-sacrificing service given to the Esperanto cause in many fields by that dynamic personality, Mr. Edmanson, during the several years he had then resided in Wellington, and to proffer him cordial thanks on that account. Closing this chapter of the organised Esperanto activities in the capital, the minutes of a meeting held on August 14, 1917, at Esperanto Hall were extremely brief.

In the forefront of the current propaganda efforts would be the publication in "The Press", Christchurch, on August 7, 1915 of an article, two and a half columns in length, entitled "Is an International Language Possible?", and written specially for the newspaper by the Hon. Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice of New Zealand and Chancellor of the New Zealand University. The article was enthusiastically written and contained a short grammar and history of the language. It is now somewhat surprising that such a prominent and influential citizen and advocate of Esperanto as was Sir Robert, by virtue of his high offices, could not have accomplished more for the International Language in Government and educational circles. However, New Zealand Esperantists then and since have greatly appreciated Sir Robert's connection and support and also his association with Esperantism.

With the war in its second year, the British Esperanto Association established a fund for the purpose of providing an Esperanto Red Cross ambulance for use in France; and an appeal for its support brought forth three New Zealand Esperantist donors -- Misses E.S. Sherriff and E. Hodgkinson of Dunedin, and Mr. R.J. McLaren, of Invercargill. Incidentally, in the following year (1916), the British Esperanto Association invited donations to a memorial Fund established to commemorate the outstanding work of Mr. H. Bolingbroke Mudie, a prominent English Esperantist and editor of "Esperanto", who, unfortunately, lost his life in a motorcar-railway accident while on active war service in Europe. There were two subscribers from far-way Maoriland -- the Rev. J.H. Hawkes, M.A., of Whangarei, and Miss E. Hodgkinson, of Dunedin, according to the acknowledgements published in "The British Esperantist".

The Auckland Esperanto Society held its annual general meeting for 1916 on December 12. The pioneer president, Mr. George Aldridge, occupied the chair. Only formal business was transacted and in his opening remarks, Mr. Aldridge expressed the hope "that with the return of peace, better days were in store for the future of Esperanto". Although fourteen members were present, "a pleasant evening was spent in spite of the smallness of numbers" -- according to the protocol recorded by the secretary, Mr. P. England.

In his annual address to the University Senate at Auckland on January 17, 1917, the Chancellor, the Hon. Sir Robert Stout, recommended, despite the depressing war, an increase in the number of languages that may qualify for a degree. "Perhaps the day," Sir Robert stated, "may not be so distant as it at present appears when one language will be used for all commercial dealings, just as Latin was once the language of all learned, and French was and is now mainly used for diplomatic correspondence between nations. We have such a language in Esperanto, and the suggestion has been made that it should be the language of commerce. If this suggestion were adopted, commercial correspondence would become easy, and our commercial men would not have to acquire several modern languages, and further, one step forward would have been taken in promoting the brotherhood of man." (Extract from "The Dominion", Wellington, January 18, 1917.) In support of Sir Robert's dictum, Mr. Edmanson, president of the Wellington Esperanto Society, wrote striking propaganda articles for "The Evening Post" of that city.

"The Language of Commerce -- Esperanto", was the subject of a lecture delivered by Mr. W.L. Edmanson at Esperanto Hall, Lambton Quay, Wellington, on May 1, 1917. His Honour, the Chief Justice, Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G., Chancellor of the University, presided. In opening proceedings, Sir Robert spoke of his own experiences in Esperanto and of the importance of Esperanto, not only as a universal language, but as a preserver of the languages of the small nations. It was easily learned and easily spoken, and its grammar was thoroughly logical. In the course of a long and interesting address, Mr. Edmanson mentioned among other matters that by this week's mail he had learned that in the town of Eccles, Lancashire, England, 200 boys and girls were learning the language as one of the regular primary school subjects. Why could not we do the same in New Zealand? Why could not the University place this subject in its curriculum, anyway for the Commerce Degree? The advocates of the subject aimed at making Esperanto an integral part of a liberal education, and it was the only subject of the kind that could be acquired in any ordinary session, or in the time represented by such session. The most striking proof of its international utility that the language had yet achieved was that during the war the Germans had considered it worth while to issue regularly,

for the benefit of the neutral nations, an authorised Esperanto translation of their official war bulletins. In conclusion, Mr. Edmanson moved the following motion:- "That in the opinion of this meeting, representing as it does every circle of professional, trade, and commercial interests in New Zealand, it is desirable that the study of Esperanto as the Language of Commerce be introduced into our secondary schools and accepted as an optional language in the Commerce Degree in our University course." The motion was agreed to; and in the course of his subsequent remarks, Sir Robert said he was well over 70 years of age and after very little study could read a book in Esperanto. He ventured to say that if any young person would set his or her mind to it, in two or three months the language could be used quite fluently. The meeting -- fully reported in the Press -- closed with a vote of hearty thanks to Sir Robert for this assistance; and replying, Sir Robert remarked that "if people learnt Esperanto, there would be no need for them to learn foreign languages, if they were going on a trip to Europe".

How true was the last statement! Since it was uttered, many New Zealand Esperantists have travelled to numerous overseas countries and taken part in the Universal Congresses of Esperanto; and each one, on his or her return testified to the efficacy of Esperanto to gain understanding internationally and to the tremendous help, financial and practical, and in friendships travellers derive from a knowledge of the language.

(N.B.-- As a world traveller who, during two different orbits of the globe between 1957 and 1961, visited 48 states and countries, I for one can unreservedly state that the value of Esperanto was incalculable and that the language of Zamenhof assisted me in practically every country, English-speaking and non-English-speaking, which I visited, and won for me many happy memories among a host of splendid friends. W.H.K.).

From Auckland, the then secretary of the Esperanto Society, Mrs. B. Harle reported in "The British Esperantist" of July, 1917, that partly because of the "pressure of the Great War" the local classes and meetings had decreased. Notwithstanding, the Society met monthly at the Friend's Hall, Sylvan Avenue, Mt. Eden. Mr. George Aldridge, the Society's first president, continued in office; and those actively engaged in extending the movement hoped at the time "that the war clouds would soon disperse to enable the membership to be increased and the propaganda efforts to be pursued more diligently." However, at the Annual General Meeting held on December 11, 1917, ten members were present. The secretary-treasurer's report and balance sheet (the latter disclosed a credit balance of £5.16s. 11d) were adopted. It was also decided to hold the Esperantists' annual picnic at Cheltenham Beach on February 23 following, and that the usual monthly meetings be resumed on March 5 at the Friends' Hall. Again, hope was expressed that "the cruel war would soon end and set free the energies of our members and others to take a livelier interest in our Kara Lingvo".

By the will of the late Henry Roberts, of Auckland, the sum of £25 was bequeathed to the British Esperanto Association, London. In its official organ of August 1917, the Association acknowledged the gift and thanked Mr. C.H. Parker, of Auckland, for the transfer of the money to England.

In June, 1918, a conference of the Public Service Association, held in Wellington, accepted a recommendation "that the Maori and Esperanto languages be inserted instead of Greek and Latin in examinations for entry to and pro-

motion in the Public Service (at the option of the candidates)." The ultimate fate of this well-intended resolution is not recorded, but it may be guessed by the fact that the existing conditions were maintained.

1919 - 1928

During the period 1919 to 1924, only meagre reports relating to activities in New Zealand appeared in "The British Esperantist," the main source of Esperantist news at the time. At Auckland, the Society held two "annual" meetings during 1919 -- the first at Cornwall Park on February 22, the second at the Friends' Meeting House, Mt. Eden, on December 2. The annual meeting at the park was, according to the minutes, held in an informal manner, around a tea table in the kiosk, with an attendance of only seven members -- the smallest on record. At the December meeting, however, eight members attended, and the officers were re-elected en bloc: Mr. (Rev.) George Aldridge, President, Mr. C.H. Parker, vice-president, and Mrs. B. Harle, secretary-treasurer; and it was decided to combine with the members of the Symonds Street Esperanto Class for the forthcoming annual picnic (held during the following February). The Society continued its monthly meetings through 1920, although consideration was given the question of cessation, because of the small membership. An earnest personal message from the president, however, encouraged the few active members to renew their efforts to maintain the Society. The holding of an annual picnic was discontinued meanwhile; and the Society laboured on until November 30, 1923, with its faithful supporters under the presidency of Mr. Aldridge, assisted by Mrs. B. Harle, Mrs. E.M. Watkin, Mr. J.R. Crago and Shirley Barton, consecutively filling the office of secretary-treasurer. On that date, regrettably, the Society went into recess. Its books were placed in the custody of the president, £10 were donated to the British Esperanto Association, London, and a credit balance of £4 10s. 6d. was left in a local bank.

The pages of "The British Esperantist" provided many interesting items from New Zealand during the seven years ended 1924. The Auckland propagandist, Mr. C.H. Parker, advertised an offer to exchange socialist journals, "preferably with Esperantists," in all countries. In the February (1920) issue, there appeared a poem, "La Arbo," by Joyce Kilmer (a young American poet who sacrificed his life in France during World War 1), translated by Mr. Bertram Potts, of Wellington; and in the same issue, also an original poem of six verses, "La Ribelema Tago," by Mr. Potts. The September - October (1920) issue reported that Esperanto lessons were being undertaken by a study group of prisoners in a New Zealand gaol. The students made good progress and the Controller-General of Prisons considered that, due to this study, there was a noticeable improvement in the men's behaviour and mental outlook. "This seems to be a most interesting experiment in our reformatory system and certainly has given splendid results so far," stated his report. Incidentally, Mr. W.L. Edmanson, F.B.E.A., of Wellington, corrected written work submitted by the students, whom he liberally supplied with current Esperanto magazines, etc.; and, as tutor, he later reported in "La Suda Kruco" (Melbourne), that eight of the group's students had acquired the Diploma of the B.E.A. and that the study of the International Language had assisted their rehabilitation.

Recorded in the pages of "The British Esperantist" during the first two decades of the movement's development in New Zealand were also personal re-

ferences to a large number of active Esperantists. These details demonstrate clearly not only the enthusiasm, but also the loyalty, sincerity and unshaken belief in Esperanto and its future by at least a section of those who were actively engaged in its propagation and securing official acceptance of the language. A summary of the references, extracted from the British publication mentioned during the period 1905 -- 1923, is included herein as being of general interest and for the purposes of a permanent record:-

1905

B.E.A. Members

Mr. Barkley Joyce (No. 159), Timaru
Mr. S.H. Harrow, (No. 160), Timaru

Passed Examination for D.B.E.A. (or as otherwise stated).

1906

Mr. E. Young, Westport
J.T. Warburton, Timaru
Cedric F. White, Christchurch
Edmund Webber, Invercargill
J.A. Clarke, Christchurch
L.R. Kelsey, Auckland

Mr. J.L. Feild, Balfour,
Invercargill.

1907

Mr. J.H. Chapman, Westport
S.H. Whichello, Christchurch

Mr. J. Hampton, Christchurch
C. Mann, Westport

1908

Mrs. H. Box, Wanganui
Mr. J.T. Campbell, Rahotu
H.A. Gordon, Auckland
Miss M.R. Sherriff, Dunedin
Mr. W.H. Westbrooke, Wellington
H.W. Dawson, Auckland
E.D. Bernstein, Christchurch

Mr. G.C. Lyttelton, Dunedin
Mrs. A. Chapman-Taylor, Christ'ch
Mr. T.L. Stevens, Auckland
J.S. Russell, Auckland
Miss E.G. Sherriff, Dunedin
Mrs. H. Box, Wanganui
Mr. Geo. Aldridge, Auckland
Mr. P. Steele, Invercargill
Mr. George Gordon ("Gego"),
Melbourne, Australia

1909

Mr. A. Rowlands, Invercargill
J.S. Russell, Auckland
Miss E.G. Sherriff, Invercargill
Mr. J.S. Squirrell, Auckland
T.J.F. Holmes, Christchurch
S. Andrew, Feilding
A.G. Campbell, Ashburton
G. Fraser, Ohura
G. Stevens, Hastings

Mr. P. Godley, Auckland
Miss E. Hodgkinson, Invercargill

1910

Miss E. Hodgkinson, Invercargill
Mr. L. Owen, Ashburton
K.W.K. Fairclough, Hamilton
Miss M.E. Gillibrand, Northcote
Mr. W. Anderson, Invercargill
W.W. Madden, Otahuhu

Mr. K.W.K. Fairclough, Hamilton
S. Andrew, Feilding
Miss F. Newick, Auckland
Rev. J.H. Hawkes, M.A., Auckland

1910 (contd.)

Mr. L.B. Andreae, Christchurch
 C.R.S. Barrett, Invercargill
 L.E. Falkner, Auckland
 J.Y. Woodward, Auckland

1911

Mr. H. Blaikie, Spa Bush,
 via Invercargill
 David Tilly, Whangarei
 G. Stone, Riverton

Mr. E.H.R. Green (B.E.A. PRELIM.),
 Auckland

1912

Mr. J.D. Burns, Dunedin
 W.L. Edmanson, Melbourne,
 Australia
 L.E. Dust, Wanganui
 Miss W.S. Bain, Riverton
 Mr. T.B. Judkins, Sydenham
 J. Dickson, Otautau
 K.W. Shepherd, Christchurch

Mr. J.Y. Woodward, Auckland
 T.B. Judkins, Sydenham

1913

Mr. J. Eccles, Whangarei
 Miss L. McElwain, Auckland
 Mr. J.B. Jack, Wanganui
 L.T. Walter, Christchurch
 B. Potts, Wellington
 H.S. Wright, Wellington

Miss E.M. Eccles (B.E.A. Prelim.),
 Whangarei

1914

Miss I.M.H. Horning, Auckland
 Mr. D. Hunter, Wellington
 C. Gates, Wellington

Miss R.A. Moore (Prelim.), Auckland
 D. Hanson, Auckland
 M. Ockenden, Wellington
 Mr. Bertram Potts, Wellington

1915

Mr. C.R. Bicknell, Auckland
 E.L. Granville, New Plymouth

1916

Mr. J. Barraclough, Auckland

1917

Miss H.H. Waring, Wellington
 (later Mrs. Bertram Potts)
 Mr. W.E. Grantham, Lower Hutt
 S. Butler, Horopito

1918

Sapper G.C. Lyttelton,
 1/N.Z.E.F., France, (Westport)
 Miss R.E. Armitage, Wellington

Miss M.R. Cederman, Oxford

Mr. T.E. McMillan, Taupiri
H. Hopkins, Nelson

1920

Mr. E.M.H. Dawson, Hokitika
E.C. Cooper, Palmerston North
Wm. H. King, Whangarei
R.B. Witty, Nelson
Mrs. L. Payne, Palmerston North
Mr. B.A. Klaricic, Auckland
John L. King, Gisborne
C.A. Watson, Thames

Mr. H. Hopkins, Nelson

1921

Mr. J. Harrison, Whangarei
P. Whittle, Whangarei
Miss K.M. Wastney, Nelson
Mr. Chas. Waymouth, Whangarei
Mrs. M.S. Wells, Christchurch

Mr. C.A. Watson (Prelim.), Thames
C.E. Roberts, Thames

1922

Miss M. Weymouth, Whangarei
Bessie Somers, Gisborne
(Later Mrs. J.L. King).

Mr. P. Whittle (Prelim.), Whangarei
W.G.E. Wheeler, Wellington
David Tilly, Whangarei
J.E. Dixon, Greymouth
Wm. H. King, Whangarei
Rod. Ross, Palmerston North
L.E. Dust, Wellington
A.D. Grant, Wellington
F. Edwards, Wellington

1923

Mr. Rod. Ross, Palmerston North
G. Longney, Palmerston North
M. Sunich, Thames
Miss M. McCarthy, Dunedin

Fellows of the British Esperanto Association.

November, 1911. Mr. W.L. Edmanson, Melbourne, later Wellington.
June, 1912. Mr. (Rev.) George Aldridge, Auckland.
November, 1912. Mr. J.A. Hodges, Nottingham, England, later Huntly.
April, 1913. Mr. W.W. Madden, Auckland.
May, 1913. Rev. J.H. Hawkes, M.A., Auckland.
Miss Edith Hodgkinson, M.A., Invercargill.
January, 1916. Mr. Bertram Potts, Wellington.

New Zealand Guarantors to the B.E.A. Guarantors' Fund.
(Established 1910)

1913: Mr. Chas. H. Parker, Auckland (£10).
Mr. T.M. Simpson, Auckland (£10).
1914: Mr. Chas. H. Parker, Auckland (£10).
1915: Mr. Chas. H. Parker, Auckland (£10).

1915: Mr. L.E. Dust, Wellington (£10).
 1920: Mr. Bertram Potts, Wellington (?).
 1923: Mr. T.E. McMillan, Christchurch(?).

Activities continued at Christchurch during 1920. According to "The British Esperantist", a concert was held in the Trades Hall on October 16, 1920. One of the most attractive items proved to be the dramatic presentation of "La Espero", the movement's international anthem composed by D-ro Zamenhof, and rendered by the members of the Esperanto class at the time tutored by Mr. Norman M. Bell, M.A., B.D. Specially composed by Mr. A. Burrows for the occasion, "La Internacia Marŝo" drew loud applause from the large audience present.

At Whangarei in 1921, Messrs. David Tilly, U.E.A. delegate, and Wm. H. King, a Post Office official, reformed the town's first Esperanto group with twelve members. They held the offices of president and secretary-treasurer-tutor, respectively. Useful tuition was provided at the weekly meetings which were, thanks to Mr. Tilly's generosity, conducted rent, lighting and fuel free in the Whangarei Gas Company's showroom, Water Street, for the next five years; and several students progressed in their studies to gain passes in the Preliminary and Diploma Examinations of the British Esperanto Association. The club was in a strong position in 1923 when Mr. King was transferred by the Post and Telegraph Department to Auckland and, five months later, to the General Post Office, Wellington. Club activities continued thereafter for two years under the presidency of Mr. Tilly, assisted by Mr. Chas. Waymouth as secretary; but the club ceased to function ultimately, owing to the departure of some members from the district and others being assiduously engaged in the pursuit of higher educational qualifications.

In political circles there was an interesting development in 1922. At the 4-days' national conference of the New Zealand Labour Party, held in July of that year, a new plank was introduced into the Party's official manifesto. "that the International Language, Esperanto, be taught in all State schools."

The 4th Australasian Esperanto Congress was held in Sydney during April, 1923; and Mr. and Mrs. John Lowe King travelled from Gisborne to represent New Zealand Esperantists at the gathering.

In July, 1923, the Dargaville Esperanto Club was revived to hold weekly meetings under the presidency of the pioneer Esperantist, Mr. Alfred H. Gregory, with Mr. R. Pope assisting as secretary-treasurer.

In the December (1923) issue of "The British Esperantist", Mr. Rod. Ross, D.B.E.A., of Palmerston North, reported that "in spite of various obstacles, Esperanto progresses in New Zealand. Not long ago I succeeded to influence the Board of Directors of the local Technical College to establish an Esperanto class. The president of the State Teachers' Union invited me to speak to his members, which I did with pleasure. I also interested the president of the local Chamber of Commerce, who spoke about Esperanto at a meeting of the Chamber and who requested me to teach him the language. Several of the members of my class at the Technical College now correspond with Esperantists in other countries." About that time, Mr. Ross also addressed the members of the Napier Philosophical Society and his speech was excellently reported in "The Hawkes Bay Herald".

New Zealand Esperantists were further encouraged in their convictions and work in 1925, when the New Zealand Post and Telegraph Department, in accordance with a decision of the International Telegraph Union, Berne, amended the departmental regulations to permit the use of Esperanto as a "clear" language (not a code) in inland and international telegrams. This "victory" was announced publicly through the Press and enhanced Esperanto in the public opinion -- and delighted all New Zealand gesamideanoj. The regulation still remains in force (1964).

At the 5th Australasian Esperanto Congress held in Melbourne during the Easter of 1925, Messrs. W.L. Edmanson, F.B.E.A. and Wm. H. King, D.B.E.A., both of Wellington, took part and represented New Zealand interests. Although 25 years of age, Mr. King was elected congress president.

About this time, there were sufficient members of the Association of Auckland Primary Schools Committees favourably inclined towards Esperanto to permit the adoption of a recommendation to the Government that "Esperanto be taught in State schools". By declining the recommendation, the Government of the day merely demonstrated once again that one government always awaits the initiative of others!

It was also in 1925 that radio broadcasting was utilised for the first time to aid the dissemination of Esperanto in New Zealand when, during July, Mr. and Mrs. J.L. King commenced to broadcast a series of lectures and informative talks each Thursday evening from the Gisborne radio-station, 2YM.

By the end of 1925, a directory of New Zealand Esperantists in course of compilation by Mr. Wm. H. King, contained approximately 300 names; and according to a report which appeared in "The Northern Advocate", Whangarei, -- a newspaper always helpful towards the cause of Esperanto -- there were during 1925 Esperanto clubs, societies, etc., functioning at Dargaville (10 members), Auckland (two clubs with 25 and 20 members taught by Mrs. A.E. Dewing and Mr. J.S. Russell), Feilding (22 members under the tutorship of Mr. R. Ross), Palmerston North, Gisborne, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin, where Miss Mary A. McCarthy, with her customary enthusiasm and loyalty, tutored a class.

During February, 1926, Mr. David Tilly broadcast three weekly talks from the Whangarei radio-station; and from June to December, Mr. Wm. H. King broadcast 15-minute talks from the Wellington station, 2YK, using the following subjects: "The Origin and Aims of Esperanto", "A General Survey of the Esperanto Movement", "Esperanto and Radio", (two parts), "A Comparison of Esperanto and English", "The 18th Universal Congress of Esperanto", "The Bible in Esperanto", "Esperanto in the Schools", and "Esperanto in Commerce". It was noteworthy that no complaint or adverse criticism was levelled against the talks. In fact the talks succeeded so well, and gave the station proprietor so much satisfaction, that a series of lessons followed in 1927, from the same station and by the same speaker.

The station announcer at the Auckland station, 1YA, Mr. R.J. Crago, also conducted weekly talks about Esperanto during September, 1926, and these broadcasts continued until Mr. Crago's departure for Australia in the following January. The station was the fourth in New Zealand to broadcast items regarding the International Language.

In addition to the new channel of activity provided by radio services,

Esperantists conducted a lively propaganda campaign through the newspapers in various towns. Informative letters, some of great length and ably written, were published in the correspondence columns of papers as far apart as Whangarei and Invercargill, but notably at Auckland, Masterton, Wellington and Christchurch. The campaign was vigorously pursued until the outbreak of the Hitler World War in 1939. Occasionally, some editors wrote leading articles about the language problem, usually with a strong bias towards English as the international medium, or giving only half-hearted commendation to Esperanto and its successes. At times a few editors wrote disparagingly against Esperanto, but such articles were usually effectively answered by individual Esperantists, or officially by the N.Z.E.A. secretary with excellent propaganda results. However, Esperantists persistently (1) defended the Zamenhof language; (2) directed attention to the mutilation of English by nationals of foreign countries, who misused or erred in their speech or in writing our mother tongue; (3) criticised all other competitive projects proposed as an international language, as were announced by the Press, for example, Ido, Novial, Interlingua, Anglic, 'World' English, and Basic English, which for a short period received wide-spread publicity in New Zealand newspapers, possibly as a counter-attack against the ever-progressing Esperanto; (4) advanced the claims of Esperanto whenever a suggestion concerning the need for an international language arose, or whenever delegates returned to New Zealand from international conferences and criticised or commented on the use of national languages in the international field; (5) informed the general public of new successes for Esperanto, often by means of well-written reports of club activities -- particularly was this so at Auckland, Wellington, Masterton and Christchurch; and (6) arranged the publication of articles and lessons on Esperanto and of reports of lectures, etc., to important organisations. Thus the New Zealand public was apprised of such matters as the construction, value, use and spread of Esperanto.

Dormant from November 30, 1923, the Auckland Esperanto Society was re-suscitated as the Auckland Esperanto Association at a public meeting held in the New Church Hall, Newton Road, with a "fair attendance, considering the state of the weather," on May 12, 1926. After an address by Mr. R.J. Crago, those present agreed to become members and a committee as follows was elected: President, Mr. John S. Russell; vice-president, Mrs. A.E. Dewing; secretary-treasurer, Mr. R.J. Crago; committee members, Mrs. E.M. Watkin, Miss I. James, Mr. C.H. Parker and Mr. E.B.M. Dewing. The annual membership fee was 2s.6d. for regular and associate members, 1s. for juniors under 16 years of age. Thereafter, meetings were held fortnightly with usually seven financial members in attendance. By the end of July, however, the roll contained the names of 30 members; a weekly class was also conducted under the auspices of the W.E.A.; four Auckland publications -- two monthly ("The Labour News" and "Young Citizen"), and two weekly ("The Eden Gazette" and "The New Zealand Pictorial News") -- devoted regularly space for Esperanto lessons or informative articles. The then secretary, Mr. R.J. Crago, with Messrs. Parker and Dewing, were the main contributors and their work in this field was indeed invaluable.

Auckland Esperantists held an enjoyable picnic in conjunction with a commemoration of the anniversary of the birthday of Dr. Zamenhof on December 12, 1926; and it is recorded that "more than thirty Esperantists met at the Chief Post Office and travelled by boat to Rangitoto Island, where a successful and happy picnic provided a memorable day for all present. It was noticeable that many citizens curiously regarded the 'green standard' flying

at the boat's masthead, and that others were interested in the groups of people who spoke a non-English language."

A shortage of Esperanto grammar books in the city seriously retarded the Auckland Association's instructional activities during the second half of 1926. The non-availability of the books also somewhat offset the splendid publicity obtained by radio broadcasts and by medium of the four friendly publications which were co-operating so well. In the following January, however, a large supply of books arrived from Britain to relieve the position and these met with a rapid sale -- at times in parcels ranging from a dozen to twenty-five -- to various parts of New Zealand.

During October, 1926, Mr. S. Andrew, of Feilding, returned to Auckland from Edinburgh, Scotland, where he had represented New Zealand Esperantists at the 18th Universal Congress of Esperanto. As guest speaker at a meeting of local Esperantists, Mr. Andrew told those present that the congress had been attended by 960 members (speaking 27 languages!) from 35 countries in the five continents. Esperanto was the only language used in all the proceedings, which embraced, as in all such previous gatherings, special meetings of postal workers, railwaymen, lawyers, Scouts, teachers, doctors, the Esperanto Scientific Association, vegetarians, anti-smokers, adherents to the various religions, etc. Mr. Andrew's remarks were widely publicised by the daily newspapers, especially so in the weekly publication, "The New Zealand Pictorial News." After hearing Mr. Andrew's address, no-one in his or her right senses could argue against the efficiency of Esperanto as an auxiliary, international language, or the necessity to accept such a help language in the interests of world progress. Incidentally, information regarding the activities and programme of the 18th Congress was also broadcast by Mr. Wm. H. King in one of his regular talks from New Zealand's main radio-station, 2YA.

Elsewhere, throughout the country, Esperanto was winning friends, during the year. At Mangahao-Hydro Construction Camp, on May 27, 1926, Messrs. John and William McGuigan (who had acquired Esperanto while employed there), successfully debated the world necessity for Esperanto before a large gathering of fellow-workers and overwhelmed the local schoolmaster and the organiser of the Y.M.C.A. A decision on the debate was not given but it was unanimously agreed -- in which the negative speakers joined -- that the case for the adoption of the International Language was effectively proved, and that the official acceptance of the language would give mankind one of its greatest and undoubted assets. As a result of this unique effort, a class of about twenty members was formed under the guidance of the McGuigan brothers and continued until the camp was closed on the completion of the project.

Two months later -- in July, 1926 -- the movement in New Zealand was further strengthened by the formation of an Esperanto Class at Masterton. Mr. Alexander Dewar, an outstanding, charming man, was elected President-Tutor and Mrs. Lizzie Payne as Secretary. This was the third class to be established in the country during the year.

On October 12, 1926, the pioneer and internationally known Esperantist, former president of the first New Zealand Esperanto Association, and also of the Auckland Society, Mr. (Rev.) George Aldridge, F.B.E.A., passed away at Auckland after giving many years of outstanding and faithful service to the International Language movement in New Zealand. His untimely death occurred at 72 years of age as the result of the injuries he sustained when struck by

an automobile. Even at this late date, New Zealand Esperantists owe a deep debt of gratitude to the late Mr. Aldridge for his indefatigable work and unswerving devotion to the cause of Esperanto. The movement was indeed fortunate in having a highly esteemed gentleman of Mr. Aldridge's calibre, who was prepared to devote so much of his time, thought and money to the International Language during almost a quarter of a century, and especially throughout a most vital period of its establishment in this country. Mr. Aldridge made his last attendance at a meeting of the Association, previously a Society, which he had assisted to found and which he had so loyally served, on July 5, 1926 -- about three months prior to his accidental death.

During November of the same year, however, additional zest was added to the movement by a short visit to Wellington of Mr. Maurice Hyde, (pen name "A. Delsudo"), a well-known Australian Esperantist, administrator and author of "The Esperanto Guide", a textbook which won wide popularity. Mr. Hyde was returning to New Guinea after a visit to Europe; and in a spirited address delivered to the members of the Wellington Esperanto Club, he brilliantly demonstrated spoken Esperanto while describing his foreign travels and experiences. By his eloquent and interesting address, Mr. Hyde greatly encouraged the local Esperantists who were truly privileged to hear him; and the publicity given subsequently to his remarks furthered the interests of the movement in New Zealand generally.

In the South Island, Miss M.A. McCarthy kept the "flag flying" throughout the year by instructing a study class at Dunedin and by effective propaganda associated with lectures and the newspapers.

Activities in the following year -- 1927 -- commenced in January when Mr. (now Dr.) C.J. Adcock delivered an address regarding Esperanto to the professional teachers attending the Summer School for Teachers held at Cambridge. The lecture was the first of its kind to be given in New Zealand; and it was well received and reported in the national Press. As a direct result of the effort, several teachers commenced the study of the International Language.

The globe-trotting Russian cyclist, Mr. Emanuel Kotulsky, visited Wellington during the next month and the opportunity was taken to obtain his denial of a Press report to the effect that he had, while in Australia, spoken against Esperanto. To the U.E.A. delegate and vice-delegate, the visitor refuted entirely a Sydney newspaper report that he had, before commencing his tour, learned Esperanto and was, at the time he was interviewed, using only the English language. Mr. Kotulsky was not able to speak Esperanto, and English only badly. The delegate, Mr. L.E. Dust, gave him an Esperanto-French grammar-book, by means of which the Russian, who knew French and German, quickly acquired Esperanto. He joined the U.E.A. and intended to use the International Language during the remainder of his travels through South America, U.S.A. and Britain. Before leaving New Zealand on March 15, 1927, and in order to convince the Sydney newspapermen concerned, Mr. Kotulsky signed a written statement correcting the position; but when confronted with the document, the editor refused to publish it! Here was another example (and not a surprising one) of the so-called "Freedom of the Press" -- and of the oft-seen one-sided freedom!

At Whangarei, however, the two local papers excellently reported an address on Esperanto given by the Rev. T.R.B. Woolloxall to the Rotary Club members; and at Dunedin, "The Otago Witness" accepted a splendid article

regarding the progress of Esperanto contributed by the capable pen of Miss E. Hodgkinson, M.A., D.B.E.A., a pioneer Esperantist at Invercargill.

Throughout the year 1927, the Auckland Esperanto Association members continued to meet monthly in the New Church Hall, under the able and enthusiastic guidance of its pioneer president, Mr. J.S. Russell. In this year, however, another highly respected and staunch supporter and benefactor, was lost to the Association and the movement through the death of the veteran Esperantist, Mr. Charles H. Parker. In numerous ways, and in many roles, including those of teacher, administrator and lecturer, Mr. Parker had given more than twenty years of meritorious and loyal assistance, financial and otherwise, to Esperanto and its cause. His useful life closed in the Kermadec Islands during April 1927, following a wound he received while working on his estate in that isolated part of the world, far distant from medical attention.

Mrs. J. Axford, an Association member, was particularly active during the year. It is to this lady's credit that she earnestly endeavoured -- although unsuccessfully -- to have a resolution, favouring the instruction of Esperanto in New Zealand schools, passed by the National Council of Women, after she had given a number of informative and preparatory talks about the International Language movement to various women's organisations in Auckland City and suburbs. Considering the outstanding efforts of Mrs. Axford, the resolution deserved a better fate; and this was particularly so in the interests of international understanding and the betterment of mankind, especially from a woman's viewpoint.

At a meeting of the Auckland Esperanto Association held on February 15, 1927, Mr. Wm. H. King, of Wellington, addressed at length an attendance of about twenty-four members on the advisability of reviving the former national organisation. The proposal was made in order to give the movement in New Zealand additional weight, impetus and prestige, especially in matters pertaining to the arranging of Esperanto congresses in New Zealand, and presenting appeals, petitions and representations at higher levels in governmental and educational circles, both functions being obviously outside the capabilities of any individual society or club; and the proposed organisation would also act as the parent body of Esperantists resident throughout the country. Without passing a resolution pledging their support, those present favoured the proposal and encouraged the speaker to further his efforts in this connection.

New Zealand friends of the Australian monthly magazine, "La Suda Kruco", which provided a valuable link between Esperantists in both countries during the 1920s and 1930s, (later "The Australian Esperantist"), contributed £8 9s. net during 1927 to assist the publication through troublous times. Considered by the then editor, Mr. Percy Hudson, to be worthwhile assistance, the donation was sufficient to pay nearly all the expenses for two issues. Emanating from only 29 donors, this generosity enabled "La Suda Kruco" to pass successfully through a vital period. It was also a tangible expression of the goodwill existing between the two sister countries.

With a similar intention, the Auckland Esperanto Association voted from its funds a small donation to the U.E.A. The A.E.A. also affiliated with the Workers' Educational Association, although this involved the payment of an annual subscription of £1 1s.

The Auckland Association entertained Mr. W.H. Sturge, U.E.A. vice-

delegate at Birmingham, England, during September, 1927. Mr. Sturge delighted members by relating his experiences at several international congresses. He also urged his listeners -- as is still often necessary in 1964 -- to wear the Esperanto badge on all occasions. He mentioned that a wonderful spirit of friendship always existed between Esperantists, and that the Crown Prince of Norway had become an enthusiastic Esperantist. A copy of the Holy Bible, in Esperanto and displayed by the visitor, created much interest.

A study class was formed at the Public Works Camp, St. Helier's Bay, during the year; and at Wanganui, Mr. F.E. Morton gave lessons in Esperanto to a children's class at his school -- the Friends' School. He later reported, that the scholars, keenly appreciating their studies, had made rapid progress and were particularly delighted to sing in the International Language -- a new testimonial for Esperanto!

At Wellington, the delegate and vice-delegate of the U.E.A., (Messrs. L.E. Dust and Wm. H. King) undertook a campaign to recruit new members for the world organisation which, at the time, was undergoing a financial crisis.

Meanwhile, during a visit to Auckland, Mr. J.L. King (U.E.A. delegate at Gisborne), invaded political circles to address the local section of the New Zealand Labour Party on the subject of Esperanto. According to Press Reports, the speaker was received with enthusiasm and his address given an attentive hearing.

On July 18, 1927, Mr. N.M. Bell, M.A., B.D., of Christchurch, broadcast his first of a series of lectures pertaining to Esperanto from the local station, 3YA -- the fifth New Zealand radio-station to arrange such broadcasts; and at Wellington, on August 4, Mr. King resumed his activities at 2YA (by now taken over by the New Zealand Government from a private company), by broadcasting the first of a series of 20 lessons on Esperanto. The broadcasts were made each Thursday from 7.39 p.m. to 7.54 p.m., and the series was completed on December 16 following. Giving his services gratuitously, Mr. King prepared and arranged publication of the relative lessons in "The New Zealand Radio", (Auckland), and in "The New Zealand Radio Record", the title of which was later changed to "New Zealand Listener", (Wellington), prior to tutoring them from the station studio. In this way, considerable publicity and a number of students were gained simultaneously for Esperanto throughout New Zealand. The fifth lesson of the series was, however, broadcast by Mr. V.L.M. Daniel, owing to Mr. King's temporary indisposition.

At this time New Zealand Esperantists became deeply concerned when the then Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. J.G. Coates, publicly denounced Esperanto as "a socialist effort to bring all nations down to a common level." When the Premier made this silly statement, a plank in the official platform of the New Zealand Labour Party -- introduced two years previously -- provided for the teaching of Esperanto in New Zealand schools. This probably infuriated Mr. Coates, notwithstanding his many years close association with the three eminent patrons of the first N.Z.E.A. -- Sir Joseph Ward, Sir Robert Stout and Sir George Fowlds, who were definitely not socialist-minded, but rather cultured intellectuals.

While acknowledging that politics allow for the various ideas, plans, schemes, projects and proposals of one party to be bantered, berated, criticised and mercilessly used as "political footballs" by another party, active

Esperantists knew the incident was merely part of the recognised political "game". All advocates and enthusiasts were fully aware of the neutrality of Esperanto, since its inception in 1887, as regards race, religion and politics. The Prime Minister's remarks, however, as reported in "The Dominion" (Wellington) of September 26, 1927, drew an immediate reply from "the father of Esperanto in Wellington," Mr. W.L. Edmanson, who, in his usual gentlemanly style, suitably clarified the position pertaining to Esperanto and the movement. Mr. Edmanson concluded his letter by expressing the hope that "Mr. Coates will forthwith commence to acquire an acquaintance with a most fascinating subject." Several other prominent Esperantists also protested strongly per medium of the Press. Later, perhaps fortunately, and in the best interests of Esperanto, the "plank" referred to disappeared from the Labour Party's official manifesto. The work for Esperanto, however, proceeded as usual, despite the Premier's unwarranted attack. Here again, the ancient oriental quotation aptly applied: "The dogs yelp, but the caravan passes on!" And, in passing, it is noteworthy that, at various times since the advent of Esperanto, numerous opponents had predicted the ultimate demise of the language, but in each case the prophet passed on without witnessing the realisation of the prophecy. Conversely, Esperanto still continues to thrive, spread and prosper, with an abundance of life-blood, a heart and a soul, its alleged artificiality long forgotten by those who accept its advantages and use it. So strongly is the International Language now established throughout the world, that no power on earth, other than possibly hostile nuclear power, can destroy it.

Another form of publicity was given the Zamenhofan language in June, 1927, when a question asking what is a code language and whether a telegram written in Esperanto is regarded as being in code or in a clear language, was included in a question-paper set for candidates at the Post and Telegraph Examinations of that year. Thus the language was brought quietly to the notice of several hundred departmental officers throughout New Zealand.

The August (1927) issue of "The New Zealand Education Gazette," published with the authority of the Minister of Education and circulated among professional teachers, contained a letter pleading for Esperanto instruction. The writer urged that French should be replaced by Esperanto in second grade schools on the grounds that children study French only for examination purposes and received no practical benefit from the study. Advanced by a member of the teaching profession, this suggestion was one of the early signs of the ultimate introduction of Esperanto into New Zealand State schools.

Mrs. J.I. King, of Gisborne, gave a lecture pertaining to Esperanto from the Auckland radio-station, 1YA, on August 31, 1927, and at the conclusion rendered a song in the International Language. This was probably the first occasion on which the New Zealand radio public had listened to singing to Esperanto.

Wellington Esperantists -- or at least a dozen enthusiasts -- revived their dormant organisation on August 31, 1927, when "The Esperanto Club of Wellington" came into being. From the chair, Mr. V.I.M. Daniel explained the aims, dissemination, etc., of Esperanto: and Mr. Bertram Potts described the progress and activities of the former society which had grown to a strength of about 150 members. The officers of the new club were: President, Mr. W.L. Edmanson, J.P., F.B.E.A.; vice-president, Mr. L.E. Dust, D.B.E.A., U.E.A. delegate; secretary, Mr. Potts; treasurer, Mr. Daniel. The club met twice monthly at 19 Tory Street, as from September 8, when 15 members attended.

Included were four holders of the Diploma of the B.E.A., and these experts undertook the teaching of the language to the beginner-members. Thus the foundation of the present efficient organisation was firmly laid. A fortnight later, a set of rules was adopted; and it was decided to meet weekly on Thursdays, to provide better continuity of instruction. The club prospered -- a year later there were 35 members -- and club officials considered the revival to be timely. It enabled them to take part in the newspaper controversy, which followed the Prime Minister's attack on Esperanto. Incidentally, the controversy provided 15 feet of free propaganda in "The Dominion." Of this space, only less than two feet of text opposed Esperanto -- it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good!

It was noticed that the New Zealand Press for the fifth year failed to publish cabled details of the annual Universal Congress of Esperanto held abroad. (See Appendix C.) This was so as regards the 19th Congress held in August, 1927, at Danzig. The position was outlined in the November, 1927, issue of "La Suda Kruco," in the hope that the local Congress Committees overseas and/or the U.E.A. Executive would endeavour to rectify the situation in the following year: but apparently newspapermen considered that Esperanto had outgrown its "news value."

During November, 1927, a new weekly study class at St. Helier's, Auckland, was formed, with 17 beginner-members, and tutored by Mrs. E.M. Watkin; at Feilding, Mr. Rod Ross, U.E.A. delegate, instructed a similar class under the auspices of the Feilding Debating Club; and at Opoutere, near Thames, the local school-master, Mr. W. Statham, used the radio Esperanto course broadcast from station 2YA to assist his class work.

The New Zealand Radio Esperanto Course, commenced on August 4, 1927, concluded on December 22. Simultaneously with the broadcast lessons, a series of lessons was also published in two national radio journals, giving a double effect.

The full description of the contents of each lesson, in order of publication and broadcast, is as follows: the alphabet and pronunciation; the article and noun; adjective, grades of comparison, numerals; pronoun; verb (Part 1 -- tenses and moods); verb (Part 2 -- Active participles); verb (Part 3 -- passive participles); verb (Part 4 -- revision); adverb, conjunction, interjection and exclamation; clock-time; preposition; accusative case (complete use of); correlative words; compound words, arrangement of words, question and negative phrases; foreign words, elision, questions and replies, punctuation; affixes (aĉ -- ec); affixes (edz -- ig); affixes (ig -- um); conclusion: reading, recitation, a talk and an original passage for translation.

From the above-mentioned particulars, it will readily be seen that the study of the language, either by radio or by the printed lessons, was full and even detailed. A special advantage of the course to students was the provision of quasi-personal help with regard to the speaking of Esperanto, as the tutor reached, during the early evening, the students in their own homes.

Although it was not possible to ascertain all the results obtained by the course, some are measured to a degree by letters received from listeners in various parts of New Zealand, together with personal expressions made known to the course tutor. However, three specific results were evident. Firstly,

many persons definitely commenced to study and acquired the language; and numerous books were purchased. Secondly, others, perhaps because they were unable to listen regularly to each broadcast lesson, learned something of the language and gained a general idea of its construction. Thirdly, the aims of Esperanto were better understood; and because of this many persons were educated to the necessity to support the idea of an international language and its practical utility. It was certain, however, that the broadcast course won many friends to Esperantism and, at the same time, spread the language wholesale into the homes of many people in this country, which were not otherwise attainable.

The anniversary of the birthday of the creator of Esperanto, Dr. L.L. Zamenhof, was celebrated at Auckland by a picnic held at Buckland's Beach on December 15, 1927, and attended by about thirty Esperantists. After lunch, a member gave a talk on "A Trip through Europe with Esperanto," and the full group was photographed -- for inclusion in the two daily newspapers in support of a report of the occasion. At Wellington, for the same purpose, a large attendance at the local club room enjoyed an excellent mixed concert programme and later supper at "The Ritz" restaurant.

There was a miscellany of activities and events during the following year, 1928. Mrs. J.L. King, at Auckland, conducted a course of lessons for advanced students in "The New Zealand Pictorial News"; on February 6, Mr. W.L. Edmanson, "the father of Esperanto in Wellington", assisted the Masterton Esperanto Club at its re-opening function, attended by 15 members; at Te Uku Mr. (now Dr.) C.J. Adcock, although isolated, contributed several interesting articles dealing with various aspects of the movement and Esperantism to newspapers published in the Waikato District; during a visit to Whangarei in February, Mr. Wm. H. King received a request for information pertaining to Esperanto and the movement from the editor of one of the local papers -- which was duly furnished; on February 5, Auckland Esperantists visited, by invitation, the orchards and fruit-packing shed of Mr. M. Marinovich of Oratia -- a district with ten Esperantists, mainly Yugoslavs. During the visitors' sojourn, the Esperanto flag flew from a flagpole situated in a most favourable position. A lottery organised by Mr. Bertram Potts, at Wellington, realised a profit of £41 to strengthen the club funds.

A widely-known Esperantist and world traveller, Mr. Edmund Zscheile, of Leipzig, Germany, arrived at Auckland from Sydney on February 27, 1928 -- he had left Leipzig on August 1, 1923 -- and the movement locally profited by the occasion of his visit to arrange talks at the Society's meetings and interviews with newspapermen. In this way, much useful propaganda publicity on behalf of Esperanto was obtained. Mr. Zscheile co-operated willingly in all arrangements until his departure from Auckland by the "Niagara" on May 8 following.

Mrs. J.L. King, of Auckland and formerly of Gisborne, also left by the same vessel, en route via U.S.A. and Britain to Antwerp, there to attend the 20th Universal Congress of Esperanto as the accredited New Zealand representative.

A study course with 26 members -- plus 4 late-comers -- was formed at Hamilton during May, 1928, Messrs. J.A. Brailsford and C.J. Adcock officiating as tutors. Later in the year, "The Hamilton Esperanto Society" was founded with the course students becoming foundation members. The Rev. Percy Paris

Esperantist editor of "The Methodist Times," assisted the cause by weekly announcements in his journal. At Awahuri, a village near Feilding, Mr. Rod Ross established and taught a study class consisting of six members.

At Wellington, however, the club lost during 1928 the valuable services of its highly esteemed president, Mr. W.L. Edmanson, who, on account of failing health, resigned his position. Mr. L.E. Dust, the vice-president and an early pioneer Esperantist at Wanganui, succeeded "The Old Battle Horse," and Mr. E.C. Jack became vice-president. On June 11, the club received a visit from Mr. V. Sowry, of Mangamaire, who addressed the members in good Esperanto -- after having acquired a knowledge of the language by means of the Radio Esperanto Course, broadcast from Station 2YA during the previous year by Mr. Wm. H. King.

The Christchurch Esperanto Society resumed activities on May 28, with Mr. N.M. Bell filling the position of secretary. On June 11, Mrs. S. Page spoke on the subject of "Esperantism" from the Christchurch radio-station, 3YA. The lecture was the first of a series from this Government-owned station, permission having been given for six-weekly broadcasts, each of 15 minutes' duration. Later speakers from 3YA were Mr. L.A.W. Efford, M.A. and Mr. A.W. Page, M.A.

Mr. Bell also published at Christchurch at the time a monthly journal, "The International Sunbeam," in which he allocated one column in each issue to items in and about Esperanto. Mr. Bell also contributed a striking article weekly to a local newspaper, "The Sun," during a period of eight weeks. The Society arranged for three Esperanto monthly periodicals to be placed on the tables in the reading room of the Christchurch Public Library; and during October despatched a questionnaire containing Esperanto enquiries to each candidate at the then forthcoming Parliamentary elections.

It is noteworthy here that Mr. W.H. Chetham, a Whangarei resident with a knowledge of Esperanto, unsuccessfully contested the Marsden electorate in the interests of the Labour Party; and at Wellington, Mr. W. Bromley, a member of the local Esperanto Club, also failed to win a seat in the House of Representatives.

The Auckland Esperanto Association, with its status changed to Society, arranged an Esperanto evening at the Fabian Club Rooms on October 27, 1928, with an excellent attendance. Mr. (now Dr.) C.J. Adcock travelled specially from Frankton Junction to deliver a speech as guest speaker. A choir rendered beautifully two Esperanto songs, "La Vera Frataro" and "La Fluenta Tajdo", and Mrs. J.L. King, M.S.P., who had returned from overseas a week earlier, described her travels and experiences at the 20th Universal Congress at Antwerp. Before the conclusion of the evening -- judged to be one of the most profitable for Esperantism yet held in the city -- those present decided to recommend to the educational authorities that consideration be given to Esperanto as a subject for instruction in New Zealand State schools. At this time, "The New Zealand Herald," Auckland, had opened its correspondence columns to a discussion pertaining to the introduction of Esperanto into the schools. Messrs. E.A. Watkin and C.J. Adcock, both professional teachers, writing well-composed letters in the affirmative, advanced strong and convincing arguments in favour of the suggestion.

An address list of New Zealand Esperantists, compiled privately during the period 1926-28 by Mr. Wm. H. King, indicated that more than 300 enthusiasts were domiciled in 67 localities throughout New Zealand. It was, therefore, considered to be a sufficient number to warrant action being taken and expense being incurred to resuscitate the former New Zealand Esperanto Association, which had ceased activities on April 6, 1915. The list proved to be an extremely useful starting point in 1928, when Messrs. Adcock and King circularised initially an invitation to all known Esperantists in New Zealand to meet in conference at Wellington for the purpose of reviving the earlier national organisation. The proposal had also been fully explained in the October (1928) issue of "La Suda Kruco," Melbourne, for the information of New Zealand readers and the movement generally.

Thus the stage was set for the present New Zealand Esperanto Association to come into being on January 26, 1929. The Wellington Esperanto Club accepted an invitation to be the host club; and its energetic secretary, Mr. Bertram Potts, in collaboration with Mr. E.C. Jack, a sincere and devoted friend of the movement, arranged for the conference to be held in Room 11, First Floor, Dominion Farmers' Institute Building, Featherstone Street, Wellington, during the afternoon of that date. The attendance -- somewhat disappointing to the organisers -- was comprised of the under-mentioned Esperantists:-

Official Club Delegates.

Mr. C.J. Adcock,	Hamilton.	Mr. L.E. Dust,	Wellington.
Mr. A. Dewar,	Masterton.	Mrs. E.M. Watkin,	Auckland.

Conference Members.

Mrs. R. McGuigan,	Wellington	Mrs. J.D. McQuarrie,	Wellington
Mr. W.E. Currie,	Lower Hutt	Mr. C. McDonald,	"
Mr. W.L. Edmanson,	Wellington	Mr. J.A. McGuigan	"
Mr. E.C. Jack	"	Mr. Bertram Potts,	"
Mr. Wm. H. King,	"	Mr. M.J. Ravelich,	Stokes Valley

Letters expressing regret for inability to attend and conveying good wishes for a successful conference were received from:-

Mrs. Bessie King, M.S.P. Auckland;
 Mrs. L. Payne, Secretary, Masterton Esperanto Club; and
 Mr. N.M. Bell, M.A., B.D., Secretary, Christchurch Esperanto Society.

Mr. Edmanson presided and Mr. King acted as minutes' secretary. As delegates from only four clubs were present, it was agreed that

- (1) Discussion be open,
- (2) All persons attending be eligible to vote and
- (3) Any decisions made be referred subsequently to the various clubs then functioning for their consideration and replies.

At the request of the president, Mr. Adcock read a copy of a circular letter which had been forwarded to the various clubs, etc., to whom he had submitted the following proposals:-

- (1) That the New Zealand Esperanto Association be formed.
- (2) That Sir Joseph Ward be elected a patron.

(3) That there be three categories of members:-

- (i) Members paying a subscription of £1 per annum, to be used as follows: 10s. to U.E.A.; 5s. to "La Suda Kruco"; 5s. to a general fund.
- (ii) Junior Members paying a subscription of 5s. per annum, to be used as follows: 2s. to "Esperanto Junularo"; 3s. to a general fund.
- (iii) Supporting Sympathisers paying a subscription of 7s.6d. per annum, to be used as follows: 2s.6d. to "International Language"; 5s. to a general fund.

Mr. Adcock addressed the assemblage in the following terms:-

"Esperanto has progressed in New Zealand to such an extent that it is now necessary to have some form of central control to co-ordinate the work in connection with the movement here, by reviving the old national association which became defunct during the time of war. At the present time, Esperantists are scattered throughout the country, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to carry on the work. Unorganised, the centres are not in a position to approach national bodies, for if even the larger clubs at Auckland, Wellington or Christchurch were to approach, say, the Minister of Education, asking for the introduction of Esperanto into the schools of the Dominion, such clubs would be informed that they represent only a section, whereas requests coming from a strong organisation would receive more consideration and would carry more weight.

At present, there is much work for the N.Z.E.A., foremost being that in connection with the introduction of the language into New Zealand schools. Already the Parnell (Auckland) School Committee had passed a resolution recommending Esperanto as a school subject, and if various other centres managed to have similar recommendations passed and then the whole handled by the N.Z.E.A., something might be achieved.

Then, for certain propaganda work, funds are required; the publication of leaflets in smaller centres is now not possible. The proposed association would encourage the founding and representation of clubs. Each club or centre could have, say, one delegate for each ten (10) members, and could meet each year, or, if possible, at shorter intervals, to discuss the lines of work. Each delegate would represent the opinion of his particular centre, and in the interim, the secretary would carry on the work. The association should push the work of introducing Esperanto into the schools and all information should be gathered for early future use. The Christchurch Society has already collected much material which has been published in "The International Sunbeam." A special committee to deal with this matter would be helpful.

Esperanto has, for a long time, been discussed in the educational world, many high authorities supporting the language. Among these is Professor J.J. Findlay, of the Oxford University, England's foremost educationist, who has written a book on the subject of the international language, recommending Esperanto as a subject for primary schools. The New Zealand Education Department, when reviewing modern language study, have considered statements from Professor Findlay's book.

We should endeavour to get the teachers to take up a favourable attitude towards the language, and then in this connection progress would be made. At present we are all working separately, and my desire is to unite the scattered

forces. I recognised that there are various difficulties in the way of these proposals, which perhaps may be acceptable if altered or modified."

In response to the President's invitation, there were no other speakers. Mr. Dewar, however, remarked that he felt certain that Mr. Adcock's address was endorsed by all and that further speaking would mean a wastage of time.

The conference resolved that:-

- (1) A New Zealand Esperanto Association be formed.
(Mr. Adcock, mover, Mrs. Watkin, seconder.);
- (2) There be two categories of members - active and associate - the yearly subscription of all to be 2s.6d., with a magazine.
(Mr. Dewar, mover, Mr. McGuigan, seconder);
- (3) The rules of the former N.Z.E.A., as submitted, but with minor necessary changes, be considered as a basis of the rules for the new association. (Mr. Dust, mover, Mr. Potts, seconder);
- (4) The objects as set out for the first N.Z.E.A., be received en bloc for the new association.
(Mr. Adcock, mover, Mr. Dust, seconder);
- (5) Those present become members of the association, and all persons present, and those joining within three months of the receipt of a report of this meeting, be recognised as the foundation members of the association. (Mr. Adcock, mover, Mr. Dust, seconder).

The conference also elected the following patrons and officers, subject to the approval of the absentees being obtained:-

Patrons.

The Right Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, P.C., K.C.M.G., L.L.D.;
The Right Hon. Sir Robert Stout, P.C., K.C.M.G.; and
The Hon. Sir George Fowlds, C.B.E.

Officers.

President: Mr. (now Dr.) C.J. Adcock, Hamilton
Vice-Presidents: Mrs. E.M. Watkin, Auckland, Messrs. L.E. Dust,
Wellington, J.S. Russell, Auckland, and N.M. Bell, M.A.,
B.D., Christchurch.
Hon. Secretary: Mr. Wm. H. King, Wellington.
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. E.C. Jack, Wellington.
Other Officers: One delegate from each local group.

It is pleasing to be able to record that the three eminent gentlemen, proposed as patrons, and the two non-attending pioneer Esperantists, elected as vice-presidents, later stated their willingness to accept their respective offices in the Association.

Encouraged by the cordial greetings and congratulations of the B.E.A., the new body left no stone unturned in its efforts to further the Esperanto movement in New Zealand and to justify the enthusiasm and confidence placed in it. During the first year, much work was, of course, necessarily devoted to organisation and ensuring a firm foundation. With three prominent citizens as patrons and a group of keen, willing officers, the N.Z.E.A. was, in its initial year of operations, supported by the five clubs then functioning - at Auckland, Hamilton, Masterton, Wellington and Christchurch - and by 205 financial members in 75 localities. Thus, one of the objects of reviving

the N.Z.E.A. had been achieved within the first twelve months of its existence: the linking up of individual Esperantists and enthusiasts throughout the country; and, in this connection, the fact that all pioneer Esperantists had responded to the invitation to support the Association was noticeable and encouraging to those entrusted with the responsibilities of office.

By the end of June (1929), a Post Office Savings-Bank Trust Account had been opened; the Australian Esperanto magazine, "La Suda Kruco," had been accepted as the official organ of the N.Z.E.A.; and the secretary was furnishing quarterly reports to the Executive and monthly club reports to the official publication.

On July 12, 1929, a deputation introduced by the Rev. Clyde Carr, M.P. and a member of the N.Z.E.A., waited on the then Minister of Education, the Hon. H. Atmore, at Parliament Buildings, Wellington, for the purpose of placing information before the Minister with a view to the inclusion of Esperanto in the curricula of New Zealand schools, colleges and universities.

The supporting speakers were Mr. W.L. Edmanson, F.B.E.A., Mr. Harry Amos, Managing Director, Banks College, Wellington, Mr. E.K. Lomas, Principal, Wellington Training College, Mr. F.L. Combs, M.A. Headmaster, Mt. Cook School, Wellington, and the N.Z.E.A. Secretary, Mr. Wm. H. King. Included in the deputation were Mr. E.C. Jack, N.Z.E.A. Treasurer, Mr. Bertram Potts, F.B.E.A., secretary, Wellington Esperanto Club, Mr. R.K. Lochore, Language Master, Wellesley College, Wellington, and Mr. H.T. Armstrong, M.P.

Mr. King read the petition and stated that the N.Z.E.A. desired:-

- (1) The introduction of Esperanto as a subject for the higher standards in the primary schools.
- (2) As an optional language subject in secondary schools.
- (3) As a subject in the training colleges.
- (4) As an optional language for University examinations.
- (5) As a subject in the commercial course in technical schools.

In support of the petition, Mr. King said the time devoted to Esperanto would aid in the study of English and create interest in history and geography. Numerous countries had introduced Esperanto into certain schools with splendid results. He also pointed out to the Minister that Esperanto could be read and written after one year's study, spoken fluently after two years, while the speedy acquisition of root words considerably lessened the time required for French and Latin. Prof. J.J. Findlay, one of the highest educational authorities of the world, and examiner in education for the New Zealand University, advocated the introduction of Esperanto into the schools. Esperanto had stood up to every test over a period of more than forty years and had sufficient support to warrant New Zealand taking the important step, which the deputation advocated, and again leading the world in a great reform.

"The Old Battle Horse," Mr. Edmanson, strongly recommended the favourable acceptance of the petition. He related his experiences with nationals of other countries who spoke Esperanto.

Mr. Lomas told the Minister that pupil teachers had shown facility in acquiring the language. A quarter of an hour a day on two days of the week had been devoted at the Wellington Training College to a voluntary study of Esperanto. The principals of the Auckland Training College approved of the

Speaking as a world traveller, Mr. Amos said he had visited no fewer than four international conferences at which the language difficulty had been so marked that discussion had been almost impossible. He strongly urged the Minister to accord his support to the representations of the deputation.

Giving an interim reply, the Minister stated that he was much impressed with the necessity for an international language, but that the distance from the Continental countries minimised to some extent the urgency of the need for such a language in New Zealand. However, he would give the matter careful consideration and discuss it with his colleagues and inform the deputation of the decision at a later date.

On behalf of the deputation, Mr. Carr thanked the minister for the sympathetic reception of the deputation.

The decision of the Minister -- and presumably of his Cabinet colleagues -- reached the N.Z.E.A. two and a half months later. In a letter dated September 27, 1929, Mr. Atmore informed the association that he recognised the very laudable objective of the N.Z.E.A., but regretted that he could not introduce Esperanto into the curricula of New Zealand schools owing to the over-loaded syllabuses.

Widespread newspaper publicity resulted as an aftermath of the presentation of the petition. A Press report was at the time telegraphed to the newspapers throughout the country; and the metropolitan editors wrote chief articles or sub-leaders about the subject. "The Timaru Times" of July 16, 1929, giving faint-hearted support, mentioned the Eccles experiment and the inspectors' report pertaining thereto, and quoted the review of "Encyclopaedia Britannica," (date of edition not stated). "The Dominion," (Wellington), gave quasi support and correctly forecast the outcome of the petition. In fact, the Minister's reply appeared to have this newspaper's editorial of July 15, 1929, as its origin!

Generally, the tone of the editorials was serious, considerate and friendly to a degree; but mostly they carried a final, stinging tailpiece such as, "English, if well taught, provides the key to all knowledge." On this occasion, however, probably the most vituperative appeared as a sub-leader under the caption of "What Next?" in "The Auckland Star," of July 13, 1929. The full text is included herein, not for record purposes, but to indicate the Press opposition with which Esperanto has had to contend:-

"The Minister of Education has been requested to introduce Esperanto into our schools, and he has promised to give a fortnight's consideration to the matter. In our opinion, he need not have wasted a single minute over it. There is no conceivable excuse for regarding Esperanto as an educational study. It has no more literary value than shorthand and no more cultural value than typewriting. How anybody could seriously come to contemplate the introduction of this preposterous jargon into an already overcrowded syllabus passes our comprehension, and we can only assume that nothing but Mr. Atmore's sense of courtesy prevented him from giving the proposal the short shrift that it deserves."

How misinformed - not to say prejudiced and ignorant - can one, including

an editor, be? A well-known quotation, however, states that "History repeats itself." Here is another priceless example regarding the same newspaper: about 24 years previously, a sub-leader of "The Auckland Star" carried an apology for earlier published reports which ridiculed and adversely criticised the International Language. The sub-editor concerned, after briefly studying Esperanto, apologised to Esperantists for his attacks and admitted that at the time of his writings, he "knew as much about Esperanto as did a Choctaw Indian." On the last occasion, however, an apology was not tendered!

In a number of places in New Zealand, lively newspaper controversies followed Press reports about the deputation: and a spate of letters appeared to defend the language. At Auckland, the newly-elected N.Z.E.A. president, Mr. Adcock, suitably and forcefully replied to "The Star's" editorial. His letter concluded: "Why any sane people should forbid the teaching of Esperanto in schools, as though it were a dreadful disease, passes my comprehension."

Mr. Adcock was supported by several well-known and indignant Esperantists, including the pioneers Mrs. Bessie King, Mr. J.S. Russell and Mr. W.W. Madden. The defensive contribution of Mr. Madden is worthy of repetition:

"As an Esperantist of many years' standing and a constant reader of "The Star," I feel called upon to protest in the strongest possible manner against your branding Esperanto as a 'preposterous jargon' in Saturday's sub-leader. I would ask you, do you know the language, or its history, or the uses that are made of it in all civilised countries? And if not, of what possible value can your opinion be on the subject? Chambers Standard Dictionary defines 'jargon' as 'chattering of birds,' 'confused talk', 'slang'. Esperanto is none of them. You have, of course, the right to protest against overcrowding the public schools' syllabus, or, if you see fit, to advocate the cutting out of any subject or subjects, e.g., spelling and English grammar, but not the shadow of excuse for slandering Esperanto, of which your knowledge is, on the face of it, a minus quantity."

The petition also evoked much interest in educational circles and for a time stirred educationists and others from their lethargy. Neither the national association nor active Esperantists were discouraged by the editorial attempts to scorn and berate the language of Zamenhof. The movement certainly profited from the published reports of the deputation's efforts; and the numerous letters which appeared in the correspondence columns of various newspapers - copies reached the N.Z.E.A. - proved to be a splendid medium to inform the New Zealand public of the merits and international progress of Esperanto.

Throughout New Zealand during 1929 - for several reasons, the most momentous year in the history of the Esperanto movement in this country to date - numerous enthusiasts and officials achieved outstanding results by way of propaganda, publicity and instruction. At Auckland, Messrs. Geo. E. Wheeler, J.S. Russell and S. Andrew and the Rev. R.T.B. Woolloxall utilised the radio on several occasions for this purpose. Similar broadcasts, numbering about a dozen, were made from 3YA, Christchurch, by Mr. N.M. Bell, M.A.; and at Wellington, Mr. E.C. Jack lectured from 2YA.

A study class was commenced by Mr. C.J. Adcock, under the auspices of the Workers' Educational Association, at Hamilton; and at Dunedin, after address-

ing the Rotary Club and publishing an informative article in a local newspaper, Mr. Adcock assisted the founding of a class in the Y.M.C.A., with Mr. G. Coley secretary-tutor. Mr. J.A. Hodges, F.B.E.A., taught the International Language to a class in his school at Tapapa, near Okoroire. At the request of the columnist, "The Aunt", of "The Christchurch Star", Mr. Alastair More, the Society's secretary, conducted a course (La Stela Rondo) using the newspaper's columns. Thirty children studied Esperanto in this way. At Auckland, notwithstanding the editor's offensive sub-leader regarding the Esperantists' deputation to the Minister of Education, a series of weekly lessons appeared in "The Auckland Star." In the same city, Mr. Wheeler assisted 80 students by means of a Correspondence Course; and Mr (later Dr.) R.A. Lahore taught a class of 12 boys at Wellesley College, Wellington, until his departure for Germany during the following year (1930).

On May 7, 1929, Mr. W.L. Edmanson, accompanied by Messrs. Bertram Potts and Wm. H. King, attended lunch at the Wellington Rotary Club where as guest speaker, "The Old Battle Horse" excelled when addressing 150 well-nourished Rotarians, including the Mayor of Wellington. The excellent speech of half an hour's duration appeared to be appreciated by those present and received generous treatment from the local newspapermen. Likewise, at Hastings, the members of the Rotary Club were similarly lectured by Mr. W.A.G. Penlington, M.A., Headmaster of the local Boys' High School. A report in "The Hawke's Bay Herald" subsequently filled two and a half columns and was largely based on the details provided in "A Concise History of the International Language," compiled by the N.Z.E.A. general secretary, Mr. Wm. H. King.

On their departure from Wellington to attend the International Scouts' Jamboree, seven Boy Scouts were presented by Mr. Harry Amos with a parcel of Esperanto books to study during the voyage to Britain with the aid of one of the party - Patrol-leader J. Hull - who had previously received instruction from Mrs. F. Lusher, of Hastings.

A regular column containing information pertaining to Esperanto was conducted in "New Zealand Life", Wellington, by Mr. Potts; and in the monthly issues of "La Suda Kruco" published from September to December, 1929, there appeared Mr. King's "Concise History" in four parts.

The Christchurch Society commenced the year 1929 with 25 members, and in December there were 34 financial members. Similar expansion was recorded by the Wellington Club, the relative figures being 34 and 46 respectively. The U.E.A. increased its number of New Zealand delegates from three to five, the two new officers being Mr. S. Andrew, Feilding, and Mr. N.M. Bell, of Christchurch.

During the year, many members used the services of the new association to obtain information relating to various matters, but principally regarding books, gramophone records, the U.E.A., journals, etc., and examinations; also there were requests to be supplied with material suitable for broadcasting, lectures and propaganda work. In co-operation with the clubs then functioning, the N.Z.E.A. prepared and published 3,000 copies of a special propaganda leaflet. Other work undertaken included the despatch of 500 circular-letters to known Esperantists; the issuance of three quarterly reports to the Executive and the first number of the Association's "Official Bulletin." Incidentally, at the conclusion of the first year's activities, the roll contained the names of 205 financial members residing in 75 localities, including

32 at Wellington, 23 at Auckland, also four Members of Parliament and 14 school-teachers.

On November 22, 1929, the N.Z.E.A. submitted to the Minister of Education, Wellington, the following resolution unanimously passed by the members of the Auckland Club:-

"That teachers in primary schools be given the option to teach either Esperanto or French; or, that permission be granted primary school teachers to instruct Esperanto to pupils who desire to study the language."

A week later the Minister replied as follows:-

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum of the 22nd November, and in reply have to say that, subject to the by-laws of the Education Board, a teacher might form in his school an Esperanto class for his pupils out of school hours. Of course, attendance at such a class would be subject to the approval of the pupils' parents.

"Subject also to the by-laws of the Board, the school may be used, out of school hours, upon such terms as the committee may prescribe.

"I would suggest that you discuss the matter with the Secretary of the Wellington Education Board."

In view of the ruling given in the second paragraph of the Minister's letter, the Wellington Esperanto Club received permission to use a school-room of the Clyde Quay Primary School; and this arrangement continued for some time.

What was considered at the time to be probably one of the most generous, if not the most generous of monetary gifts ever made to Esperanto was announced at Christchurch during August (1929) after the will of the late Sarah Ann Ensom of that city had been perused. The relevant part of the testament is self-explanatory and reads as follows:-

"I give and bequeath the sum of Five Hundred Pounds (£500) to The Workers' Educational Association of Christchurch aforesaid for the establishment of classes in the International Language, Esperanto. I expressly request but without intending to create any legal obligation, that a tutor shall be employed for the full course of classes and shall receive adequate remuneration and that Mr. Norman M. Bell, M.A., who has special qualifications for this work, and who has done much already to further public interest in the subject, shall be appointed tutor. The said classes shall be held at such times of the year as will ensure the best possible attendance of persons interested, irrespective of the terms of the academic year."

Particulars of the bequest were telegraphed by the Press Association to newspapers throughout the country, to the encouragement of New Zealand Esperantists and for the information of the public generally. A W.E.A. Esperanto class was set up forthwith and has continued annually at Christchurch throughout the intervening years.

An important page in the history of Esperanto in New Zealand was written

at Wellington on January 17 and 18, 1930, when the so-called First New Zealand Esperanto Congress was held. Here it is mentioned that five congresses organised by the first N.Z.E.A. and held annually at Auckland during the period 1911 to 1915, inclusive, were not included numerically in the present series of national congresses held under the auspices of the second N.Z.E.A. Likewise, the inaugural conference held at Wellington on January 26, 1929, to restore the parent body, has not been regarded as a national congress, nor has the meeting of Esperantists during the Christchurch Exhibition of 1906 - 7. (See Appendix B.) Hence, had better records been available at the time of the revival in 1929, the seven previous gatherings could have been taken into consideration and the two-day congress held in January, 1930, would rightly have been described as the "Eighth Congress" to be held in New Zealand.

The First Congress was supported by 34 attending and 17 absent members. The attendance included representatives of the clubs functioning at Auckland, Hamilton, Masterton, Wellington and Christchurch, U.E.A. delegates at Whangarei, Auckland, Feilding and Wellington, and Esperantists from diverse parts of New Zealand, among the last-named group being several pioneers with 20 - 25 years (and more) service for the International Language. Many other enthusiasts sent letters and telegrams of greetings and good wishes; and generous donations received from 17 well-wishers ensured financial success for the congress.

In every way the first gathering of New Zealand Esperantists was most successful, and although the congress was of short duration, much valuable work was accomplished. Everyone who took part would long cherish memories of the pleasant hours spent together at this Maoriland congress, for the two days, from the participants' viewpoint, were really a visit to "Esperanto-land," with Esperanto being used on all sides. A wonderful spirit of friendship and co-operation pervaded the congress, at the conclusion of which many regretful farewells were taken; and during the proceedings, everyone appeared to recognise that the gathering, above all, was undertaking the important and responsible duty of placing Esperanto firmly and strikingly before the New Zealand Government and public, and those in authority in high places. Truly, the congress did demonstrate in no uncertain manner that the ideal, for which many New Zealanders, apart from other peoples, had for a long time worked and even suffered and tolerated ridicule, scorn and other discouragements, had at last advanced to such strength in this country as to warrant a national meeting of Esperantists. Such was the duty and such was the result. The newspapers' reports in Wellington alone measured eight feet - which included excellent reports of the various meetings, especially of the public lectures - and reports were telegraphed through the Press Association to every newspaper in New Zealand.

The N.Z.E.A. President, Mr. C.J. Adcock, formally opened the congress at 2 p.m. on January 17, 1930; and after delegates, pioneers and visitors had been welcomed, an N.Z.E.A. business session, at which Press reporters were present, was commenced. Mr. Adcock delivered his presidential address. The annual report, presented by the secretary (Mr. Wm. H. King), also the financial statement tabled by the treasurer (Mr. E.C. Jack) and showing a credit balance of £13 10s., were adopted, both documents being testimonials of solid progress. The Press published much information contained in the secretarial report.

Club delegates outlined the work of their respective clubs and the

position of Esperanto in their towns. The speakers were as follows:- Messrs. C.J. Adcock, Hamilton, Alastair More, Christchurch, E.C. Jack, Wellington, A. Dewar, Masterton and J.S. Russell, Auckland. The election of officers resulted in the re-appointment of the existing executive: President, Mr. C.J. Adcock, Drury; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. E.M. Watkin, Auckland, Messrs. L.E. Dust, Wellington, J.S. Russell, Auckland and N.M. Bell, Christchurch; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. E.C. Jack, Wellington; Honorary Secretary, Mr. Wm. H. King, Wellington; Masterton Club delegate, Mr. A. Dewar. Other business included the consideration and adoption of new rules, exploring the questions of incorporation and the inauguration of an examination committee; and it was decided to hold the second congress at Auckland during Easter, 1931.

In the evening a propaganda meeting proved to be very successful. In the absence of the Mayor of Wellington, the Deputy-Mayor, Councillor Martin Luckie, presided. In addition to the two speakers from the Association - Mr. Adcock and Mr. F.L. Combs, M.A., headmaster of the Mt. Cook School, Wellington - Mr. Luckie delivered an inspiring address from the chair, which greatly enhanced the effectiveness of the appeal, particularly in view of the fact that Newspaper reporters published each speaker's remarks. A resolution was unanimously passed, amid applause, directing the attention of the Government to the advantages of Esperanto, and asking for the language to be taught officially in New Zealand schools.

The second day of the congress was devoted to the entertainment of the members, who after being photographed, undertook a sight-seeing tour of Wellington and the adjourning bays. The congress programme closed with a social evening, at which Mr. W.L. Edmanson was loudly applauded for his recitation, "How Rubenstein played the Piano," in Esperanto; and Mr. Adcock ably demonstrated the celebrated "Ĉe" (direct) Method of teaching Esperanto. On behalf of the pioneer Esperantist, Mrs. Ada Chapman-Taylor, of New Plymouth, who attended the congress with great enthusiasm despite her 84 years, Mr. Wm. H. King handed to the secretary of the Wellington Esperanto Club (Mr. Bertram Potts) for propaganda purposes, a large and valuable collection of world post-cards, including one personally autographed by Dr. Zamenhof, and also photographs of the Doctor at various meetings. Mrs. Chapman-Taylor fully merited the warm thanks Mr. Potts tendered her when replying, for the collection represented a work commenced twenty-five years previously.

With a fitting speech, Mr. Adcock formally closed the First Congress - virtually the Eighth - and the assemblage rose to sing enthusiastically "La Espero" and the National Anthem, then dispersed, well satisfied with the function. This proved to be the forerunner to annual similar gatherings, except during the troubled and difficult years of the Hitler World War.

It is, however, recorded that an informal meeting of the U.E.A. delegates, who attended the Congress, was held the following afternoon. Mr. L.E. Dust presided. Conducted wholly in Esperanto, the business consisted mainly of considering ways and means of extending the U.E.A. membership and its delegate system in New Zealand, and of assisting to overcome the deficit associated with the 16th Universal Congress of Esperanto held in Vienna in 1924.

Immediately following the Congress, the various decisions taken there were actioned. During February, 1930, the clubs, etc., having resumed their new season's activities, were furnished with a full report of the Congress proceedings; the N.Z.E.A. membership was also similarly informed through the

columns of "La Suda Kruco": and the Association published its own special propaganda leaflet -- 3000 copies.

In March, 1930, the N.Z.E.A. sent a copy of the petition presented during the previous July to the Minister of Education, also a copy of the Minister's negative reply to the deputation, to the Registrar of the University of New Zealand, together with a request that the Registrar place the matter before Senate. This was agreed to, but a decision was not received by the Association until January 28, 1931 - six months later - when the Registrar wrote:

"In reply to your letter of the 26th instant, I have to state that at the meeting of the Academic Board, the recommendation of a committee was adopted, as follows: 'That the Board take no action in regard to the letter from the Esperanto Association'."

When reporting this matter to the 2nd New Zealand Congress two months later, the N.Z.E.A. secretary commented: "It is indeed regrettable to find that those who control education in New Zealand are unwilling to progress with the times, and are content to pursue a language policy already proved to be inefficient, uneconomical and costly." Over thirty years later, one would be justified in adding the adjective, "unprogressive", and in repeating the words of the late Sir Robert Stout, a former Chancellor of the New Zealand University: "By adopting Esperanto, one step would have been taken in promoting the brotherhood of man."

The deaths of two of the three N.Z.E.A. patrons, Sir Joseph Ward and Sir Robert Stout occurred on July 8 and 19, 1930, respectively; and a floral tribute to each of these great men was arranged. Although Sir Joseph did not possess a knowledge of Esperanto, he was most sympathetic towards the language. Sir Robert, however, was able to read Esperanto literature, even in his 86th year; and on occasions he presided at meetings arranged for Esperantist speakers. At times he advocated Esperanto by articles in the Press and in his addresses as Chancellor of the University. The passing of the two highly esteemed and distinguished gentlemen, within the space of eleven days, was a severe loss to the Association, for both were loyal friends of Esperanto and unquestionably added prestige to the N.Z.E.A.

Consequent upon the loss of its two patrons, the N.Z.E.A. decided to invite His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Bledisloe, the then Chancellor of the New Zealand University, Professor John MacMillan Brown, the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. G.W. Forbes, the Chief Justice, Sir Michael Myers, Professor T. Hunter, of Victoria University and Mr. Peter Fraser, M.P., to accept nomination for election to the office of Patron of the N.Z.E.A. Only Prof. J. MacMillan Brown accepted. Lord Bledisloe regretted that the rules governing the grant of Vice-Regal patronage prevented his acceding to the Association's request. Sir Michael Myers, Mr. Forbes and Mr. Fraser declined without stating a reason; and Prof. T. Hunter regretted he was not able to accept the honour proposed for him in view of the fact that he had never taken part in the propagation of Esperanto.

Throughout the year, countless tasks, small and large, were undertaken by the N.Z.E.A.; the members of the Executive residing in Wellington met on three occasions to discuss urgent business, their decisions being later submitted by post to the full Committee. As was originally intended, the N.Z.E.A. became the headquarters of the International Language movement in

the country, where anyone interested in Esperanto, or the International Language idea, could apply for information; and requests constantly came to hand - relating to examinations of the B.E.A., Esperanto courses, tuition, addresses of correspondents and of club secretaries, badges, and to refute by letters adverse newspaper criticisms. In addition, reports from the several clubs, etc., were prepared and forwarded to "La Suda Kruco" whenever available; three "Official Bulletins" were published in the same review at a cost of £6; and Quarterly Reports were issued regularly to committee members. In accordance with a decision of the committee, 250 copies of the N.Z.E.A. propaganda leaflet, with an accompanying letter, were mailed to New Zealand editors - and it was subsequently noticed that some of the newspapers published extracts of the information supplied in this way. Much time was devoted at the N.Z.E.A. headquarters to organising the 2nd N.Z.E.A. Congress at Auckland, where a Local Congress Committee was also assisting to make suitable arrangements.

The five Esperanto Clubs functioning during 1929 continued their efforts throughout 1930. Another children's course, "The Star Circle" (La Stela Rondo), was conducted at Christchurch by Mr. A. More. A new class was established at Khandallah under the guidance of Mrs. M.J. Ravelich and J. Sneddon. Thus it will be seen that, as regards Esperanto instruction, the clubs were persevering despite the handicaps of the prevailing economic depression conditions existing throughout the entire country.

In the field of propaganda, much work was undertaken and every occasion which presented itself was accepted to propagate the language. Leaflets were distributed whenever possible, and copies were supplied to N.Z.E.A. members for dissemination and to assist with lectures, talks and debates; and informative letters were written by the N.Z.E.A. secretary to the newspapers at Dunedin and Wellington to defend the International Language in local controversies. Presentation text-books and leaflets were forwarded to the three New Zealand delegates (Prof. A.H. Tocker, of Canterbury University College, the Hon. T. Shailer-Weston, of "The Dominion" newspaper, Wellington, and Mr. J. Roberts, Trades Hall, Wellington), to the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in May, 1930. A lecture on the subject, "Esperanto and Peace" was given by the N.Z.E.A. president, Mr. Adcock, at Auckland and repeated at Hamilton. Arrangements were made with "The Northern News," Kaikohe, to publish "A Concise History of the International Language," written by the N.Z.E.A. secretary; and with "The School Committees' Journal," at Auckland, to reprint the entire text of the N.Z.E.A. propaganda leaflet.

As regards international co-operation, New Zealand Esperantists assisted the Vienna Congress Deficit Fund to the extent of £4 3s. - a good response during a world depression! Several new members were recruited and delegates appointed to the U.E.A. A world postal petition, forwarded by the International League of Esperantist Post and Telegraph Officers, was translated into English and copies were forwarded to the Postmaster-General and to "The Katipo," the official organ of the New Zealand Post and Telegraph Officers' Association. In response to a request from the U.E.A. International Central Committee, a supply of the Association's leaflets was forwarded to Geneva. An article, "Lok- kaj Urbaj Nomoj de Nov-Zelando," by Mr. Wm. H. King, appeared in "La Suda Kruco" (November 1930) and in "La Interligilo," the official organ of I.L.E.P.T.O., published in Paris.

At Christchurch, a column of Esperanto notes of interest to students of the auxiliary language was contributed to "The Star" monthly by Mr. N.M. Bell,

who also tutored the local W.E.A. Esperanto class - so named to comply with the Ensom Bequest of the previous year. The class secretary, Mr. B. Kalin, also circularised all school-teachers, churches and the Chamber of Commerce in the city. Mr. Bell continued his broadcast talks regarding Esperanto from station 3YA once each six weeks: and Messrs. J.S. Russell and G.E. Wheeler lectured from 1YA at Auckland. Simultaneously with these activities, Mr. George Gordon, F.B.E.A., well-known in literary circles and despite his advancing years, conducted a high-class translation course from Christchurch, per medium of the columns of "La Suda Kruco" (Melbourne) for Australian and New Zealand readers.

It was pleasing to read in the Wellington daily newspaper, "The Dominion," of October 7, 1930, a nine-inch report concerning the 22nd Universal Congress of Esperanto held during the previous August at Oxford, England. The report had not, however, been cabled or sent from Britain but had been copied from "The British Esperantist" at the N.Z.E.A. headquarters to include a resumé and the highlights of the international gathering of Esperantists from thirty countries. Co-incidentally, on the same date, at Masterton "The Wairarapa Daily News" likewise published an excellent congress report, the material for which was obtained from "The Perthshire Advertiser" by the local club president, Mr. A. Dewar.

Auckland was the venue for the Second Annual New Zealand Esperanto Congress. On this occasion, the national gathering was held in the Higher Thought Temple, Wellington Street, and occupied three days - April 4, 5 and 6, 1931 - one day longer than its last previous forerunner. The congress membership comprised 51 persons, i.e., 38 attending and 12 absent Esperantists and one visitor, Mr. S. Bennett, of Sydney and formerly of Melbourne, Australia. As was the case with the first congress, generous donors (13) ensured that the second congress would not be hampered by restricted funds, there being a final surplus of £1 16s.; and a number of non-attending friends and well-wishers, including the Association's patron, Sir George Fowlds, President of the Auckland University Council, greeted the congress assemblage by telegrams and letters. The N.Z.E.A. president, Mr. C.J. Adcock, formally opened the congress and presided throughout. The official opening ceremony was favoured by the attendance of several "long service" members, notably Messrs. L.E. Dust, Bertram Potts, S.M. Ujdur ("Cendo"), H.F. Robinson, J.S. Russell and J.A. Hodges.

During the official opening session, the congressists paid respects to the memory of the two late patrons of the N.Z.E.A., Sir Joseph Ward and Sir Robert Stout, and also to the late Mrs. L. Payne, a co-founder and former secretary of the Masterton Esperanto Club, N.Z.E.A. member and ardent pioneer at Palmerston North and Masterton, by standing in a brief silence.

The secretary's report covered the valuable work accomplished during the year in various fields - administration, propaganda, education, service to members and international co-operation. Regrettably, only 126 members of the previous year's total of 210 renewed their subscriptions, but 28 new members had joined the Association to make a total of 154 financial members. Eleven members had, however, travelled overseas during 1930. The report concluded:-

"Notwithstanding the very obvious signs of the depression and slump through which the country is now passing, it is not intended to allow a spirit of pessimism to influence the future working policy of the Association. No doubt a certain number of the present members may now not

be able to accord the Association their financial support on account of the economic crisis, and the Association will suffer thereby. I can, however, assure members that the high standard of work performed during the past two years will be maintained in the future in so far as it is possible and practicable for the Executive to effect it."

In the unavoidable absence of the treasurer, Mr. E.C. Jack, the second Balance Sheet was read by the secretary, Mr. King. The document showed the Association's finances to be sound; seven members had donated £2 1s.6d. to the funds, in addition to £4 3s. contributed to the Vienna Deficit Fund; and the treasurer was "gratified to report that the Association ended the year with a surplus of £9 19s.9d., which, added to last year's surplus of £11 10s.1d. leaves us with a carry forward of £21 9s.10d."

The election of office-bearers for the ensuing year followed, and Prof. J. MacMillan Brown, of Christchurch, Chancellor of the New Zealand University, was elected a patron. The Association's retiring officers were re-elected singly, each in turn being proposed and seconded as a mark of confidence: President, Mr. C.J. Adcock, Drury; Vice-Presidents (4), Mrs. E.M. Watkin, Messrs. J.S. Russell, Auckland, L.E. Dust, Wellington and N.M. Bell, Christchurch; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. E.C. Jack, Wellington; Honorary Secretary, Mr. Wm. H. King, Wellington. Mr. D. L. Irwin, A.P.A.(N.Z.), of Wellington, was elected honorary auditor, with a special vote of thanks for his past services; and the appointment of Mr. H.F. Franks by the Masterton Club as its delegate to the Executive, was confirmed.

Discussing future propaganda activities, the congress explored three avenues: radio, the forthcoming General Election and the teaching profession. In connection with the first, it was resolved the N.Z.E.A. should communicate with the Broadcasting Company with a view to obtaining permission for broadcasts from the New Zealand stations; and co-operating with the local groups to arrange for speakers from any or all of the stations from which Esperanto talks were authorised. It was decided to issue a questionnaire to all candidates at the next General Election (1931); and to make efforts during the year to interest teachers by translating suitable articles regarding the profession and forwarding them to the proper quarters, also by having a suitable remit brought before the New Zealand Educational Institute. A committee was formed to investigate the questions of holding Esperanto examinations and providing tuition by correspondence. Congress also decided that the N.Z.E.A. should not incorporate meanwhile; and that Christchurch should be the venue of the next national gathering.

A public meeting was held in the evening of April 4, 1931, when the Rev. R.T.B. Woolloxall presided over a very good attendance. Mr. H.F. Robinson, Vice-President of the Higher Thought Temple, and Mr. C.J. Adcock were the speakers; and each delivered a convincing address. At the conclusion of the meeting, a resolution was passed asking the Minister of Education to give further consideration to the introduction of Esperanto into New Zealand schools and colleges.

The second day (Easter Sunday, April 5) brought forth a Church Service at the New Church in the morning; and, after lunch, the official photograph was taken in Myer's Park, prior to commencing a sight-seeing trip by bus through the city and suburbs. The bus tour attracted about thirty mem - bers, who received abundant opportunities for conversational practice. Their

fluent speaking aroused much public curiosity, especially while the "family" was enjoying afternoon tea at the kiosk in Cornwall Park.

On Easter Monday, April 6, 1931, proceedings began with a meeting conducted entirely in Esperanto, of delegates and members of the Universal Esperanto Association. Mr. J.S. Russell (U.E.A. delegate from 1911), presided over an attendance of thirteen congressists. During a discussion on the question of establishing the office of a chief delegate in New Zealand, Mr. Dust described the past recent work for the U.E.A. and detailed the present changing position; and it was resolved that (a) the office was desirable and (b) Mr. Dust's name be sent to the Central Office, Geneva, with a recommendation for his appointment to the office.

Mr. J.A. Hodges, F.B.E.A., who twenty years earlier had service in the U.E.A. office at Geneva, favoured those present with a brief but interesting account of his experiences and of his association with the late Hector Hodler, founder of the U.E.A., and with the then distinguished Dr. Edmund Privat. "At that time," Mr. Hodges said, "the U.E.A. work was carried on in a small room by a staff composed of a German, a Czech, a Russian, a Frenchman, a Swiss and an Englishman. Hodler, from whom I had learned Esperanto, gave his full time gratuitously to the U.E.A. Esperanto was the only language used and by its aid the work was easily performed, the staff co-operating like one family for the good of the language." Mr. Hodges stated that the time he spent in Geneva was the happiest of his life and he regretted his having been compelled to return to London. He was glad to note progress in the Southern Hemisphere.

During the afternoon, congress members as a group visited the Winter Gardens and the fine Memorial Museum, both situated in the beautiful Auckland Domain. A very entertaining social evening commenced at 8 p.m. and was almost wholly conducted in Esperanto. The programme included two records, songs by Messrs. E. Clarke and J. Wrigley, and instrumental item by Miss F. Lupis, a recitation by Mr. G. Day, a humorous monologue ("La Amaferoj de Maljuna Fraŭlino") by Mr. Bertram Potts, and a comedy ("La Vilaĝa Policano"), which "brought the house down," the roles being filled by Mr. and Mrs. Potts and Mr. Wm. H. King. Toasts to "The King", "The Esperanto Movement", "The Visitors", "The N.Z.E.A." and "The U.E.A." were honoured during supper. After thanking numerous persons who had assisted to make the Second the success it was, Mr. Adcock formally (and reluctantly!) closed the congress, those present rising to sing enthusiastically "La Espero." So ended another historic occasion.

It is perhaps worthy of mention that the considerable free publicity gained for Esperanto by means of the congress included five feet of newspaper text, plus a photograph of delegates, published in Auckland alone - and there were many outside reports. Radio-stations 1YA and 1ZB made daily congress announcements, the former giving also a 10-minute broadcast of specially prepared matter on the eve of the congress. The Auckland Club enrolled several new members before all the delegates left for home! Ten members of the First took part in the Second; and Mr. Hodges was the only congress member present who had had the honour of conversing with the late Dr. L.L. Zamenhof, the creator of Esperanto.

By the end of May, 1931, the N.Z.E.A. had taken the actions necessitated by the various decisions of the second congress. All records and reports had been prepared; Prof. J. MacMillan Brown had been informed of his election as a patron; both patrons had been supplied with copies of the N.Z.E.A.'s second

annual report; and a copy of the congress resolution, asking for further consideration to be given to the introduction of Esperanto into New Zealand schools and colleges, was forwarded to the Prime Minister, (Rt. Hon. G.W. Forbes), the Minister of Education (Hon. H. Atmore) and to the Minister in charge of Tourist and Health Resorts and Publicity Department (Hon. T.K. Sidey).

During the following month, the N.Z.E.A. Examination Committee and the N.Z.E.A. Tuition Committee held their first meetings. The former committee agreed to have prepared drafts of the various forms and of a question paper, also to invite certain Diploma-holders of the B.E.A. to accept nomination as examiners; and the N.Z.E.A. later approved the following personnel of the New Zealand Examination Board: Messrs. E.C. Jack, chairman, W.L. Edmanson, L.E. Dust, Bertram Potts and Wm. H. King, secretary.

The Tuition Committee decided that the introduction of an Esperanto Correspondence Course of instruction under the auspices of the N.Z.E.A. was desirable, and after discussing various proposals regarding rules, fees, payments and duration, adjourned.

In accordance with a decision of the N.Z.E.A. Standing Committee (the three Wellington members of the Executive), the Prime Minister (the Rt. Hon. G.W. Forbes), was requested to instruct the New Zealand representative at Geneva, to introduce the question of Esperanto at the League of Nations. On August 10, 1931, the Prime Minister informed the N.Z.E.A. that its representations "would be borne in mind;" but, however, nothing became of them.

Following the attendance of the N.Z.E.A. secretary at a meeting of the New Zealand Branch of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation, held at Wellington on July 24, 1931, when Mr. Wm. H. King described the work and value of Esperanto, it was decided by the F.O.R. Committee to suggest to its headquarters that the Fellowship's "Official Statement of Purpose" should be enlarged to include a paragraph recommending increased study of the International Language. A circular issued shortly afterwards to the F.O.R. membership in New Zealand contained a reference to Esperanto and a special report covering the N.Z.E.A.'s activities. Mrs. M. Drury, an Esperantist and Honorary Secretary of the F.O.R. in New Zealand, was instrumental in arranging the co-operation.

During October, 1931, the N.Z.E.A. Standing Committee considered two proposals received from the Editor, "La Suda Kruco," Melbourne, asking for (1) the N.Z.E.A.'s support to a scheme to form an "Esperanto Federation of Australia and New Zealand", which it was intended to place before the Australian Esperanto Congress to be held at Sydney during the following Easter; and (2) the N.Z.E.A. to consider increasing its subscription rate from 2s.6d. to 6s. per annum, the membership fee to include the right to receive "La Suda Kruco" monthly as the Association's official organ. The Standing Committee unanimously agreed to report to the N.Z.E.A. Executive that the first proposal was unacceptable to the Association for the following reasons:-

- (a) Australia and New Zealand are separate countries, 1200 miles apart, and being so, any form of amalgamation between the two must produce an unwieldy organisation.
- (b) Officers of the New Zealand clubs, etc., and of the N.Z.E.A., appear to be fully occupied and unable to undertake fresh official duties.

The Standing Committee also decided against the second Australian proposal for an increase in the N.Z.E.A. subscription, because of the adverse economic conditions prevailing at the time - and which, incidentally, continued and worsened during the next four years. To assist the gazette, "La Suda Kruco", however, the Committee recommended a donation of £1 and suggested the establishment of a Guarantors' Fund, although, if such a fund were inaugurated, the burden would, no doubt, fall upon the same persons who had given support in the past. These decisions were duly confirmed by the full N.Z.E.A. Executive.

A questionnaire was circulated to the 183 candidates contesting the 80 seats at the 1931 General Election, to seek an indication as to whether each candidate was in favour of (1) a Committee of Education being set up to enquire into the benefit to be derived by New Zealand from the introduction of Esperanto as a language for international communication; (2) Esperanto being introduced as a subject of study in all primary schools, for Standards 4,5, and 6, in high schools and universities; and (3) the New Zealand representative at the League of Nations being instructed to ask for a report upon the use of Esperanto by all Member-States; and to report upon the use of Esperanto by the League of Nations and by other international gatherings. The questionnaire was accompanied by a copy of the propaganda leaflet of the Association. It is interesting to note that only 17 replies were received, 8 of which intimated the writers were not prepared to give pledges, the remaining 9 being in the affirmative. From propaganda and educational viewpoints, the action taken and the expense involved were well warranted - although the disclosures were surprising.

During the year 1931, clubs functioned at Auckland, Christchurch, Masterton and Wellington. The last named was particularly active and successful and provided excellent weekly programmes, full of interest, as the following example - that of July 28 - shows: Talks by Mr. E.C. Jack (The League of Nations and its Report on Esperanto); Mr. Wm. H. King (The N.Z.E.A.); Mr. Joseph Major (Psycho-analysis). Original comedy (The Interpreter meets a French Visitor), roles taken by Miss C. Smythson and Messrs. Vernon Leck, Bertram Potts, and J. Major. Incidentally, the editors of the daily newspapers at Wellington were at this time giving a two-lined heading to local club reports!

Regrettably, the Hamilton Club went into recess owing to its weakened state; but a new class with 14 members was established by Mr. Rod. Ross at Palmerston North under the auspices of the Workers' Educational Association. Small study circles were also arranged at Wanganui and Papatoetoe with the assistance of Mr. S.I. Nolan, an old and loyal friend of Esperanto, and Miss E. Lindquist, respectively.

In the field of propaganda, there was much activity, especially on the part of the N.Z.E.A.; letters were written to "The New Zealand Observer", Auckland, regarding the publication's sarcastic reference to the decreased membership of the Association during 1930; to "The Dominion," Wellington, on the subject of "The Defilement of English;" and to "The Otago Daily Times," Dunedin, in a controversy headed "A Universal Language." The N.Z.E.A. also sent special leaflets and suitable publications to the Dominion Chief Scout Commissioner, directing his attention to the advantages of Esperanto to Scouts; and the aims and claims of Esperanto, together with information regarding the N.Z.E.A., were set out in correspondence to the Wellington branch of the League of Nations Union, also to the Rotary Club and the Wellington Accountants' Society. Radio broadcasts were made from stations 1ZB, Auckland, and 3YA, Christchurch, by Rev. R.T.B. Woolloxall and Mr. N.M. Bell, respectively. Excellent assist-

ance was given the movement in New Zealand by the visit of the Latvian Esperantist, Mr. Emanuel Kotulsky, and by the exhibition of a film, with two of the cast speaking Esperanto in their parts, at various cinemas in the country.

As in the previous two years since its revival, the N.Z.E.A. co-operated internationally wherever possible. The Sydney Esperanto Club was furnished with a list of New Zealand Esperantists for use in connection with the proposed Australian Esperanto Congress; and particulars of the system of radio broadcasting control in New Zealand were supplied to the Netherlands for inclusion in a world report.

The N.Z.E.A. Executive decided to hold the 3rd Annual New Zealand Esperanto Congress immediately after Christmas instead of at Easter. The gathering was, therefore, arranged to take place in the No-More-War Movement's Rooms, Manchester Street, Christchurch, on December 26, 27 and 28, 1931. Although not as large numerically - there was an attendance of only 23 members (plus 17 non-attending) - as the two preceding congresses, the 3rd was a brilliant success, notwithstanding it was held nine months after the 2nd. This success may be attributed to several factors: thorough organisation, the influence of eminent persons, a co-operating Press - four dailies - in the congress-town, an active congress committee (Mr. L.A.W. Efford, secretary), the loyalty of a number of New Zealand Esperantists, and the wonderful harmony which prevailed throughout. Widespread publicity was obtained for Esperanto at Christchurch and throughout the country (Press Association messages were telegraphed to the various newspapers in New Zealand); the local society received assistance in that public attention was drawn to its operations; society members were encouraged by their meeting outside Esperantists; and finally the N.Z.E.A. and the New Zealand Section of the U.E.A. were able to conduct their annual meetings of members.

The congress programme followed largely the same pattern as arranged for its two forerunners and was observed with impressive dignity. As secretary of the Christchurch Esperanto Society, Mr. Efford introduced the Mayor, Mr. D.G. Sullivan, M.P., Professor J. MacMillan Brown, a patron of the N.Z.E.A., and Mr. L.E. Dust, a vice-president of the Association.

Extending a cordial welcome to the congress to Christchurch, Mr. Sullivan referred to Esperanto as a powerful factor for world peace, for, with its use, the language barrier was broken down. After mentioning that stimulus was given the movement in Europe by Esperanto broadcasting, His Worship said, "People are under the delusion that Esperanto aimed to replace national languages, which is entirely wrong. It is very appropriate," he continued, "that the congress should be held in the No-More-War Movement's Rooms, as Esperanto is the means of creating better understanding between the nations."

Professor MacMillan Brown declared the congress open and endorsed the Mayor's statement that Esperanto was a means towards world peace. Though English was being taught in many foreign countries, there were many objections to it as an international language. However, by extolling the spread of pidgin English, the learned professor surprised if not somewhat shocked, his audience and also provided the editor of "The Press," with a subject for a rather critical sub-leader on Esperanto and the movement's aims and aspirations. The editor was however, fully answered by an informative letter from the N.Z.E.A. secretary - to which, when published, was added a semi-apologetic editorial footnote!

On account of his then recent marriage and contemplated university studies, the N.Z.E.A. president, Mr. C.J. Adcock, was unable to attend congress and Mr. Dust, therefore, presided. After passing a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Prof. MacMillan Brown, and singing the international anthem, "La Espero," (The Hope), the assemblage, by standing briefly in silence, paid respect to the memory of three New Zealand Esperantists: Mr. James Hampton, of Christchurch, and Mr. William Cornish, of Wellington, both faithful pioneers, and Mr. R.V. Smith, of Paeroa, whose deaths had occurred during the year. At the opening ceremony, the congress also adopted the following forceful resolution:-

"Considering --

that the use of the neutral, auxiliary, international language, Esperanto, obviating as it does misunderstanding among nations, makes the language a strong factor in promoting world peace: that, as Esperanto is firmly established, efficient and complete medium for all kinds of international communications, immeasurable advantages accrue from a knowledge of the language equally to people who travel or who remain at home; that the easy acquisition of Esperanto permits of a tremendous saving in school hours which may be devoted to subjects other than languages; that the study of Esperanto is an aid to the learning of national languages and of geography; that the League of Nations and high educational authorities of various countries have, after exhaustive examination, declared for Esperanto instruction in schools, we, this representative national assembly of Esperantists in Congress at Christchurch, desire to draw the attention of the people of New Zealand to the multifarious advantages to be derived from the general adoption and use of Esperanto; and to urge the Government to utilize Esperanto in international relations wherever possible; and we especially desire to request the Government to make representations on behalf of the Dominion to the League of Nations with a view of obtaining the League's official authorization to include Esperanto in the curricula of all schools under the control of the Members of the League."

The full text of the long (but informative!) resolution was published in the four Christchurch daily newspapers, including "The Press."

The preamble and concluding paragraphs of the Secretary's Third Report reflected the unfavourable conditions under which the N.Z.E.A. operated at that period of its existence: "The calendar year has been an extremely difficult one economically for the Dominion, and, as was to be expected, the Association has not escaped the effect of the depression, in that there has been a further reduction in the membership, with a relative decrease in the Association's income. Notwithstanding this, however, a spirit of pessimism has not been permitted to pervade the Association's working policy, for although a fall has been recorded in the number of financial members, there has been no comparative receding in the usefulness of the Association, which has accomplished much effective, though perhaps unspectacular work during the period under review, and has, undoubtedly, maintained its previous high standard of efficiency. Everything considered, it may be rightly claimed the Association has, during the past nine months, extended its field of activities."

The extent of the "storm" through which the Association was passing can be judged by the strength of the N.Z.E.A. membership: after the enrolment of 11 new members, the register contained a modest 113 financial members for 1934, compared with 154 for 1930 and 210 for the first year, 1929.

The Report concluded: "It is apparent that the Association has every reason to be satisfied with its activities during the past nine months in connection with which all of the work has been accomplished by honorary officers, who have devoted much of their free time to the furtherance of the interests of Esperanto. I take this opportunity to express my thanks to my fellow officers of the Executive for their valuable co-operation which has now extended over almost three years; and to again assure members that everything that is possible to be done will be done by the Association to advance Esperanto in the Dominion."

Two satisfactory features of the 3rd Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the period, April 1 to November 30, 1931, presented by the honorary treasurer, Mr. E.C. Jack, were an estimated surplus of £1 and the payment by a member of five years' subscriptions in advance, together with annual donations of 7s.6d. for the same period. Although sound, the N.Z.E.A. finances required judicious administration. The fall in the year's membership reduced income by several pounds, while disbursements were increased considerably, partly through higher rates of postage and partly by the issue of a questionnaire to candidates at the General Election.

The Association's accounts were presented by Mr. Jack in the following form:-

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FROM APRIL 1st, 1931 to NOV. 30th, 1931.

<u>Receipts</u>			<u>Disbursements</u>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Bal. B/Forward	20	16 9	By Expenses 2nd Congress	14	13 10
Subscriptions	14	0 0	Bulletins ("Sud Kruco")	4	2 0
Donations	2	5 1	Donation " "	1	0 0
Receipts, 2nd Congress	16	10 6	Photographs		6 0
Receipts o/a 3rd Congress	1	5 0	Printing		14 0
Subs. in advance	1	5 0	Postages	5	9 10
Donations in advance	1	17 6	Books & Stationary	1	0 5
			On A/c 3rd Congress	1	14 0
			Balance C/Forward	28	19 9
	£57	19 10		£57	19 10

BALANCE SHEET: at 30th November, 1931.

<u>Liabilities:</u>			<u>Assets:</u>		
Subs. paid in advance	1	5 0	Cash in Bank	25	15 5
Donations in advance	1	17 6	" " Hand	3	17 5
3rd Congress £3	1	8			
Less	1	14 0			
Surplus, 1930	11	10 1			
" 1931	9	19 9			
" 8 months	3	12 10			
	25	2 8			
	£29	12 10		£29	12 10

ESTIMATES FOR BALANCE OF FINANCIAL YEAR.

To Surplus for 8 months	£3 12 10	By Bulletins ("Suda Kruco")	£2 0 0
Interest, P.O.S.B.	17 0	Postages	1 10 0
		Leaving surplus of	19 10
	<u>£4 9 10</u>		<u>£4 9 10</u>

Auditor's Certificate:

"I certify that I have examined the Books of the New Zealand Esperanto Association and that the above Balance Sheet correctly sets out the position of the above Association at 30th November, 1931, as disclosed by the Books.

"Signed: D.L. Irwin, A.P.A.N.Z., 19/12/31."

Prior to the election of office-bearers, Mr. Dust announced that for the reasons already given Congress, Mr. Adcock had asked to be relieved of his duties as president; and the following nominations were received for that office: Mr. J.A. Hodges, of Rotorua, Mr. L.E. Dust and Mr. Bertram Potts, of Wellington. During the necessary ensuing ballot, Mr. George Gordon, F.B.E.A. occupied the chair: and he subsequently announced the election of Mr. Dust. Other officers elected were:- Vice-Presidents (4), Messrs. N.M. Bell, Christchurch, J.A. Hodges, Rotorua, C.J. Adcock, Drury, and Mrs. Jean Allan, Dunedin; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. E.C. Jack, Wellington; Honorary Secretary, Mr. Wm. H. King, Wellington. Mr. H.F. Franks continued as delegate of the Masterton Club.

During the final business session, Congress decided to change the end of the financial year from March 31 to November 30; and to accept the invitation of the Masterton Esperanto Club for the 4th Congress to be held in its town. A general discussion on future propaganda activities of the N.Z.E.A. brought forth several worthwhile suggestions which were noted for earnest investigation by the Executive.

Mr. Potts presided at a small attendance at a meeting of the New Zealand Section of the U.E.A. As the recently appointed Chief Delegate in New Zealand, Mr. Dust outlined the present state of the U.E.A. in New Zealand and detailed the new territorial organisation subsequent to the creation of his office. During 1931, U.E.A. had 46 members in New Zealand, including 6 delegates and 2 vice-delegates.

An enjoyable and well-attended social and concert took place in the evening of December 26. A varied programme was presented which included an entertaining narrative by Mr. R.J. McLaren of his experiences at International Congresses of Esperanto and of notable personalities he had met thereat. His vivid word-portrait of Dr. Zamenhof - with whom he had the honour of speaking and of exchanging handshakes during the 3rd Universal Congress at Cambridge in 1907 - aroused no small interest. In addition, Mr. Bertram Potts, assisted by his two Esperantist sons, Adrian and Malcolm, treated the audience to a comedy and a monologue, each of which was presented in Mr. Potts's masterly style.

On Sunday, December 27, 1931, the congress photograph was taken on the banks of the River Avon, 25 persons forming the group - a permanent record of another historic occasion; an hour later, members attended a service conducted by the Rev. J. Milburn Stewart at the Trinity Congregational Church, at which the preacher strikingly referred to the aims of Esperanto, "the language of peaceful relationships." A trip was made to the seaside resort of New Brighton

during the afternoon; and a fair number attended a meeting during the evening of the Free Religious Movement which was followed by a meeting of the Social Discussion Group. At the former, two Esperanto hymns were sung and two Esperanto readings were given, while at the latter, Mr. E.C. Jack delivered an able address on Esperanto; and the N.Z.E.A. secretary convincingly replied to questions and criticism introduced at discussion time.

The congress sight-seeing excursion included an extensive motor-bus tour over a well-planned route which afforded visitors ample opportunity to view the "City of the Plains" and outlying suburbs, including Lyttelton and Sumner. Back in Christchurch by evening, the party sat down to an excellent congress tea. From the walls of the congress-room hung the Esperanto flag of the Wellington Club, the standard of the Christchurch Society, and a handsome banner, from which radiated the wish "Bonvenon al la Tria Kongreso en Christchurch," while upon all the Majstro smiled from his portrait, as if approvingly, a benediction. Several toasts were honoured and at the conclusion of the repast, Mr. Dust, as the newly elected president of the N.Z.E.A., thanked the many persons connected with the congress who had assisted to make the Third an unqualified success. He then declared the congress closed, those present rising to sing fervently "La Espero."

Noteworthy and interesting notes recorded about the Third Congress: Apart from the Press Association's telegraphed messages, congress reports measuring eleven feet were published at Christchurch. Five members who had attended the 1st and 2nd congresses were present at the 3rd. Participation of Mr. George Gordon (in literature, "Gego"), and Mr. R.J. McLaren, formerly president of the Glasgow Esperanto Club, enhanced the prestige of the congress. Disappointment was expressed at the unavoidable absence of "The Old Battle Horse," Mr. W.L. Edmanson (through indisposition) and of the versatile retiring president, Mr. Adcock. Professor MacMillan Brown's allusion to pidgin English appeared to be inappropriate. The personal congress badges, an innovation, brought excellent results. When returning to Wellington, Messrs. Jack, Franks and King staged a 'post congress' of two and a half hours' duration aboard the ferry-steamer, "Wahine", to the wonderment of a number of passengers!

Shortly after the New Year, 1932 - another year of depression - was ushered in, the valuable services of two Esperantist stalwarts were lost to the movement when Messrs. Joseph Major and Bertram Potts proceeded overseas. Both gentlemen had been veritable towers of strength at Wellington. Mr. Major travelled to Japan to accept an editorial position with the Oomoto Society; and Mr. Potts made a business trip to the United States and was absent about ten months from New Zealand.

Meanwhile the four main clubs resumed their activities and a new W.E.A. class with about twenty students was established at Christchurch where Mr. N.M. Bell also continued to conduct a monthly Esperanto column in "The Christchurch Star." Under the secretarial guidance of the pioneer Esperantist, Mr. John S. Russell, the Auckland Club faced the New Year with fifteen active members; and the younger club at Masterton resumed its activities with 26 members. At Wellington, an active committee coped with the ruling crisis and arranged good publicity reports of the club's weekly operations to appear regularly in the local newspapers for the edification of the general public, departmental officials and the various governmental authorities. The part these clubs played in the matter of disseminating Esperanto in New Zealand was

indeed important and praiseworthy.

Yet another highly-esteemed pioneer Esperantist was lost to the movement during Jun, 1932, when the death of the Rev. J.H. Hawkes, M.A., F.B.E.A. occurred. This staunch friend and supporter had served Esperanto well during more than a quarter of a century - and during a period when enthusiasm and effort really counted and brought results.

The N.Z.E.A. pressed on with its policy of patient perseverance, and as the headquarters of the Esperanto movement in New Zealand. As a matter of fact, enquiries regarding the International Language were also received (and satisfied) from Australia. Apart from the issuance of its 12th and 13th Quarterly Reports to the Executive and publishing two "Official Bulletins" in "La Suda Kruco," the N.Z.E.A. undertook a maximum of work in the field of propaganda: a report of the 3rd New Zealand Congress was written for "The New Zealand Magazine," Auckland; the opinion - favourable - of the then President of the Rotary International (Mr. S.W. Pascall), while visiting this country, was obtained and published in the Wellington daily newspapers; a translation of a lengthy article pertaining to world unemployment, which had appeared in the official bulletin of the International Labour Office, was published in "The Evening Post", Wellington, with acknowledgements to the channel and source of the information presented. On the occasion of the re-naming of some 250 thoroughfares at Auckland, the Auckland City Council was furnished with suitable literature and requested to name a street in honour of the late Dr. Zamenhof. The Council, however, decided against this suggestion. All overseas visitors to Wellington (whose addresses were obtainable from the published lists of hotel guests), were supplied with a copy of the Association's propaganda leaflet and/or an Esperanto "Key" booklet. In all, 113 persons from 18 countries were so supplied during the year, those concerned including high officers in a visiting Japanese squadron, the world-famous singer, Galli-Curci, (credited with speaking six languages), Benno Moiseiwitsch and Prince Nitata Magaloff, the noted pianists, Szigeti, the renowned violinist, Count de Baillet Latour, Chairman of the Olympic Games Council, Prof. von Glasenapp (professor of Languages), and Dr. J.H. Rushbrooke, General Secretary of the Baptist World Alliance.

In reply to literature received, the Societas Latina, in Munchen, Germany, was informed that Esperanto is well established in New Zealand and that the project aiming to officialise Latin as the International Language was doomed to failure; and in connection with a proposed biography of the late Sir Robert Stout, Prof. Waldo H. Dunn, an American visiting Wellington, was furnished with information relating to the late patron of the N.Z.E.A.

By the end of November, 1932, arrangements had been made, in collaboration with the Masterton Esperanto Club, for holding the 4th New Zealand Congress at Masterton during the three-day period, December 27, 28 and 29. The N.Z.E.A. membership, also non-member Esperantists, were apprised by circular of the details of the congress programme; and suitable relative information was forwarded to the more important daily newspapers in New Zealand for publication.

Supported by thirty-one attending and eighteen non-attending members - also by sixteen generous donors - the congress was highly successful in every way, due to the diligence of the hard-working local committee (Mr. Howard F. Franks, secretary) and to the enthusiasm of those who took part despite the restrictive effects of the prevailing economic depression.

The congress again followed the pattern of the three previous similar New Zealand gatherings. The patron of the Masterton Esperanto Club, Mr. G.R. Sykes, M.P., made the introductory remarks and welcomed the visitors to the district. Mr. Sykes said he felt convinced, in view of the high authorities and important organisations supporting and fostering esperanto, that the time would come when authorities, including those in New Zealand, would heed the claims of Esperantists that Esperanto should be recognised officially.

The president of the N.Z.E.A., Mr. L.E. Dust, officially declared Congress open; and delegates representing the clubs at Christchurch (Miss L. Corkill), Wellington (Miss C. Smythson), and Masterton (Mr. H.F. Franks), orally delivered reports of the activities of their respective clubs.

At its formal opening session, congress accepted the following pronouncement for general publication:-

"Because so many people have an incorrect idea of what is Esperanto and what are its possibilities for humanity at large, we, New Zealand Esperantists assembled in congress at Masterton, desire to make the following public pronouncement:-

(1) The idea of the founder, and of succeeding Esperantists, is to spread throughout the world the use of a neutral, living language, which (without intruding upon the national life of a people and without any attempt to supersede the existing national languages) would give to men of different nations the power of mutual understanding and, at the same time, serve as a peace-making influence in those countries where racial differences are so acute and where national jealousies are so marked. With such a language as Esperanto, works of international interest could be written and published and would have equal interest for all peoples.

(2) It is universally agreed that an auxiliary language to become international can only be an artificial one. Racial jealousies would preclude the acceptance of a purely national language, therefore, Esperanto, being actually completed, tested and proved to be capable of expressing meanings and ideas, free from idiomatic verbal labyrinths, is the one and only language that has any hope of general acceptance.

(3) The author and founder of Esperanto (Dr. L.L. Zamenhof), refused once and for all time to claim a pre-emptive right to ownership, and has given to the world a gift of incalculable value; Esperanto is now at the free disposal of anyone who desires to use it for any purpose whatsoever.

(4) Esperanto favours no special cult, religious, social or political. Its sole aim is mutual understanding between diverse races or nationalities. Human brotherhood, international amity and peace are concomitant results.

(5) No restrictions are placed upon the use of Esperanto, but users of the language are advised not to deviate from the model of the founder in his work, "The Fundament of Esperanto." There is nothing so likely to destroy the effectiveness of Esperanto as attempts to modify or change the basic principles of the language.

(6) Every person who has acquired a knowledge of Esperanto and who used it for any purpose is entitled to be called an Esperantist, but active membership of an organised group or society is strongly recommended."

The Honorary Secretary's fourth annual report stated that the year just concluded had been an economically difficult one for New Zealand generally. As was to be expected, the N.Z.E.A. continued to feel the effects of the depression in that a further shrinkage in the membership had been registered, and with the decrease, the Association's income had, of course, relatively suffered. Notwithstanding this fact, the N.Z.E.A. had endeavoured not only to hold the ground already won for Esperanto in New Zealand but also to extend its sphere of usefulness.

The report also disclosed that during 1932 (eight months comprised the financial year), twelve new members had been enrolled, thereby increasing the Association's register to 261 names. Of these, however, only 90 were financial; and 12 members had paid subscriptions for 1933. This represented a decrease of 22, i.e., from 112 to 90 members, when compared with the membership for the previous year.

The Executive, as elected by the 3rd Congress, had continued without change; and the Association's administrative business had been satisfactorily conducted by correspondence, although the Standing Committee had met on one occasion to consider decisions of the Tuition Committee, which had held two meetings during the period.

The difficult conditions and the depressive atmosphere in which the parent body laboured at the time were reflected in the concluding paragraph of the report:-

"Considering the adverse economic conditions that have been encountered, the Association may view with satisfaction its year's activities. While it is regrettable that the strength of the membership has declined, it must be recognised that, in spite of the reduced income, the Executive, which acts, of course, in an honorary capacity, has done its utmost to maintain the strong position already held, and to extend Esperanto in New Zealand. It is to be hoped, however, that in so far as the strength of the membership is concerned, bedrock has been reached; and that during the year there will be discernible a general improvement which will continue uninterruptedly for a long time. With the co-operation, unity, and help of Dominion Esperantists, the N.Z.E.A. will be enabled to undertake the work which now confronts it."

The financial position, however, was very satisfactory, despite the severe depression which could cause some expectation of a bad effect on the Association's operations. The Honorary Treasurer, Mr. E.C. Jack, reported to congress a surplus of £9 7s.7d. in the year's accounts and that the sum had built up the Accumulated Fund to £32 16s.2d. He mentioned that the surplus had been largely achieved by the generosity of well-wishers, who had donated £5 1s.5d. for the general purposes of the Association. With the exception of a small amount of cash in hand, the funds were earning interest in the Post Office Savings Bank.

Confidence was shown in the office-bearers by Congress re-electing the officers en bloc, as follow: President, Mr. L.E. Dust; Vice-presidents, (four), Mrs. J. Allan, Dunedin, Messrs. C.J. Adcock, Drury, J.A. Hodges, Rotorua, and N.M. Bell, Christchurch; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. E.C. Jack; and Honorary Secretary, Mr. Wm. H. King; Honorary Auditor, Mr. D.L. Irwin, Wellington.

Congress accepted the invitation of the Wellington Esperanto Club to hold the 5th New Zealand Congress at Wellington twelve months later. It was also decided to proceed with a scheme to introduce "an N.Z.E.A. Correspondence course," as recommended by the sub-committee which organised the scheme. During a discussion, remits and suggestions regarding the following matters were considered and ultimately referred to the N.Z.E.A. Executive for further study and, if practicable, implementation:- Increased propaganda among New Zealand boy scouts, especially Rovers; the broadcasting of Esperanto lessons; the forming of Esperanto classes in the two Teachers' Training Colleges; and the urging upon the Prime Minister to instruct the New Zealand representative at the League of Nations to introduce the question of Esperanto into the Assembly at Geneva.

Within the Congress framework, there was an annual meeting of the New Zealand Section of the Universal Esperanto Association; and Mr. M.F. Pavlinovich, of Tinui, presided over an attendance of fifteen delegates and members. Miss Coralie Smythson, of Wellington, presented salutations on behalf of the Omoto Society of Japan; and, as the New Zealand Chief Delegate, Mr. L.E. Dust, detailed the position of the U.E.A. in New Zealand and mentioned that the World Association had, not unexpectedly, suffered owing to the economic crisis, having lost members and one delegate during the year.

A well-attended public meeting, after being ably addressed by Mr. W.L. Edmanson, carried unanimously the following motion:-

"Considering that the use of the neutral, auxiliary, international language, Esperanto, obviating as it does, misunderstanding among the nations, makes the language one of the most powerful factors towards the maintenance of permanent peace throughout the world; that as Esperanto is an efficient, complete, and now firmly established medium for all inter-nation communications, as is indicated by the wide field, official and commercial, in which Esperanto is being used today with practical results, immeasurable advantages accrue from a knowledge of the language; that the onward march of science, including telephony, telegraphy, radio, broadcasting, aviation, and the movietone cinematograph, makes the need for the immediate removal of the linguistic barrier by means of the adoption of an international tongue, a real and pressing necessity; that the easy acquisition of Esperanto permits a great saving in school hours and facilitates other educational studies; and that the League of Nations and high eminent authorities of various lands favour Esperanto instruction in schools, this meeting earnestly requests the Government of New Zealand to approve the official teaching of Esperanto in the schools of the Dominion, as has been done advantageously for many years in a number of other countries."

The lighter side of the Congress included a successful and most enjoyable concert and social, followed by a dance at which Mr. G.R. Sykes, M.P. presided over an attendance of approximately 150 members and friends. The occasion was accepted by the N.Z.E.A. General Secretary, (Mr. King), to outline the position of the International Language in New Zealand and to explain the immense advantages accruing from a knowledge of Esperanto, even to those who stayed at home. There was also the usual half-day's sight-seeing by bus, which enabled the happy participants to view the pleasant countryside as far as Tauherenikau, while at the same time brightening the journey with Esperanto songs.

Congress was formally closed at a luncheon at which Mr. Dust provided the valedictory remarks. As was customary, the New Zealand Press reported the doings of the Annual National Gathering. Some newspapers published lengthy reports, others but brief mention; but in this connection, the local journals, "The Wairarapa Daily Times" and "The Wairarapa Age," were exceedingly liberal and opened their columns for extensive reports on all aspects of the congress programme, including full details of the public address given by Mr. Edmanson, and the complete resolution passed at the meeting. "The Age" published a very favourable editorial in which the Minister of Education and his department were told "our State educational authorities are lagging behind and are withholding instruction of undoubted value even from the most severely practical standpoint." No doubt, the Club's influential patron, Mr. G.R. Sykes, M.P., and the energetic secretary of the Local Congress Committee, Mr. H.F. Franks, who was at the time a member of the staff of "The Age," together gained the goodwill of the local newspapers.

After the N.Z.E.A. had been functioning for three years, it was obvious to those actively engaged in the movement that the propagation of Esperanto in New Zealand had developed into two main channels, (1) through the widespread activities of the N.Z.E.A. and (2) by the operations of the four clubs established at Auckland, Masterton, Wellington and Christchurch, and also of the two study classes coached by Messrs. G.T. Wright and Rod Ross at Wanganui and Palmerston North, respectively. In addition, there were several active and keen Esperantists in "isolated" localities and these enthusiasts did their utmost to spread the International Language and create goodwill towards it. Noteworthy in this field were Mr. David Tilly, of Whangarei, Mr. S.M. Ujdur, of Henderson, Mrs. Ada Chapman-Taylor, pioneer Esperantist formerly of Christchurch and then resident at New Plymouth, Mr. J.A. Hodges, of Rotorua, Mr. T.E. McMillan, of Matamata, Mrs. F. Lusher, of Hastings and Mr. A.C. Ward, of Wimbledon.

It was, however, easily discerned that the Association undertook the major portion of the publicity, dealing with general inquiries and the defence of the language when attacked, ridiculed or abused in any shape or form in the daily Press or elsewhere. The N.Z.E.A. also worked at high levels in various fields and was directly responsible for arranging an annual meeting of its members in the form of a national gathering - congress. The New Zealand Section of the U.E.A. also met under the wing of the N.Z.E.A. to the mutual benefit of both organisations and for the good of the movement generally.

The clubs were engaged in the actual dissemination of Esperanto, in that regular instructional meetings were held in the respective towns to give persons interested in gaining a knowledge of the International Language an ideal opportunity to obtain personal coaching for a nominal fee - considered to be too low by Mr. Edmanson, whose oft-expressed opinion was "Anything given for nothing is never valued."

Such was the position obtaining during 1933; and it may be added that the same conditions have prevailed throughout the following years and exist today - thirty years later!

In the New Year of 1933, after the conclusion of the 4th Congress, work was resumed along the lines described above. To further the administration of the N.Z.E.A., the Standing Committee at Wellington met on four occasions during the year and considered all urgent and routine business on behalf of

the Association. The Committee decided, owing to the "hard times", not to support the proposed Universal Esperantists' Federation; to endeavour to arrange for the interchange of financial club members within the country; to publish 500 sets of lessons for the approved N.Z.E.A. Correspondence Course; and to announce the course to the public; to appoint qualified Esperantist tutors; and to issue 500 circulars advocating N.Z.E.A. membership. The members of the Executive, as elected and including Mr. H.F. Franks, the Master-ton Club delegate, were kept informed on all matters pertaining to the Association by means of four Quarterly Reports; and members were thrice apprised of the activities per medium of Official Bulletins - published in the Australian magazine, "La Suda Kruco," in the quantity of 250 copies of each issue for distribution to N.Z.E.A. members (financial and otherwise), and to known New Zealand Esperantists.

Pursuing its policy, the Association propagated in every possible direction and within the limits of human capability applied during private leisure hours. It may have been considered that the field of radio-broadcasting should have been further exploited, but there were difficulties in this connection. However, a special article was written for "The Katipo," the official organ of the New Zealand Post and Telegraph Officers' Association, and several letters were contributed to the Press, including one to "New Zealand Truth," Wellington, to point out two inaccuracies in the paper's sub-leader; and the editor was also furnished with a copy of the N.Z.E.A.'s informative leaflet. Overseas visitors and the Japanese trainingship personnel were brought into touch with Esperanto during their sojourn in New Zealand; and it is noteworthy that this N.Z.E.A. activity received special praise in the columns of "La Suda Kruco" as being exceedingly worthwhile. There was also a definite publicity value in the published congress reports and in the advertisements placed in the newspapers of the four main centres.

Beyond publishing up-to-date details of the N.Z.E.A. in the 1933 Year Book of the U.E.A., forwarding suitable items for Esperanto exhibitions arranged by societies abroad, replying to enquiries from several individual Esperantists in foreign countries, and congratulating the Oomoto Society on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the introduction of Esperanto into its movement, other co-operation in the international field was not required or undertaken.

As in the past four years since its resuscitation, the N.Z.E.A. supplied members and others with varied information principally relating to books, magazines, tuition, records and the addresses of overseas and New Zealand correspondents and collectors. For good measure, in collaboration with the Wellington Esperanto Club, a programme was arranged for the 5th New Zealand Congress.

The 5th Congress was duly held in the Capital City during December 26, 27 and 28, 1933, with an attendance of only 26 members residing in the Wellington province, with the exception of one each from New Plymouth and Palmerston North. There were, however, 22 absent member-supporters in localities as wide apart as Helena Bay (near Whangarei) and Christchurch, present in the spirit if not in person.

The Mayor of Wellington, Mr. T.C.A. Hislop, the then Minister of Education, the Hon. R. Masters, Mr. R.A. Wright, M.P., and a former Minister of Education, (with a leaning towards Esperanto), and Mr. P. Fraser, M.P., were, in that order invited to open Congress, but each in turn replied regretting

his inability to do so owing to his expected absence from the City at Congress time. However, along with twenty-five other well-wishers, these gentlemen forwarded greetings and best wishes for a successful gathering. Mr. Walter Nash, M.P. accepted the Association's invitation and duly kept the appointment.

Again the usual congress pattern was followed.

As President of the Wellington Esperanto Club - the host club - Mr. Bert-ram Potts introduced Mr. Nash to the assemblage and briefly addressed the gathering. He traced the growth of the N.Z.E.A. under whose auspices the Congress was being held and, on behalf of his club, welcomed the visitors to Wellington.

Before declaring the Congress open, Mr. Nash said that unless the world at large became internationally-minded, there was no hope of saving civilisation. It was Esperanto's contribution to the problem of bringing together the nations in understanding that it had founded a method which afforded a common basis for adequate communication. He considered the work Esperantists were doing was imperative in the world today. Mr. Nash emphasised that Esperanto was not only a language. It was an idea also - the idea that people can and in the ultimate must live with one another in truth and justice. He also mentioned that among eminent New Zealanders who had suggested that an international language should be adopted were Sir Joseph Ward, as long ago as 1906, and Sir Robert Stout in 1917.

On this occasion, Congress paid a tribute to the memory of a pioneer worker and tutor, Miss Mary A. McCarthy, who had for many years furthered the Esperanto movement in Dunedin.

During three days the congress followed the pre-arranged programme with tremendous enthusiasm and in complete harmony. At the formal opening ceremony a strongly worded resolution urging the New Zealand Government to sanction the official teaching of Esperanto, side by side with other languages in the schools of the Dominion, was unanimously passed and adopted for publication.

In his presidential address, Mr. L.E. Dust stressed the valuable work accomplished by the N.Z.E.A. since its inception in 1929 and in the face of the economic crisis. The Association had united the Esperantists in New Zealand and its activities were of paramount importance to the movement in this part of the world. He referred to the Association's international co-operation and detailed the advances made by Esperanto abroad in the realms of commerce, education, science and aviation.

The fifth annual report revealed an increase of only four in the membership - a small but encouraging expansion, which placed the N.Z.E.A. in a position not then enjoyed by many national organisations. Six new members were enrolled and the Association's register contained 267 names. The report indicated the ramifications of the Association had multiplied considerably in the previous twelve months, and that it was impracticable to detail fully the various activities. When reviewed, however, the year's work disclosed several pleasing and encouraging features. Briefly, the membership had increased slightly (from 90 to 94 financial members); despite the fact that the N.Z.E.A. possessed less than half its original strength, more work was undertaken in 1933 than during the previous years; an increased number of enquiries for literature and information had been received; a surprisingly large number of Esperantists, whose names were previously unknown to the Association,

had communicated in Esperanto with the N.Z.E.A.; and three members had gained diplomas at the B.E.A. examinations.

The audited balance sheet recorded a surplus of £2 13s. 1d. only, but disclosed that the Association's finances were in a healthy state, notwithstanding the expenditure of £17 18s. 10d. for printing and advertising the newly introduced Correspondence Course.

Palmerston North was decided on as the scene of the 6th Congress; but a remit from the Masterton Club asking for the Association to incorporate was declined after the treasurer had explained that the N.Z.E.A. would not be buying property, and that he did not desire to see its members sued for unpaid subscriptions. To incorporate, application had to be made by a certain number of persons, a copy of the rules had to be supplied and a registration fee of £2 was necessary, plus 10s. for each amendment made to the rules.

The office-bearers were changed by congress on this occasion, and the following were elected: Mr. W.L. Edmanson, F.B.E.A., President; Vice-presidents (4), Messrs. A. Dewar, Masterton, C.W. Brandon, Auckland, L.A.W. Efford, Christchurch, and H.E. Facer, Palmerston North; Mr. E.C. Jack and Wm. H. King, Wellington, were re-elected unopposed to the positions of Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary, respectively.

In regard to the proposed activities of the Association, the secretary outlined the following:-

- (a) The publication of a new issue of a suitable propaganda leaflet;
- (b) Revival of clubs which had not been functioning in past years;
- (c) Establishment of new clubs or classes where several Esperantists were located in the one district;
- (d) Printing a quantity of Esperanto stickers;
- (e) Compilation and, if possible, the printing of an address-list of New Zealand Esperantists and sympathisers.

Other suggestions were offered and included the matter of interesting school-teachers in Esperanto, and that the editorial comment regarding Esperanto in the Wellington daily newspaper, "The Dominion," of that day (December 27, 1933), should be replied to by either Mr. Bertram Potts or Mr. King.

The remainder of the congress programme embraced an all-Esperanto meeting of the New Zealand Section of the U.E.A., at which Mr. Potts presided, an Esperanto lecturette session, during which those attending were privileged to hear high-class spoken Esperanto while experienced speakers dealt with interesting subjects: Mr. L.E. Dust, "The Use of Neologisms"; Mr. Vernon Leck, "Experiences with Esperanto Abroad;" Mr. Bertram Potts, "Difficulties of the Japanese Language"; and Mr. W.L. Edmanson, "A Local Adaption of Rubenstein at the Piano."

A new congress item, the lectures varied in length from 15 to 25 minutes, and at the conclusion of each a very cordial vote of thanks was accorded the speaker. In "The Dominion" the next morning, appeared the favourable comment:-

"Esperanto has sometimes been called a soul-less language by those whose acquaintance with it has been limited to the printed word or the halting speech of a learner. But any such notion which might have been held by listeners at yesterday's lecturette session of the Esperanto

Congress could not have remained for many minutes. The language may be artificial, but that it can be given a soul was well demonstrated by fluent lecturers, who obviously were using Esperanto not merely to convey their thoughts, but also to conceive them."

For good measure, there was an excellent concert and social on the eve of the closing of Congress; and on the final day the official photograph was taken at the steps of Parliament Buildings, and this was followed by an excursion to Day's Bay for lunch and to relax during four pleasant hours. A high tea was served at Messrs. Gamble and Creed's Restaurant, where the retiring President, Mr. Dust, formally closed Congress.

The actual finale, however, was enacted at the radio-station, 2YA, at 7.40 p.m., when the N.Z.E.A. Secretary delivered an 18-minute talk on Esperanto and the 5th Congress.

During the three bright December days, another strong plea had been made for Esperanto and glorious pages added to the history of the International Language in New Zealand. Those able to attend the Congress, which had been held under bad economic conditions, spent a most enjoyable time together; and they left for their respective homes with the feeling that something worthwhile for the furtherance of the language in New Zealand had been accomplished.

Acting on the congress suggestion, the N.Z.E.A. secretary replied to the sub-leader published in "The Dominion" (27.12.1933), the text of which read as follows:-

"NOTES OF THE DAY."

"Difficulties of expression between various nations must be overcome," said Mr. Walter Nash, M.P., at the opening of the Fifth Annual Congress of the New Zealand Esperanto Association in Wellington yesterday. "Any contribution toward overcoming linguistic difficulties must be commended and welcomed." To that proposition most of us will agree. Whether Esperanto will become an international speech-medium of intercourse to the extent that through its universality the difficulties mentioned by Mr. Nash will be removed is another question. The idea of a common international of expression has been in men's minds for many years. Its advocates have been unable to agree whether an entirely new language or an adaption of the principal European tongues to a kind of hybrid language would be the better. Esperanto represents the latter school. Practical experience, however, has shown that, while the supporters of Esperanto have been doing their utmost to make their language universal, the English tongue has been attaining such a remarkable degree of universality that it bids fairly to become in future the speech-medium of the world. It is this fact that presents the greatest obstacle to the general adoption of Esperanto."

The above seemed to be a difficult nut to crack, but such expressions of opinion had been met before - in 1929, for instance, when the N.Z.E.A. deputation presented a petition to the then Minister of Education. However, the Association put its reply in defence of Esperanto in the following terms. The letter appeared a few days later, and it is significant that the editor published it in full and without further comment:-

"Sir, -- While thanking you for your sub-leader of the 27th instant, relative to the above-mentioned subject and to the Fifth New Zealand Esperanto Congress just concluded, I recall that four years ago, on the occasion of the First Esperanto Congress, a similarly worded editorial expressing the view that English would serve as a universal tongue, appeared in "The Dominion," apparently to offset the good work accomplished in various directions by the congress then assembled. In the interim the position has changed in only one aspect, and the change is in favour of the employment of Esperanto in preference to any national tongue: viewed from a linguistic or utility angle, the case for English (or any other national language) has remained unchanged, whereas Esperanto has steadily progressed towards its goal.

"Being conversant with general world progress and news, as a journalist by virtue of his profession must be, an editor is undoubtedly aware that to date international congresses and gatherings have been hindered, that international unfriendliness and hostility has been caused (as recently in Malta, Palestine the Irish Free State, Tyrol and by German and U.S.S.R. broadcasting), and that intercommunication and world advancement, particularly in science, have been handicapped and retarded by the absence of an auxiliary language for international use, and that to employ the present multiplicity of tongues is an unsatisfactory method by which anticipated results are seldom achieved. Furthermore, a journalist will also know that Palestine's polyglot problems are largely due to the employment of English by officials, and of Arab and Hebrew by the inhabitants; and that each report of a Scout's Jamboree usually includes "It did not seem to matter that there was the bar of language, for they fraternised happily, singing some well-known Scout song." Unfortunately, various nationals of the world are not prepared to settle their arguments and disputes by a means recognised to be truly international - music! That an aviator forced down in the Balkans while en route to Australia was 'lost' for several days because he was unable to make himself understood to nearby villagers, that Sir Charles Kingsford Smith, also forced down was unnecessarily detained by a party of Turks who, not understanding Sir Charles, suspected him; and that the rescue of survivors of a French luxury liner, afire and drifting, was delayed and for a long time unreported because the relative messages were comprehended with difficulty by a foreign boat, are instances not recalled by an editor penning his opinion regarding what Mr. Nash, when opening the Fifth Congress, aptly described as a "contribution toward overcoming the linguistic difficulties of the world." Neither will it be recalled that when a friendly communication from the Havana University reached the Victoria University College at Wellington, the Registrar was reported to have told the College Council that "There is a very nice letter in Spanish, which I cannot read." Yet in the face of these known obstacles, destructive criticism is levelled from time to time against the established and proven solution to the problem of removing such barriers!

"It is recognised and proudly appreciated that English is a powerful speech medium, but the same arguments advanced in favour of using English internationally are being exploited by other nationals, not yet internationally minded, in favour of their respective mother tongues. English has been, and is still being, utilised in congresses, etc., but whenever the delegates are from several countries, English requires to be assisted by French and other tongues, as in the case of the League of Nations which uses also German, Italian and Spanish. Why is this fourfold work, time and expense necessary? Experience has proved that English has disadvantages when brought into the

international field and consequently a section recognised this inadequacy and sought to remedy the defects of the language by introducing phonetic spelling (Anglic). This 'language' duly disappeared but Basic English - another form of revised or tinkered English which has attracted a few adherents - followed. These two attempts at reform, apart from others, are indications of weaknesses in English when applied internationally. Regrettably, this tinkering is at the expense of our mother tongue, which, as a result, degenerates. The position could easily be rectified once and for all times if authority were given for Esperanto to be taught in the schools where languages are now included in the curricula. With the passing of one decade, the solution advocated by well-informed and eminent men would be witnessed and after two decades, the world would be a better place in which to live.

"Wm. H. King,

Hon. Sec., N.Z.E.A.

"Wellington, Dec. 30, 1933.

1934 - 1939

Immediately after the conclusion of the congress, copies of the two resolutions passed thereat were forwarded to the Minister of Education (Hon. R. Masters), who, however, later advised that he had considered the congress requests and that he was unable to accede to them. A reason, or an indication of his line of thinking was not given.

One of the first tasks of 1934 consisted of replying, by a half-column letter, to a newspaper article favouring "Basic English", first published in "The Dominion", Wellington, and copied by editors elsewhere in the country. The original article was based on an interview with a Mr. Crombie Allen, of Los Angeles, who was reported to be "a prominent member of Rotary International, at present touring New Zealand." Although the advocacy of Basic English - the language with only 850 words! - by Mr. Allen did much harm to the Esperanto movement in New Zealand by causing language confusion and diverting attention briefly from Esperanto, it also assisted the movement by providing an opportunity for the N.Z.E.A. to analyse "the rival of Esperanto" and to disclose its obvious weaknesses. This proved to be but the first of several controversies centred around the question of an international language. The N.Z.E.A. contributed letters to "The Dominion" and "The Evening Post," Wellington, regarding "Modern Language Study," "The Disuse of Latin" and "World Peace" during 1934. In addition, newspaper controversies were engaged in at Auckland and Hamilton. At the latter city, Mr. Ivan A. Smith declined to accept without comment an editorial in "The Waikato Times", of September 8, 1934, which stated inter alia on the subject of "A Universal Language":-

"Of the efforts of the past, the two outstanding examples are Volapuk and Esperanto. These adopted root words from Latin and other languages, but their grammar was rather complicated, although logical, and after enjoying a wave of popularity, both languages fell into disfavour. Of the more recent origin is Interlingua, a language devised by an Italian professor of mathematics..."

Mr. Smith capably replied, also to a reader using the nom-de-plume of "Komentisto." The N.Z.E.A. entered the controversy and informed the editor and the general public of the outstanding spread and practical use of Esperanto.

The Association's reply, after advising the public not to be influenced by a writer whose convictions apparently were insufficiently stable to allow him to support them with his signature, dealt with the expansion of Esperanto and included the following passage:-

"....

"It will be seen that Esperanto is here to stay; and, moreover, solves once and for all the problem of the removal of the barriers created by language. Any thinking person will recognise that a national tongue cannot be accepted as an international language for the following obvious reasons: the difficulty of learning modern languages, the national jealousy which would arise among the nations whose languages were not accepted, the degeneration (loss of purity and beauty) of any national language brought about by the people not using the language as a mother tongue, and the supremacy and ascendancy derived by the nation whose language was so accepted."

In addition to the newspaper controversies contested on behalf, or rather in the defence of Esperanto, a number of other efforts were made to publicise the International Language and the Esperanto movement generally. A special article - a full page - was contributed by the N.Z.E.A. to the two Post and Telegraph journals then published monthly at Wellington and distributed to all post-offices throughout the country; and at Palmerston North, Mr. H.E. Facer arranged a series of articles and detailed lessons in the local weekly publication, "The New Zealand Sunday News." At Wellington, Messrs. J.H. Thomas and H.F. Franks contributed suitable articles to "Imprint", the official organ of the printing trade in New Zealand; and from Wanganui, Mr. E.A. Watkin, president of the local Esperanto Club, in co-operation with the N.Z.E.A., supplied an excellent contribution on language study to the official organ of the Secondary Schools and Technical Schools' Association. At Christchurch, Mr. N.M. Bell continued to publish a course of weekly lessons for children in "The Sun"; and during June of 1934 the same newspaper opened an "Esperanto Corner" conducted by "Lady Gay" and devoted to junior readers.

Other splendid efforts in the field of publicity during 1934 were made by Mr. W.L. Edmanson, the N.Z.E.A. President, who delivered lectures to the Principal and Staff of the Wellington Boys' College, and also of the Rongotai Boys' College. Both addresses won commendable newspaper reports. Early in the year, Dr. F.J. Williams, of Papua, undertook aided by the N.Z.E.A., a lecture of the Auckland, Wellington, Wairapapa and Taranaki districts. Wherever the Doctor visited, he gave interesting addresses and talks in Esperantist and Quaker circles, also lengthy interviews to newspapermen. Subsequent reports combined descriptions of life in Papua and the doctor's extensive use of Esperanto as a means of overcoming the loneliness of tropical residence. In this way, Dr. Williams rendered outstanding service to the Esperanto cause and greatly assisted its advancement within New Zealand.

At Hastings, Mr. W.A.G. Penlington arranged a successful Esperanto exhibition at the Hastings Boys' High School; and at Masterton, Mr. Franks conducted weekly talks from radio-station, 2ZD, as from February 1, 1934, on the subject, "Esperanto: its aims and aspirations," and on his return from a visit to his homeland, Mr. Miroslav (Fred) Pavlinovich, D.B.E.A., in a broadcast from the same station described "Esperanto in Yugoslavia." From the Hamilton radio-station, 1ZH, Mr. Ivan Smith outlined the local activities as a forerunner to establishing another Esperanto class in that city.

Several high-class folders in Esperanto and advertising tourist and trade

amenities, received from overseas, were passed on to the New Zealand Publicity and Tourist Department, and to the Minister in Charge of the Department. Ninety copies of an outstanding educational leaflet issued by the B.E.A. were disseminated among the heads and staffs of private schools and colleges and to Intermediate Schools' Staffs in the country; and, for good measure, the N.Z.E.A. published 2000 copies of a special publicity leaflet. As during the previous year, prominent visitors to New Zealand were sent circulars to draw their attention to the International Language, and to ensure their awareness of Esperanto in New Zealand before returning home.

During the year, 1934, members were apprised of the Association's operations per medium of three "Official Bulletins" published in "La Suda Kruco," at Melbourne. The journal, however, founded in July, 1920, ceased publication with its October, 1934, issue. In his final message to the magazine's readers in Australia and New Zealand, the editor made it clear that the cessation of "La Suda Kruco" was 'due to peculiarly local conditions and in no way reflects the state of the Esperanto movement generally. Esperanto is more and more influencing the life and thought of Europe, and, through Europe, the world.' The necrology of "La Suda Kruco" concluded: "'La Suda Kruco" while it lived, lived usefully; it will not have died in vain if, for those that follow on, its thirteen years' experience of battle may serve as a light on the dark, winding way that leads to our goal.'" And, in Esperanto: "To our overseas colleagues: This is the last number! Because of the lack of money, we must cease the publication of our beloved organ. Accept an expression of our thanks for your affable and kind bearing towards us. Again, thanks! (Signed) R. Banham, Editor." With the demise of the magazine, the N.Z.E.A. reverted to the former practice of issuing bulletins in leaflet form to its members. "Quarterly Reports" kept the Executive members fully informed regarding all phases of the work being undertaken by the secretary and the Standing Committee at Wellington.

In an effort to know something of the background of its most active members, the N.Z.E.A. introduced the function of obtaining biographies; and during the year those of thirty-eight prominent New Zealand Esperantists were received and placed in the N.Z.E.A. archives.

International co-operation comprised the advising of kindred associations overseas of the proposal to hold the 6th Congress at the end of 1934; distributing literature regarding tourism and trade; congratulating Leon Belmont, the Polish Esperantist poet, on attaining his literary jubilee; and supplying information pertaining to New Zealand broadcasts concerning Esperanto in 1933 and 1934 to the International Radio Commission of the Esperanto Movement.

As an indication of the volume of correspondence handled by the N.Z.E.A. in its fifth year, a survey disclosed that approximately 135 enquiries were dealt with by the secretary during 1934. Here it is stated that an interesting communication was received from Mr. Oscar Harding, of Springston R.M.D., Canterbury, in which he reported the successful use of Esperanto for commercial purposes - the selling of onion seed abroad.

There was general satisfaction with the announcements of the formation of new Esperanto Clubs, etc., within New Zealand. At Wanganui, under the guidance of Messrs. E.A. Watkin, president, and G.T. Wright, secretary, a club with 15 members came into being. Mr. S.I. Nolan was tutor; and, as a mark of appreciation of his valuable work for Esperanto at Wanganui and in New Zealand, Dr. Fred J. Williams of Papua, was elected Honorary President.

Mr. Watkin also conducted a voluntary class of students at the Wanganui Technical College. At Palmerston North, Mr. H.E. Facer presided over a club with 14 members; a study class was formed at Hamilton (Mr. Ivan Smith, tutor); at Auckland, Mr. C.W. Brandon provided tuition to a class for young people of the Baha'i movement; at Nelson, where Miss D. Glen Carty tutored a class; and at Hastings, Mr. W.A.G. Penlington, headmaster, provided instruction to a class at the local Boys' High School.

With so many activities in hand, the year passed quickly from the Association's point of view. During October, a local congress committee at Palmerston North commenced to function and visits were exchanged by the N.Z.E.A. secretary and Messrs. H.E. Facer and W.C. Cantlon to discuss the congress programme and general arrangements for the 6th New Zealand Congress which was duly held at Palmerston North during December 31, 1934, January 1 and 2, 1935.

On this occasion, the congress attracted 34 attending Esperantists; and in support there were 22 absent members and 21 generous donors to the congress fund. An Esperanto exhibition arranged in conjunction with the gathering, received much praise from those fortunate enough to view it and also from the Press.

The Congress was opened at the Y.W.C.A. Club Rooms by the Mayor of Palmerston North (Mr. A.E. Mansford), who welcomed the congress - mainly Esperantists resident in the North Island, this being due to the 'depression' conditions which still existed throughout New Zealand.

The hall was attractively decorated in the Esperantist international colours of green and white, the central feature being a large five-pointed green star, the symbol of the movement, revolving around a globe of the world.

Emphasising the international nature of the movement, greetings were received from the U.E.A. (from its then headquarters in Geneva), and from the national associations in Poland (the cradle of Esperanto), Austria, Britain, Yugoslavia, Norway, Hungary, Estonia, Danzig, France, Argentine and Italy, as well as from several Esperantist newspapers.

As President of the local host club, Mr. H.E. Facer introduced Mr. W.L. Edmanson, President of the N.Z.E.A., and called on the Mayor to open the Congress.

Addressing the gathering, Mr. Mansford said many attempts had been made in the last few hundred years to find a universal language, and so far Esperanto had been attended with the greatest success of any. It was so nearly perfected, as invented by the founder in 1887, that it had scarcely been changed since. Today Esperanto seemed likely to fulfil the high hopes entertained for it by its author, who had foregone any personal gain that the good of Esperanto might be the more readily propagated. The soundness of Esperanto principles was the secret of its success - they might be summed up in the one word, simplicity. Almost every word was taken from a national language, and some had roots common to several of the great European languages. Grammar had been reduced to the simplest possible form, so that now the language could be mastered in a few months. Esperanto had amply proved that it was capable of fulfilling the purposes for which it was introduced, and was being used by an increasing number of people - students, sportsmen and others - for practical purposes. It has also been of great service through its developing literature. Everyone today could see the increasing need for an international

tongue. It would seem that in Esperanto was a language that should meet with the approval of all nations. It should go a long way to removing the causes of war, and should lend added force to a league such as the League of Nations. "Who knows," the Mayor said, "Esperanto may yet change the history of the world."

Mr. Edmanson warmly thanked Mr. Mansford for his encouraging remarks. "The condition of the world today," he said, "was anything but creditable to sensible people. The Esperanto movement was not designed in any way to displace any of the present spoken languages, or to injure in any way their character or form. They did not intend to see the English language "pidginised" and crippled by forcing it on unwilling nations. They wanted a neutral tongue, and that was Esperanto, allowing them to preserve the English language without a smudge." The speaker was 55 years old when he first began to learn Esperanto. "It was not difficult, and was delightful to study; but opposition and prejudice had to be overcome. We are an innocent, harmless crowd of people," declared Mr. Edmanson in stressing the objects of the movement in striving for world-wide amity. He had great pleasure in presenting the Mayor with an Esperantist's badge symbolising the brotherhood of man.

The Esperantists' anthem, "La Espero," was sung with great feeling and, as was the case with the five previous congresses, the Sixth Congress extended over the three following days. Its official programme comprised, in addition to the ceremonial opening, three business sessions, one of which (the U.E.A. members' session), was conducted entirely in Esperanto, a lecturette session, a social and dance, a sight-seeing trip and picnic.

Tributes of appreciation were paid to four members of the N.Z.E.A., who had passed away during the year. They were Sir George Fowlds (patron), Mr. Rod Ross, Palmerston North, Mr. C.H. O'Dwyer, Patetonga and Mrs. K.W. Lovell-Smith, of Christchurch; and the assemblage stood for a brief silence as a mark of respect to their memory.

The sixth annual report submitted by the honorary secretary, (Mr. Wm. H. King), covered the main activities and successes of the Association during 1934, but "a wealth of detail had, however, been omitted." Highlights of the report directed attention to the enrolment of 19 new members, increasing the number of financial members to 106 - regarded as an achievement during another year of the serious economic depression. The revival of the clubs at Palmerston North and Wanganui, as well as the formation of new classes at Nelson, Hamilton and Auckland, was a matter for general satisfaction, as was the extensive publicity campaign undertaken in various field by numerous Esperantists - as already recorded herein. It could be confidently stated that every avenue to advance publicity had been exploited. The report concluded:-

"Summed up briefly, the operations of your Association during the year indicate that 1934 was the most successful year so far experienced by the N.Z.E.A., and that we have reason to be proud of the advance we have witnessed during the past twelve months. The task of the Association is, however, a never-ending one, for experience teaches us that if efforts are not required in one field, there is always ample scope in another. Our faith in the Esperanto movement is abundantly strengthened by achievements within and beyond the Dominion during the year; and I have no hesitation in stating that with the continued support of New Zealand Esperantists, further progress will be recorded for presentation at our next congress."

The honorary treasurer (Mr. E.C. Jack) also presented a most satisfactory

report. It disclosed that the financial position of the N.Z.E.A. was very healthy and that a surplus of £5 5s.8d., of which £4 13s.6d. was donated by several loyal friends, had been added to the Accumulated Fund, the total of which stood at £22 16s.1d.

During the business session, congress voted a donation of £2 to assist the U.E.A., amended the Association's Rules (necessitated by the demise of "La Suda Kruco"), agreed that Wanganui should be the venue for the 7th Congress, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:- Mr. W.L. Edmanson, (Wellington), re-elected President; Messrs. H.F. Franks (Masterton), H.E. Facer (Palmerston North), C.W. Brandon (Auckland) and L.A.W. Efford (Christchurch), Vice-Presidents; Messrs. E.C. Jack and Wm. H. King (both of Wellington), were re-elected unopposed to the positions of Honorary Treasurer and Secretary, respectively.

In order to permit the Association to make further representations to the New Zealand Education Authorities, congress accepted the following resolution introduced by the president and seconded by Mr. W.C. Cantlon:-

"Considering the numerous and outstanding benefits to be derived in all spheres from the practical use of Esperanto, the firmly established neutral international language, and considering, firstly, that the League of Nations has already recommended the instruction of Esperanto in all schools; secondly, the testimony of eminent educationalists regarding the usefulness of Esperanto as an aid to other educational studies. and thirdly, that Esperanto is a powerful contribution towards establishing world peace, this meeting desires to draw the attention of the Government of New Zealand to the subject with a view to having it taught officially in the schools of the Dominion, and to place it on the same level as foreign languages in the University curriculum.

At the "all-Esperanto" meeting of the New Zealand Section of the U.E.A., Mr. H.E. Facer was voted to the chair. The Chief Delegate for New Zealand, Mr. L.E. Dust, detailing the position then obtaining, reported a fall in membership and the appointment of two new delegates - Messrs. C.W. Brandon, at Auckland, and V.J. Leck at Wellington. The sum of £7 15s.8d. was in the New Zealand Account of the U.E.A., and this amount was available to further the parent body's interests in this country. The meeting also asked for special efforts to be made to appoint other delegates, perhaps at Wanganui, Masterton, Nelson and Palmerston North, it being deemed advisable to have as many names of towns and officials as possible within the delegate system.

A lecturette session was also conducted entirely in Esperanto and was attended by about thirty Esperantists and Press reporters. The following experienced speakers contributed 15-minute addresses in fluent Esperanto: Mr. E.C. Jack (Wellington), "The Importance of Habit;" Mr. G.L. Pivac (Mata-mata), "Many Languages - Few Friends;" Mr. L.E. Dust (Wellington), "Esperanto Style in Composition;" and Mr. W.L. Edmanson (Wellington), "The 47th Problem of Euclid."

The object of the session was to provide members with an opportunity of hearing Esperanto in practice, and to demonstrate the versatility of Esperanto and its adaptability to all purposes; and judged by the rounds of loud applause given to each speaker, the session was an outstanding success and completely fulfilled its objects.

The final session of the Congress was devoted to a discussion on the future operations of the N.Z.E.A.; and the President stated that the Executive welcomed any suggestions helpful in its work of propagating the International Language. Initially, the secretary mentioned that the Association would function in accordance with its objects, readjusted to meet the times, and assisted by 2000 propaganda leaflets recently printed, plus, of course, the finance available.

Various suggestions were forthcoming and related to circularising of candidates at the next General Election; co-operating with the Wellington Club in connection with an Esperanto stall at the Wellington Winter Show; approaching private and religious schools, the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides; introducing a scholarship; organising an art union (agreed to!) and to the publishing of a New Zealand Esperanto newspaper or gazette.

Following the usual custom, the Congress members sat down to a sumptuous banquet in the Broadway Lounge as a prelude to the formal closing of the Congress. The President proved to be a bright and energetic Master of Ceremonies and was in excellent form. He called for such toasts as "The Loyal Toast," (with musical honours), "Nia Movado," "The N.Z.E.A. and Dominion Clubs," "Visiting Esperantists," "The Press," and "Our Hosts." With an expression of thanks and appreciation to all who had contributed in any way to ensuring a successful Congress, Mr. Edmanson farewelled those present and formally, perhaps with some reluctance, closed the 6th Congress.

In so far as New Zealand was concerned, the year, 1935, proved to be the final year of the general depression or economic crisis which had prevailed throughout the world during at least the previous five-years' period. A large section of the public - approximately 130,000 workers - was registered as unemployed and/or was engaged on relief work, and the financial situation of individuals in general and the country as a whole, was one of great concern, strain and stress. In spite of these adverse conditions, the N.Z.E.A. pressed on regardless with its accepted duty of advancing the Esperanto movement in every possible way and to do everything practicable to carry out its objects. Reporting the position at the end of the year, the secretary informed the 7th Congress that it could be claimed that, apart from the fact that the N.Z.E.A. membership did not show the anticipated 10 per cent increase in numbers, the Association had carried out a year's useful work and contributed its share towards obtaining the advancement of the International Language in the Dominion during the preceeding twelve months. At the end of 1935, however, it was considered at the N.Z.E.A. headquarters, that the position regarding Esperanto was well consolidated and that the future appeared to hold bright prospects for Esperanto in New Zealand.

During mid-January, 1935, the Association lost its patron, Prof. J. Macmillan Brown, whose death occurred at Christchurch. The vacancy was filled by the Hon. J.A. Hanan, M.L.C., Vice-Chancellor of the University of New Zealand. His acceptance of the N.Z.E.A.'s invitation during August was later confirmed at the 7th Congress.

On behalf of the Association, an application, together with a resumé of the N.Z.E.A.'s objects, was made optimistically to the Carnegie Corporation of New York for a monetary grant to assist the teaching of Esperanto in New Zealand. A negative reply was, however, received five months later.

On the occasion of his arrival in New Zealand, congratulations and a

message of welcome were extended to the new Governor-General, Lord Galway.

As early as was practicable after the 6th Congress, the resolution regarding the teaching of Esperanto in New Zealand schools, etc., was forwarded to the Minister of Education and to the Senate of the University of New Zealand, but again negative replies were received from both the Minister and the Registrar. However, the official files headed "Esperanto," in the offices of the Minister, the University Registrar and the Education Department were doubtlessly steadily building up by the representations made on behalf of the International Language!

Positive action taken in 1935 included the issue of Nos. 17 and 18 of the Association's "Official Bulletin." These were published in English at Masterton, and widely distributed to members and others with a view to recruiting new supporters and informing kindred organisations of the N.Z.E.A.'s activities - the B.E.A. and the U.E.A., for instance. The usual "Quarterly Reports" continued to be issued to the members of the Executive to apprise them of all matters relating to the Association.

With the approval of the Standing Committee, lists showing known Esperantist Post and Telegraph officers and teachers in New Zealand were forwarded to the international organisations concerned; and an approach was made to the secretary of the Olympic Games Association of New Zealand to offer to arrange a course of Esperanto for New Zealand competitors at the then forthcoming Games to be held in Berlin and to suggest that the O.G.A. of New Zealand empower its delegates to the Games to support any proposal that Esperanto be utilized at the future Games.. The Standing Committee also note that the monthly magazine in Esperanto, "La Interna Ideo," had come into being in July (1935) and was being printed privately by members of the Wellington Esperanto Club; and decided that support be given the journal wherever possible, but as a number of N.Z.E.A. members were associate members, i.e., non-Esperantists, it would not be practicable to use "La Interna Ideo" as the Association's official organ. The Committee also approved that the New Zealand Labour Party be congratulated on behalf of the N.Z.E.A. on its success at the General Election held in November, 1935. This decision was made in view of the Party's vocal support and encouragement to the Association on the occasion of the deputation to the Minister of Education (in 1929), also by Mr. Walter Nash, M.P., at the formal opening of the 5th Congress two years previously, and that as late as May 30, 1934, the national secretary of the Party had confirmed in writing that the plank regarding the teaching of Esperanto in all State schools was still in force.

In accordance with the decision of the N.Z.E.A. Standing Committee, articles were furnished in Esperanto to "La Interna Ideo" during the remainder of the year on the following subjects: "Esperanto en Nov-Zealand," "Kial Kunveni," "Praktike al la Venko," "Honorinda Esperantisto," (a monthly feature), "Recenzo: N.Z.E.A. Oficiala Bulteno," "Kien ni Iras?" and "Movadaĵ Diversaĵoj." The journal improved considerably in style, format and text as the months passed and the editors gained practical experience.

This was largely due to the enthusiasm and keen efforts made during private leisure hours of the founder-editors, Messrs. V.J. Leck, G.A. Blong, C.T. Cooch, R. Douglas Saunders and J.H. Thomas, and later, Mr. Anton H. Vogt, all of Wellington. The first number, issued in July, 1935, contained only eight pages in the format of two folded foolscap sheets under a stiff decorated cover bearing a verse of Dr. Zamenhof's poem, "La Vojo." The 29th issue

(Vol.2, No.5), of December, 1936, however, provided 16 pages of good Esperanto reading matter to its readers for the modest annual subscription of 3s.6d. This was another milestone on the road of progress but, unfortunately, this splendid, progressive magazine ceased publication in July 1945, after struggling through the Hitler world war period. The last number contained 16 pages and indicated that Mr. Leck was the sole editor and Mr. Blong was the manager.

Fortunately on account of the heavy pressure applied from other directions on the Association, newspaper controversies were the exception rather than the rule during 1935. Perhaps editors and members of the public were becoming aware of the excellent case in favour of Esperanto, as a consequence of newspaper publicity resulting from the Congresses, by the impact of the national gatherings held in various centres, by dint of much newspaper correspondence and by the informative articles contributed by several talented Esperantists to suitable publications. Possibly the only prejudiced or critical article of the year appeared in "The Otago Daily Times" at Dunedin on October 21, 1935. In this article, written by "Civis," a new stick was used to belabour Esperanto - that of an alleged variation in pronunciation, when Esperanto is used internationally! The article referred to read:-

"Once a week, with unfailing regularity, rain or shine, an Esperanto Club meets in Wellington. And it is claimed that in little New Zealand there are nine other Esperanto Clubs, with their 300 members. Can all this enthusiasm be for a lost cause? Is it pursuing a mere will o' the wisp? Is Esperanto destined to go the way of its predecessors - Volapuk, Ido, a flexionless Latin, Novial, Anglic? Esperanto possesses most of the qualities its devotees assign to it. It is a miracle of human ingenuity. Its grammar can be condensed into one column of these notes. Its Latin-English-French vocabulary is the last word in international simplicity. But it has, like all other artificial languages, the germs of death within itself. No power under heaven can give a language, whether natural or artificial, a unified and unchanging pronunciation - either in the present or in the future. An Esperanto egg is "ovo" - startling in its simplicity, when seen in print. But between an Aberdonian "ovo" and a Whitechapel "ovo" there will be, even at the very outset, a world of difference, sure as eggs is eggs. And the centrifugal tendency of even one generation of human speech-organs will, even in this minute particular, produce two different words. Multiply this case a hundredfold and the difficulties facing this laudable venture will leap to the ear. In fact, the founders of Esperanto were lexicographers and grammarians, and not phoneticians as they should have been. The case for consonants is as bad as that for vowels, and Esperanto has walked blindfolded into non-international sounds which might easily have been avoided. Mr. A. Lloyd James gives examples of Japanese troubles with easy English consonants:- 'Futoboru' (football); 'karushumu' (calcium); 'ekkisu' (the letter X); 'shirku hatto' (silk hat); 'purattohomu' (platform); 'Ru Tan' ("Le Temps" newspaper); 'zentoruman' (gentleman). By an indescribable accent, 'champion' comes out 'champion,' but roller and Laura both come out 'rora' - which is hard on Laura. A similar havoc will be made in various countries with many Esperanto consonants."

Accustomed to meeting all forms of adverse criticism, the N.Z.E.A. secretary replied in the following terms, and the letter duly appeared unabridged in the correspondence columns of the newspaper twelve days later:-

"ESPERANTO PRONUNCIATION."
(To the Editor.)

"Sir.-- With considerable interest I perused the comment by "Civis" regarding the pronunciation of the International Language, Esperanto, recently appearing in your journal. In reply to the questions as to the extent of the progress of the Esperanto movement, I have pleasure in assuring "Civis" that the movement is steadily expanding and developing in every country, including New Zealand. There are now some thousands of Esperanto study groups scattered worldwide (10 in New Zealand); the language is taught in day and night classes ranging from primary schools to universities, several of which have Chairs of Esperanto; over 2100 towns in 75 countries have official delegates, or consuls, who are at the service of all; no fewer than 180 radio-stations in 33 countries have broadcast lessons and items, and at present in Europe, it is possible to hear such programmes nightly; the Esperanto Press is composed of over 100 newspapers and magazines; gramophone records have been obtainable for some years; the leading shorthand systems of the world have been adapted to Esperanto; and the organisations which utilise and recommend Esperanto are far too numerous to mention herein, but it will suffice to say they range from the League of Nations and the International Labour Office (which actually uses the language), to Rotary Clubs, Boy Scouts, the Red Cross, and a plethora of Chambers of Commerce. Almost every overseas mail which reaches New Zealand now brings advertising matter in Esperanto.

"The claim by "Civis" that the pronunciation of Esperanto may vary and may be difficult for some nations is in practice disproved annually when the World Congress of Esperantists meets. Statistics show that these Congresses are attended by 1500 to 3000 Esperantists from 40 countries, and during the eight days each Congress is in session, the business is transacted entirely in Esperanto. Language barriers disappear; and it has been reported many times, that the nationality of the congressists is not discernible from their Esperanto speech. Japanese take part in these gatherings, and their use of the language is the same as is that of the Western peoples. This is substantiated by the gramophone records which reach New Zealand and which indicate that our concept of Esperanto is true in all respects to the international model.

(Signed) "Wm. H. King,
"Hon. Secretary, N.Z. Esperanto Association.,
Wellington."

October 21, 1935.

Notwithstanding that the Association's reply corrected in print the erroneous ideas of "Civis," one wonders how much harm may have been done to the Esperanto movement at that time by this influential newspaper alone, which incidentally, had on two previous occasions, published editorials designed to hinder, hamper and retard the progress of a worthy movement, then and now contributing substantially to the betterment of mankind generally.

To amplify this statement: In 1930, in a leader headed, "A Universal Language," the editor of "The Otago Daily Times" favoured the adoption of the Norwegian language as an auxiliary, international language, for the reasons that it is easy to learn and is spoken by only a small number of nationals, who would receive a minimum of advantage if their language were chosen! "The very evident objections to the adoption of a living language," wisely wrote the editor of that day, "have led to the invention of many artificial languages the most important being Volapuk, Esperanto and Idiom Neutral. They have all

been described as sickly parasites on other languages, doomed to failure."

Two years later, "The Otago Daily Times" published a full-column leading article on the same subject. However, on this occasion, the editor was a little more charitable. Using as a basis of his literary effort the resolution passed at the 3rd New Zealand Congress, wherein was a request to the academic authorities of New Zealand to admit Esperanto, because of its value to world peace and to international understanding, to a place in the curriculum of language study, the editor, at the outset, however, stated, "It was not surprising that the request was refused." In a brief survey, several somewhat favourable references to Esperanto followed - the ease with which the language is learned, its freedom from grammatical difficulties, no exceptions, is pronounced exactly the same everywhere, is represented by phonetic characters with one, and only one sound. "Enthusiasts are, of course, not lacking all over the world," the editor wrote, "and any one who has ever attended an Esperanto Conference must be astonished at the variety of occupations and nationalities there represented." The late Prof. J.J. Findlay, one of Britain's foremost educationalists, was quoted as "an ardent advocate of the utility of Esperanto as a preliminary to foreign language-study." The simple reason? Because "nouns, adjectives, adverbs and verbs have each their own vowel ending, and thus enables any pupil, however crude, to grasp from sight the structure of the language, and so avoid the weary days and nights of parsing and analysis."

According to the editor, "No doubt the regular use of broadcasting is doing something to maintain Esperanto," and, "besides, it appears that members of the Esperanto Association are entitled when travelling to advice and some services from the various societies." Then came a gem of wisdom: "Language is a part of man, even as his nervous system is. To substitute artificial sounds for natural ones is to create an automaton from a human being." And in conclusion, his wet blanket: "At the present time, an artificial language may have its uses, but there seems little prospect that nations will adopt it as a second language."

Obviously, the editor was entirely unaware of the fact that the five Esperanto vowels, clear and true, are the same as those used in Latin and in every language throughout the world, other than English, but including Maori! Neither did his prejudiced research take him so far as to note that all Esperanto verbs do not end with a vowel.

Confined to Dunedin, however, he could be excused. Probably a "local boy," his imagination of proceedings at a Universal Congress of Esperanto, held in some distant land, was restricted and extended only to occupations and nationalities. Not a single thought or word had he towards the miracle of complete international understanding among the men and women there, accomplished by employing the "wonder" language - the Zamenhofan tongue, auxiliary and neutral - described by the late Professor Gilbert Murray as "a delicate and beautiful piece of work."

However, Esperantists - or some of them - took heart from the fact that the editor of "The Otago Daily Times" had apparently undertaken some research to equip himself for his second attack; but the old attitude towards the auxiliary international language did not undergo a change during the intervening four years; and the former antagonism lay dormant until his later attack - in 1935. How stubborn, even ludicrous, can an editor be? Such prejudiced articles, etc., published in allegedly well-informed, progressive newspapers, undoubtedly increased not only the confusion of the uninformed public, but

also the difficulties associated with the dissemination of Esperanto in this and other countries. The articles may have been even the real cause of some of the less determined, although regarded as active Esperantists, withdrawing their support from the movement. It should, of course, be recognised that an editorial, leading article, etc., always represents the opinion of one person only, supported by the noisy linotypes installed behind or under him, ready to transfer his views into print and into circulation.

Here it may also be stated, that, although up to this time (1935), provocative attacks on Esperanto were made occasionally in the daily newspapers of the four main New Zealand cities, the provincial journals, especially those published at Masterton, Timaru, Palmerston North, Wanganui, Taumarunui, Hastings and Whangarei, adopted a friendly, co-operative attitude towards the Esperanto movement and printed fair and factual reports regarding matters pertaining to and the spread of the International Language. On the other hand, all adverse criticism, whenever brought early to the notice of the N.Z.E.A., was suitably answered, sometimes by lengthy replies which - in fairness to the editors concerned - were usually published. In this manner, effective propaganda and advertisements were obtained gratuitously for the movement; and the newspaper-reading members of the public were informed of important successes and advancement of Esperanto, and able to understand something of its merits, general composition, aims and aspirations. Regrettably, in 1963, this is rarely possible, so heavy is the "newspaper curtain" to be penetrated! However, like friends, editors may come and editors may go, but Esperanto goes on for ever. The dogs may yelp, but the caravan passes by!

It was soon congress-time again! And the 7th New Zealand Congress was duly held in the Victoria Hall, St. Hill Street, Wanganui, from December 31, 1935, to January 2, 1936, inclusive. As was the case with the previous Congress, a popular display of Esperanto literature, including the Holy Bible, was arranged in conjunction with the annual gathering.

Comprising 36 attending members, the Congress was also supported and assisted by 19 absent members as well as 13 generous well-wishers, who subscribed donations amounting to £2 18s.6d. to the Congress Fund.

The now standard pattern of the New Zealand Congress of Esperanto was followed. On this occasion, however, the Annual General Meeting of the N.Z.E.A. was commenced during the afternoon of the first day, and the formal, official opening and welcome to delegates and visitors by the Mayor of Wanganui, Mr. W.J. Rogers, took place in the evening. The President of the N.Z.E.A., Mr. W.L. Edmanson, occupied the chair.

In a warm, friendly speech, Mr. Rogers expressed his pleasure at Wanganui being selected for the Congress and he extended a hearty welcome to all visitors. He trusted that the movement would derive considerable benefit from the present gathering and extended his Best Wishes for the success of not only the Esperanto Clubs in New Zealand, but also those in other parts of the world. Mr. Rogers stressed the value of conferences for the exchanging of ideas and trusted that at the conclusion of the present Congress, the delegates would leave refreshed and with renewed inspiration. "All great movements," he said, "had small beginnings. Esperanto had started in a small way, but for several years had made rapid strides in the breaking down of the language barrier between nations." After congratulating the New Zealand Esperanto Association on the advancement made in the Dominion, Mr. Rogers stated that this progress must of necessity be a power of good in the community, not only in New Zealand, but also in the

rest of the world.

Amid loud applause, the N.Z.E.A. President rose to thank the Mayor and to invest him with the Association's badge - a green star. Briefly addressing the assemblage, Mr. Edmanson stated that Esperanto was going ahead in leaps and bounds throughout the whole world. The language was being adopted in the East and proving satisfactory. Esperanto was not as difficult to learn as an intricate foreign language, and for this reason was proving popular internationally. At the conclusion of the address, the gathering rendered, with great enthusiasm, "La Espero."

Tributes were paid to the memory of the late Prof. J. Macmillan Brown, of Christchurch and formerly patron of the N.Z.E.A., and to the late Mr. J.K. Campbell, of Wellington, an Association member, and keen supporter of the International Language, and the first New Zealand contributor of Esperanto poetry to "The British Esperantist" (July 1914.)

Messages conveying greetings and good will, received from the following countries, increased the enthusiasm of the members, and accented the fact that New Zealand is but one link in an international chain:- Austria, United States, Argentina, Britain, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, France, Finland, Holland, Italy, Japan, Litovia, Norway, Poland, Roumania and Sweden; and also from the 28th Universal Congress at Vienna and the International Esperanto Museum, also situated in Vienna.

Following the completion of formal business and under the leadership of Mr. S.I. Nolan, the members rendered "Himno Kongresa," Mr. Anton H. Vogt presented "Hamlet's Soliloquy" and members of the Wanganui Club performed an extract of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," each item being given in Esperanto.

On the second day of the Congress, a most pleasing excursion by the river-boat, "Wairoa," was made to the upper reaches of the famous Wanganui River. In beautiful surroundings, an excellent picnic lunch was served near a secluded stretch of sand, the younger members indulged in swimming and all partook of afternoon tea before returning downstream to Wanganui. The excursion enabled the members - many for the first time - to view the scenic beauties of this lovely waterway and, while doing so, to exchange ideas and experiences in Esperanto. The evening was devoted to a social and dance, the outstanding programme containing two further playlets by members of the Wanganui Club, and an item in Esperanto by Master John Nolan, a four-year old Esperantist boy.

The secretary's Seventh Report outlined the main phases of N.Z.E.A. activities during the year (1935), and revealed that 22 new members had joined the Association, that the roll contained 302 names of members in 80 localities, of whom 101 were financial - five less than in 1934! The club at Whangarei had been revived to meet weekly under the presidency and secretaryship of Messrs. David Tilly and M.A. Lulic, respectively; and a small class had been established at Napier under the guidance of Miss M. Higgins.

The Financial Report and Balance Sheet, prepared by Mr. E.C. Jack (honorary treasurer), and presented to Congress by the Assistant secretary, Mr. G.A. Blong, showed that the Association's finances were in a strong position. Donations had amounted to £4 13s.3d. - 2s.3d. less than in the previous year, and the surplus in the General Fund, £5 5s.9d., "curiously enough was one penny more than in 1934," reported Mr. Jack. The Accumulated Fund total

amounted to £28 1s.10d. There was no criticism of the two reports, which were adopted unanimously, with due thanks to the compilers.

Proceeding with its business, Congress decided to hold the 8th Congress at Christchurch; and elected the following office-bearers: Patron, the Hon. J.A. Hanan, M.L.C., Chancellor of the New Zealand University; President, Mr. W.L. Edmanson, J.P., (Wellington); Vice-Presidents, Messrs. L.A.W. Efford, (Christchurch); C.W. Brandon, (Auckland); M.F. Pavlinovich, (Masterton) and E.A. Watkin, (Wanganui); Hon. Treasurer, Mr. E.C. Jack, (Wellington); Honorary Secretary, Mr. Wm. H. King, (Wellington); Assistant Hon. Secretary, Mr. G.A. Blong, (Wellington).

Mr. E.A. Hornblow, of Wellington, was appointed to be the New Zealand delegate at the 28th Universal Congress of Esperanto to be held at Vienna during August, 1935. Mr. Hornblow, who was absent, later accepted the appointment.

The meeting of the New Zealand Section of the U.E.A. attracted nearly all the congress. Esperanto was the sole language used throughout. Mr. G.A. Blong was voted to the chair, and Mr. King to be minute secretary. The Chief Delegate (Mr. L.E. Dust), detailing his work during the year, stated that the U.E.A. membership had decreased by only two members, but new delegates had been appointed at Wanganui (Mr. G.T. Wright), Palmerston North (Mr. H.E. Facer) and Ashburton (Mr. J.A. Hodges), making six delegates and two vice-delegates. The depreciated exchange-rate (pegged at 25 per cent under par), and the economic crisis had had an adverse effect on the U.E.A. position. Fully conversant with all aspects of his Esperanto work, Mr. Dust confidently responded to questions addressed to him and to suggestions relating to the expansion of the Association in New Zealand. A very worthwhile session!

The four quarter-hour talks given in high-class Esperanto on subjects of a varied nature and which comprised the Lecturette Session, was later described in "The Wanganui Herald" as "illustrating the extensive applicability of the language. Mr. C.W. Brandon, of Auckland, spoke thrillingly on the coming of the Maori; Mr. M.F. Pavlinovich, of Masterton, on old and new methods of transport; Mr. L.E. Dust, of Wellington, on the early history of Zamenhof's work; and Mr. G.A. Blong, also of Wellington, on various topics of interest to the movement in New Zealand." This was another excellent session which enabled local club members to compare their own standard of speech with that of Esperantists from other centres, including a Dalmation, who had learned the International Language in Yugoslavia.

During the final business meeting, devoted to discussing the future activities of the Association, the congress accepted a proposal emanating from the Executive and providing for the introduction of an annual translation test for first year students with twelve months' free N.Z.E.A. membership as the reward for success. The idea of providing a suitable trophy was not favoured by vote, as was a remit from the Christchurch Club seeking a reduction in the entrance fee for the B.E.A. Diploma Examination, on the grounds that some likely candidates were at the time unemployed through no fault of their own.

Suggestions were forthcoming and noted for the consideration of the Executive: Local societies to endeavour to arrange for Esperanto lessons in newspapers, (e.g., in children's columns), and by radio; that the N.Z.E.A. adopt the Kiwi as the New Zealand official seal or sticker; assistance to be given to form new study classes, clubs, etc.; and the establishment of an

Esperantist Lending Library. Thereafter came the formal closing; and it is recorded that owing to the final session of the annual general meeting of the N.Z.E.A. being unduly prolonged, the time allowed for the formal closing proved to be insufficient and the function was necessarily shortened to allow departing members to connect with their respective transport. However, the farewell tea was a first-class repast. During its progress, toasts were honoured to "The King," "Nia Movado," and "Our Guests." Mr. Edmanson made a suitable but brief valedictory speech to thank the hosts and the supporters of the Congress. He expressed the hope that many of those present would meet again next year at the 8th Congress at Christchurch. He then declared Congress formally closed. Hurried, but cordial farewells were exchanged, and the Congress members dispersed from a very successful national gathering.

It was, however, destined for the 8th Congress to be held two years later - it was postponed until January 1 - 3, 1938, because of an outbreak of a serious epidemic of infantile paralysis in New Zealand, which attacked adults as well as children.

The N.Z.E.A. started immediately in 1936 to implement Congress decisions and to push on with its administrative responsibilities. The latter included the issuance of a "Quarterly Report" and an "Official Bulletin," accompanied by a special appeal to financial members to continue their support and by another to unfinancial and non-members to seek their assistance by means of full Association membership. In addition, the New Zealand "all-Esperanto" magazine, "La Interna Ideo," was furnished with full-page articles and N.Z.E.A. news, for its monthly issues - throughout the year. All active clubs were also informed of the main decisions and suggestions of the 7th Congress.

During January, 1936, the Standing Committee met to consider a surprising communication from the Wanganui Club: a reported deficit of £14 15s. in the 7th Congress Fund, due largely to over generous catering and to the hire of a riverboat. However, it was decided to settle all accounts on the understanding that the Wanganui Club would consider ways and means of re-imbursing the N.Z.E.A., even to some like extent. It is noteworthy that the club sent small sums later but the greater part of the loss was borne by liquidating the balance in the Congress General Account and by a withdrawal from the Accumulated Fund. Incidentally, this was the first and only deficit in connection with the National Congresses to that date.

There was, however, a bright side in contrast to this monetary set-back to the movement. A new club was formed at Waimate on March 21, 1936, with 17 members under the capable tutorship of Mr. Sydney G. Hoskins, who had acquired his knowledge at Christchurch. The officers for the initial year were:- Patrons, Mr. D. Barnes, M.P., Mr. G. Dash, Mayor of Waimate, Mr. D. Newall, a pioneer Esperantist, formerly of Christchurch, and Mr. M. Leadbetter, Rector of the Waimate High School; President, Mr. W. Mills; vice-president, Mrs. A.A. MacKenzie; secretary, Mr. S.J. Cameron, who, however, shortly afterwards left Waimate and was replaced by Miss Laurel Morrison; assistant secretary and treasurer, Mr. J. Tamblyn. Apart from personal tuition being provided at the club (Toc H. Rooms), weekly Esperanto lessons and much information regarding the movement were published by the energetic tutor in "The Waimate Advertiser," the editor being extremely liberal in granting space for this purpose.

At Auckland during August, Mr. G.L. Pivac, assisted by Messrs. F. Bosnic and J. Ivicovic, arranged an Esperanto circle among their countrymen at the

Yugoslav Welfare Club. Also at Palmerston South, a new club came into being under the auspices of the Workers' Educational Association. There were ten members and Mr. George Parkyn, headmaster of the Shag Point School, provided the instruction.

Each of the clubs already established in New Zealand reported the enrolment of new students at the commencement of the 1936 season. After publicity from a stall at the Industrial Show, the Wellington Club enrolled 41 new students. This club was particularly strong and active throughout 1936, providing apart from tuition (three classes were formed from an influx of new members), excellent entertainment in the form of theatricals, playlets, monologues, impersonations, talks, musical items, etc. Informative reports of the club's activities and of movement successes abroad and within New Zealand, appeared regularly weekly, often at length, in the two Wellington daily newspapers; and in this way a tremendous amount of information reached the general public. Similar publicity was gained by the Auckland Club per medium of the columns of "The Auckland Star" and "The New Zealand Herald." Incidentally, it is to the credit to club tuition that during 1936, five New Zealand Esperantists gained the Diploma of the B.E.A. - Messrs. G.T. Crawley, (Te Awamutu), V.J. Leck (Wellington), S.I. Nolan and E.A. Watkin (Wanganui) and G.T.A. McClelland (Palmerston North).

The newspapers generally were co-operative. The editor of "The Feilding Star," in a leading article dated March 30, 1936, belittled the claims of Esperanto for international acceptance and strongly advocated the mother tongue or Basic English in its place. The article was answered at considerable length and also provided with a survey of the progress of Esperanto up to that time. On the other hand, a very friendly editorial appeared in "The Wairarapa Daily News," at Masterton (October 10, 1936). As part, the editor included a striking quotation of Prof. Gilbert Murray, as Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford University: "I think there are few more profitable ways in which a man can spend his leisure than in thoroughly mastering Esperanto." The editorial concluded:

"If the nations could speak to one another in a common language, the misunderstandings which beget wars might cease. And here science steps in. That same science, which in war-time can be such a destructive force, offers us a means whereby we can establish peace on earth, goodwill towards men. The radio is in almost every home. It is on almost every ship that sails the seas. We can tune in to almost every country on the globe. Music floats across the world to us, and we hear men and women speaking in unfamiliar tongues. If only we could understand what they are saying! That is what the peace-lovers, the idealists, are trying to bring about."

Noteworthy, too, is the following report which appeared in "The Dominion" at Wellington on August 4, 1936, under the captions "Use of Esperanto. International Letter-Writing:"

"A remarkable feat in international letter-writing, made possible by the use of Esperanto, was disclosed yesterday to "The Dominion" by Mr. Wm. H. King, secretary of the New Zealand Esperanto Association, the Dominion organisation of New Zealand Esperantists.

"Desiring to communicate to kindred associations overseas details of the Eighth New Zealand Esperanto Congress to be held at Christchurch at

the New Year, Mr. King prepared for posting, in the space of $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours, a circular-letter containing four paragraphs and addressed to 34 different countries. This performance, which, he stated, could be repeated by any Esperantist, irrespective of nationality, demonstrates the utility of the International Auxiliary Language. With the elimination of translators' fees, both in New Zealand and in the countries of destination, the total cost (of stationery, and postage only) was practically negligible."

This splendid free advertisement for Esperanto extended beyond Wellington, as the report was re-printed into newspapers of several other centres. At Matamata, for instance, after the appearance of the report there, a reader wrote to the editor of "The Matamata Review," the first paragraph being in the following terms: "The article you published regarding international letter-writing in Esperanto, showed concisely and convincingly how valuable this International Language may be to those wide awake enough to learn and make use of it."

The N.Z.E.A. fulfilled its multifarious duties during 1936 in the field of international co-operation. The Association appointed Miss Alice Phillips, of Johnsonville, to be its representative at the 27th British Congress; and confirmed a similar appointment of Mr. E.A. Hornblow, who left during the year to attend the 28th Universal Congress at Vienna. Both delegates were provided with useful information pertaining to the International Language in New Zealand. At the request of the B.E.A. for examiners, the N.Z.E.A. nominated Mr. C.W. Brandon, of Auckland, who was duly accepted by the British Association. The Canadian Esperanto Association was congratulated on its foundation; and the U.E.A. and I.E.L. (London) were furnished with reports of the movement in New Zealand for inclusion in their respective Year Books; and a questionnaire from the U.E.A. was completed and returned to Geneva. As recommended by Congress, an enquiry was made to the U.E.A. headquarters as to the prospects of holding a Universal Congress of Esperanto in Wellington in 1940, but a decision was received, however, declining the suggestion as being impracticable. An appeal for good-will donations towards the purchase of an Esperanto House in London brought the sum of £3 15s. and this amount, less 15s.7d. for exchange loss (25 per cent.) and commission, was forwarded overseas. In due course, profuse thanks were received for the "fine donation and splendid gesture of helpful co-operation" from London. The International Esperanto Museum, situated at Vienna, Austria, was, at its request, supplied with all numbers of "La Interna Ideo" and the N.Z.E.A. "Official Bulletins" issued to that time.

In the political field - entered only because of the necessity for the N.Z.E.A. to have relations with the Government of the day, while adhering to the fact and policy that Esperanto is a neutral language, as is the Esperanto movement also - a petition drawn up by the N.Z.E.A. and seeking the teaching of Esperanto in New Zealand educational institutions was forwarded on August 15, 1936, to the new Minister of Education, the Hon. Peter Fraser, with a request for an appointment to discuss the contents of the petition with the Minister. At the same time, the Hon. Walter Nash (Minister of Finance) and the Rev. Clyde Carr, M.P., - both allegedly in favour of Esperanto - were also written to with the object of obtaining their permission to mention later their support of the International Language to the Minister of Education. Mr. Carr replied in the affirmative; but Mr. Nash failed to reply to the Association's letter. Mr. Fraser duly acknowledged the receipt of the petition and promised an appointment as early as was possible. Notwithstanding three subsequent reminders, the Minister failed to make an appointment, presumably owing to "the pressure of governmental business," and the anticipated discussion with the N.Z.E.A. Standing Committee did not eventuate - then, or at any time later.

It was, however, gratifying to know that towards the end of 1936, the New Zealand Tourist and Publicity Department had issued an illustrated brochure describing the scenic and other attractions of the country. The text was in English, but descriptions of the illustrations were in Esperanto. The Minister in Charge of the Department was accordingly congratulated by letter - which he was gracious enough to acknowledge.

At this time publicity for Esperanto by radio was being undertaken at two stations - from the powerful 1YA at Auckland, by Mr. C.W. Brandon, and from 2ZD at Masterton by Mr. H.F. Franks.

During July, 1936, the world famous traveller, anthropologist, author and Esperantist, Mr. Roger Goodland, spent seven days in Wellington. He was interviewed by "La Interna Ideo" shown the main attractions of the city; and prior to his departure gave an interesting address to the members of the Wellington Club. Mr. Goodland also contributed a full-page article to "La Interna Ideo," entitled, "Why Travel?" and also furnished the answer: "Because your own country does not suffice."

Another distinguished visitor to New Zealand - during the following month - was the Australian Senator Macartney Abbot, described in the New Zealand Press as "of the Commonwealth Parliament and former member of the New South Wales Legislature Assembly." Although not an Esperantist, the Senator toured New Zealand - and was widely reported in the Press - with the object of advocating "the establishment of an international thought exchange and the adoption of a common language, as a road to peace." Senator Abbot had already placed the scheme in the form of a motion in the Australian Senate, as follows:-

"That to encourage the breaking down of barriers, and in the interests of mutual understanding and peace among the nations of the world, and to enable the founding of an international public opinion and literature, it is imperative that a means of international thought exchange be established by a common language, to be compulsorily taught in their respective primary and secondary schools; and for this purpose the Government be asked to list this question on the agenda of the next general assembly of the League of Nations; and that the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister be requested to communicate the above to the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Dominions, and India, seeking their co-operation."

When interviewed by newspapermen at Auckland, Senator Abbot stated that he did not advocate any particular system of thought exchange, whether it be Esperanto, Basic English or other medium; and that he did not care whether it is an existing language or a new or artificial system devised for the purpose. He also disclosed that he intended to discuss the scheme with the New Zealand Government at Wellington and hoped for its endorsement in having the scheme put before the League of Nations. Apparently, judged by the absence of later public announcements, the scheme was not, regrettably, supported by either Government. However, some New Zealand Esperantists entered into a newspaper discussion regarding the Senator's proposals and claimed that the only answer to the scheme was - Esperanto.

Writing from Vienna, Mr. Hornblow described most enthusiastically his wonderful experiences during world travel to that point, and at the 28th Universal Congress held during August, 1936 - attended by over 2000 Esperantists from 40 countries and using Esperanto only. His report was read in full at the Wellington Club and proved to be of great interest; and the club

report duly supplied essential details to the Wellington Press.

On December 7, 1936, the Wellington Club held its ninth Annual General Meeting, whereat it was reported that the club membership had, during the year, increased from 61 to 90 financial members with an average attendance of 60 members. The club's officers for 1937 were elected as follow: President, Mr. Bertram Potts, F.B.E.A.; Vice-President, Mr. Edgar A. Hornblow; Secretary, Mr. Anton H. Vogt; Treasurer, Mr. Frank A. Bailey; Librarian, Mr. J.H.Thomas; Asst. Librarian, Mr. James Mackay; Other Committee Members, Messrs. G.A.Blong, James Wells, James T. Allan and H.W. Thoms. The club also elected Mr. George Gordon, F.B.E.A. (pen-name "Gego") an Honorary Life Member--in recognition of the author-translator's assistance to Esperanto Literature and of his donation of good books to the club's library. "Gego" was present when the honour was conferred.

At Auckland, the local club members celebrated the anniversary of Dr. Zamenhof's birthday (December 15), by picnicking at one of the bays on Rangitoto Island. According to a report published in "La Interna Ideo," 'granda nombro' enjoyed a pleasant outing.

In the absence of the 8th Congress and an annual report for presentation there, it was announced in the "Official Bulletin" that at the end of 1936, the N.Z.E.A. had enrolled 127 financial members for the year, compared with 101 in 1935 and 106 in 1934; and 27 well-wishing friends had donated £5 "to extend the N.Z.E.A.'s efforts on behalf of the green star." The Translation Test, the examiner reported, had attracted 53 entries. Only 29 students, however, actually attempted the Test, of whom 25 were successful. Honorary membership was granted to 22 of these, 3 of the candidates already having paid their N.Z.E.A. subscriptions for the year. As a matter of interest, it is mentioned that an analysis disclosed that five clubs were represented by students at the Translation Test. The names follow, with the number of successful candidates shown in brackets: Auckland (3), Waimate (5), Christchurch (3), Wellington (12) and Whangarei (2).

Without prior advice - or premonition - of the forthcoming unavoidable postponement of the 8th Congress, indefinitely as from New Year, the N.Z.E.A. made the usual arrangements for the Congress. A programme was arranged and the newspapers in those towns where clubs were operating were apprised of the coming event. This information duly appeared as, of course, did the postponement announcements emanating later from the Local Congress Committee at Christchurch, a few days before the national gathering was due to commence.

The epidemic (infantile paralysis) continued for some time and hopes of holding the 8th N.Z.E.A. Congress at Easter did not materialise because of the continuance of the epidemic and the reluctance of the Health Department's officials to permit gatherings of any kind. The congress was, therefore, postponed until the following year. Notwithstanding this, the N.Z.E.A. continued diligently to work for Esperanto, and the clubs resumed their operations on various dates in 1937. Twelve clubs carried on with regular meetings during the year, including new clubs formed in the Hutt Valley and at Bryndwr, Christchurch. The former was founded on March 17, 1937, with the assistance of several officials of the Wellington Club. The Mayor of Lower Hutt, Mr. W.J. Andrews, presided at a public meeting, which Messrs. Bertram Potts and Anton Vogt addressed. A pioneer Esperantist and formerly of the Milton Esperanto Club (1910), Mr. W.E. Currie proposed the motion to establish the new club; Mr. H.W. Thoms seconded, and the motion was unanimously approved.

Twenty of those present enrolled as members, and office-bearers were elected as follow: President, Mr. W.E. Currie; Vice-President, Miss M. Stirling; Secretary, Mr. Henri W. Thoms; Treasurer, Miss K. Stirling. Miss D.G. Phillips and Mr. R.D. Wallace assisted as tutors. It is recorded that, at the end of the year, the club membership had increased to 28 financial members.

Unfortunately, the gain in this direction was offset by the classes at Hamilton and Napier becoming dormant. However, the Wellington Club again experienced another very good opening night, when 80 enthusiasts attended the club room. Included were Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Phillips and Miss Alice Phillips, recently returned from Britain, and Mrs. D. Ffitch, from India; and a very cordial welcome home was extended to them. This outstanding occasion was followed by another on February 25, 1937, when club members - number not stated, but sufficient to fill two railway carriages - journeyed to Plimmerton, there to enjoy conversational Esperanto, swimming, lunch and still more swimming from the lovely beach, intermingled with sunbathing and general relaxation.

Undoubtedly, the most encouraging progress witnessed in New Zealand by active Esperantists up to this time came from the introduction of Esperanto to six study classes in colleges, etc., during the early part of 1937.

At Auckland, Miss A.R. Allum, M.A., a teacher at the Seddon Memorial Technical College, taught Esperanto to 35 girls during the "Hobby Period" (one hour weekly) at the college, with the approval of the College Principal, Mr. G.J. Park. Also with approval - of the Chief Inspector - Mr. C.J. Adcock, the first president of the N.Z.E.A., formed a class with 30 children at the Hokowhitu (Palmerston North) Public School. The students received two lessons weekly and the instruction was given outside of the official school hours. However, with the arrival of the football season, 13 of the boys, Mr. Adcock later reported, left their Esperanto studies to take part in sport. Typical New Zealanders in the making!

A very praiseworthy effort was made by Mr. A.V. Burley at Christchurch early in the school year. On May 18, 1937, Mr. Burley confirmed to the N.Z.E.A., that at the Christchurch Boys' High School, he was teaching Esperanto to a junior class of 14 boys and to a senior class of 43 boys, a total of 57 students. Mr. Burley was also coaching at the time, 8 members of the newly established Esperanto Club at Bryndwr, a suburb of "The Garden City." The N.Z.E.A. assisted Mr. Burley with books, magazines, etc.

A mixed class of 12 boys and girls at the Shag Point (Otago) Public School also received instruction in Esperanto from the headmaster, Mr. George Parkyn. The lessons were given during ordinary school hours.

Esperanto was also introduced as a new subject into Scots College, Wellington, during the third school term of 1937. The language was taught for half an hour weekly to the 34 boys in Forms 1 and 11. Dr. R.A. Lochore provided the tuition. In his annual report delivered on December 18, 1937, the College principal, Mr. J.H. Sutcliffe, stated: "There were two reasons for its introduction. The first and immediate one is that leading educationists declare that Esperanto, because of its strictly logical construction, forms the ideal basis for the study of all foreign languages; in fact, Professor J.J. Findlay asserts that the quickest way to learn French, or any other foreign language, is to learn Esperanto for a year first. Secondly, while not overlooking the claims of lesser international languages, such as

Basic English, I feel that in view of the present most serious world situation, we must explore every avenue which may possibly lead to better international understanding. While it is still too early to judge of the success of the experiment, I can state that the classes have undoubtedly taken up the new subject with enthusiasm."

The progress made by the students during the short period of study was amply demonstrated by 20 of the College boys who contributed items - songs, sketches, "orations", etc. - to provide half an hour's entertainment as part of the programme of the "break-up" evening of the Wellington Club. The boys and their teacher, Dr. Lochore, were very warmly congratulated after their truly remarkable performance. No one enjoyed the boys' items more than did "The Old Battle Horse," Mr. Edmanson, who, in a few well chosen words, eulogised their splendid effort. It seemed to those listening to his remarks, that Mr. Edmanson recognised the performance as the culmination of his own long-standing labours and sacrifices for the International Language and ample repayment of his dedicated service for the advancement of Esperanto.

Further efforts to advance Esperanto in the schools were made at Christchurch and Wellington. On June 26, 1937, Mr. N.M. Bell addressed the students at the Christchurch Teachers' Training College. The number of students in attendance was not recorded, but each also received three brochures - one to show the fundamentals of Esperanto, a second contained the opinions of well-known teachers and a third dealt with the value of Esperanto in the schools.

By a special invitation of the Principal (Mr. F.C. Lopdell), Mr. W.L. Edmanson delivered an informative address (and also leaflets) to 240 teacher-students at the Wellington Teachers' Training College during September; and with a view to creating further interest in the International Language among professional schoolteachers, the N.Z.E.A. prepared a special article for "National Education," a publication with a distribution list embracing all schools in New Zealand.

It was pleasing to read in "The Dominion," of June 15, 1937, a report of a discussion of a remit from the Berhampore (Wellington) School Committee on the subject of the teaching of Esperanto as a compulsory language in the second-grade schools, which came before the Wellington School Committees and Educational Federation during the previous evening. At the meeting, there were supporters as well as opponents, but the remit, with the word "compulsory" deleted, was adopted after a lively discussion.

Other of the more important undertakings and achievements in the interests of Esperantists' ideals during the year included the issue by the N.Z.E.A. of a further 3000 propaganda leaflets; and the translation of a book regarding "Standardisation," published in Esperanto in the Soviet Union. To translate the work, the N.Z.E.A. secretary (Mr. King) was seconded from the Post Office to the Public Service Commissioner's office for one week. All clubs celebrated the Golden Jubilee of Esperanto during July - August, their activities in this respect, being well reported in the local newspapers. Likewise, addresses given to members of the Rotary Club at Palmerston North and Wanganui by Messrs. C.J. Adcock and E.A. Watkin, respectively, received as newspaper publicity, one column each. Mr. and Mrs. E.A. Hornblow returned to Wellington on July 8, 1937, from their 15 months' world tour and participation at the 28th Universal Congress of Esperanto in Vienna (August, 1936). They

were met by reporters and extensively reported that evening and thereafter for a considerable time, in view of Mr. Hornblow's numerous talks - to the Wellington and Hutt Valley Esperanto Clubs, also to the Wellington Travel Club, the Hutt Valley Tramping Club, the Optimists' Club, the Wellington Rover Scouts, the '70' Club, Toc H., and the Douglas Credit Society. In all, but excepting the Esperantist Clubs' members, Mr. Hornblow spoke to approximately 500 persons. The N.Z.E.A. contacted the prominent British Member of Parliament, Mr. Arthur Henderson, during his visit to Wellington and the distinguished visitor, on September 26, 1937, wrote from Melbourne to assure the Association that the viewpoints expressed to him met with his most sincere approval.

During the year, the New Zealand Press treated the movement and Esperanto liberally and, with one or two exceptions, the material published was favourable and provided good publicity (free) to the aims and claims of our great movement. In this field, club reports appeared in their respective local daily papers from Whangarei to Waimate, and at the latter place, "The Waimate Advertiser," also published weekly lessons, often one column in length, arranged by Mr. S.G. Hoskins. At Auckland, however, little was published by either daily, although the report of the annual general meeting of the Whangarei Club was reprinted in "The New Zealand Herald." The Palmerston North daily, "The Manawatu Times," printed a leading article, (a double half-column) headed "A Language for the World," giving the usual general survey, and concluding: "English is the language of world commerce. Now with the tremendous speeding up of transport and communications, it seems destined in the end to fill the functions for which Volapuk and Esperanto were created." Incidentally, the editor of "The Timaru Star" indulged in the gentle art of plagiarism and re-printed verbatim the literary effort of his Palmerston North counterpart - probably as a rearguard action against the onward march of Esperanto! Here is another example of the yelping of the dogs and the caravan pressing on towards its destination!

The Wellington newspapers treated Esperantism exceptionally well, sometimes with full column reports, apart from regular detailed club reports. There was splendid information in the "Scouts Column" of "The Dominion," and this journal accepted a lengthy reply from the N.Z.E.A. to an address favouring Basic English, given to the Wellington Rotary Club by Mr. F. Milner, a reputed educationist of Oamaru, (who should have known better!) The newspaper also permitted in its columns a short controversy regarding "Esperanto in Schools" following a report of the discussion on the subject by the Wellington School Committee and Educational Federation.

In "The Dominion" there also appeared a survey of "Universal Languages" by the well-known Prof. Arnold Wall, who maintained a neutral attitude while presenting a few facts." The learned Professor thought "Esperantists may legitimately be proud of the progress to which these facts testify. On the other hand, Ido, dating from 1907, has received some support, which shows Esperanto is tending to split into sects....Esperanto may be superseded as Volapuk was;" and his essay concluded, "Meanwhile I wish Esperanto all success in its conflicts with these hypothetical dragons."

Both "The Evening Post" and "The Dominion," Wellington, also "The Wanganui Chronicle," gave full column reports of addresses - regarding travel and the 29th Universal Congress - by Dr. F.J. Williams, of Papua, when he revisited New Zealand in 1937; and "The Free Lance", Auckland, published an abridged report of the Doctor's activities and speeches. As already

mentioned, the Wellington Press reported the addresses of Mr. E.A. Hornblow most generously; and "The Christchurch Star" and "The Timaru Press" each devoted a full column to copied reports emanating from the same speaker.

There were several special articles published in various periodicals during 1937; an excellent article, "The Value of Esperanto," by Mr. E.A. Watkin in "The New Zealand Co-operator," "Esperanto in the Post Office: Progress and Possibilities," by Mr. Wm. H. King in the departmental staff magazine, "The Katipo," and "An International, Auxiliary Language," by the same writer, which appeared in "National Education" on December 1, 1937.

A short report of the Jubilee Congress of Esperanto (the 29th Universal) at which Dr. F.J. Williams represented New Zealand, in the absence of a New Zealand born Congress member, was published in "The Nelson Mail" on August 14, the final day of the Congress in Warsaw. No other similar report, however, reached the N.Z.E.A. archives.

When addressing the Lower Hutt Branch of the League of Nations on September 9, 1937, Mr. W.J. Lyon, M.P., revealed himself to be an advocate for the use of English as an international language and for general purposes to make the League of Nations effective. Perhaps it is needless to record here, that the N.Z.E.A. accepted the occasion to answer his plea and to explain that "to advocate this really means that the unsatisfactory status quo is to be maintained and the big question remains answered." The adoption of Esperanto was suggested as the solution of the League's language problem: and it was also pointed out that the policies of Mr. Lyon was in direct opposition to that of the then Labour Government.

Here, too, it is interesting to note the following report which appeared on May 6, 1937, in "The Matamata Record":-

"E S P E R A N T O.

"A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

"Minister's Interesting Reply.

"At a recent meeting, the Matamata Primary Schools' Association forwarded to the Minister of Education a suggestion that Esperanto might be taught in schools. At Monday's meeting of this body, the Minister's reply was read, as follows:-

"I have to say that I have every sympathy with the good intention of the Matamata District Schools' Association in their efforts to popularise an international language of such wide acceptance as Esperanto. I feel quite certain that if such a language were generally accepted by the peoples of the world, a better feeling and understanding would result, that would be a great contribution to world peace. At the same time, one of the marked features of modern developments in race relationships is the growing popularity of the English language, which is spoken practically everywhere; so much so that however beneficial a new international language can be, its adoption is not so urgent as it

appeared to be some years ago. I would like to encourage the study of Esperanto, but, in view of the fact that there are so many educational matters to be pushed forward, it is impossible at the present time to do anything on the lines suggested by Mr. Attwood in his letter. Even if English was not becoming so widely spoken as it is, Esperanto would be of greater importance to people living in Europe than to us in New Zealand. It seems to me that it would be advisable for those interested in Esperanto in the district to form a local club for its study outside of the schools."

The newspaper report stated that "The letter was received."

Here, at last, was the view, opinion and decision of the Labour Government's first Minister of Education (Hon. Peter Fraser) - negative, despite the long-standing plank of the official platform of the Party: "The Universal Language, Esperanto, to be included in the curriculum of all State schools," confirmed as still applicable by the New Zealand Labour Party's national secretary on May 30, 1934, just more than three years earlier and prior to the last previous General Election. The Minister's letter, quoted above, may have been his reply to also the N.Z.E.A., as the Association received nothing directly from the Minister other than his acknowledgement of the receipt of the petition forwarded him on August 15, 1936. However, was this to be regarded as a "political somersault" on the part of the Minister?

International co-operation was given by the N.Z.E.A. as required, it being the policy of the Association to collaborate with kindred organisations throughout the world. Information was supplied to the B.E.A. and it was suggested to this organisation that a standard Esperanto grammar-book should be maintained for sale and that more Commonwealth news pertaining to Esperanto should appear in "The British Esperantist," for the interest and benefit of distant and isolated readers. The U.E.A. was furnished with material for inclusion in the Year Book (1938); three articles relating to New Zealand were prepared for overseas publication; and the Oslo Esperanto Society was, in reply to its enquiry, apprised of the method of voting employed by the N.Z.E.A. The Association also replied to an enquiry from the Soviet Union regarding the use of the cinematograph in New Zealand schools. To the 29th (Jubilee) Universal Congress at Warsaw, greetings and good wishes were sent on behalf of New Zealand Esperantists. Mr. V.J. Leck, of Wellington, was appointed the Chief Delegate for the International Esperanto League, established with headquarters in London by a section - a majority - of the members of the Universal Esperanto Association, as the latter organisation, under Swiss law, was not empowered to transfer from Geneva.

In connection with the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of Esperanto, the N.Z.E.A. assistant secretary, Mr. G.A. Blong, spoke from radio station, 2YA Wellington, during July, 1937, on the subject, "Fifty Years of Esperanto."

At the end of 1937, the Wellington Club reported its strength to be 125 financial members; and the N.Z.E.A. announced that 55 candidates from five clubs had entered for the Translation Test. However, only 23 entrants attempted the Test and of this number 17 were successful.

With the approach of the festive season and the New Year, arrangements were completed to hold the 8th N.Z.E.A. Congress at Christchurch during the three-day period, January 1 - 3, 1938. In collaboration with the host club, a suitable programme was drawn up by the N.Z.E.A. and, together with relevant information, was announced to the Press; and in due course, 19 daily newspapers published the announcements in their columns - for the general inform-

100
ation of all newspaper-readers at least.

As arranged, the Congress was held at the Theosophical Hall, Cambridge Terrace, Christchurch, and was attended by 45 Esperantists from various localities in both the North and South Islands. It was strongly supported by 21 non-attending members and by 19 wellwishers, present and absent, who donated £5 10s. towards defraying expenses necessarily incurred.

At the formal opening ceremony, the Mayor, Mr. J.W. Beanland, and the Association's officials present, were introduced to the Congress members by the veteran Esperantist, Mr. Charles R.S. Barrett, President of the Christchurch Society.

Welcoming the visitors to Christchurch, the Mayor expressed the hope that the labours of the Congress would be fruitful. "The object of the Esperanto Movement," he said, "--the elimination of language barriers--was indeed a laudable one, and the further aim of Esperantists--the establishment of the brotherhood of man--was also certainly worthy of promotion."

Always extremely popular, Mr. W.L. Edmanson, President of the N.Z.E.A., after suitably thanking Mr. Beanland for his cordial welcome and for having opened the proceedings, reviewed the progress of Esperanto both within New Zealand and abroad, and referred to the outstanding advances made during the year in the field of education. He regarded the introduction of Esperanto to approximately 200 children in five New Zealand schools as a really progressive achievement. "A bright future," he said, "awaited the movement, which today, after fifty years of application, was firmly established." Mr. Edmanson then declared Congress officially open.

The assemblage sang "La Espero," and, standing in a brief silence, paid tributes to the memory of deceased members and supporters, whose deaths had occurred during the last two intervening years: Mrs. Elizabeth King, of Henderson, Mr. Frank Pechar, of Patea, Mr. A. McDowell, Mr. J. Potts, Mr. V. Vogt and Mrs. G. Hilliker, of Wellington.

Greetings and Good Wishes were presented from absent New Zealand Esperantists, from the I.E.L. (London) and from the Esperanto Associations in Brazil, Britain, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Iceland, Lithuania (now part of the Soviet Union), the Netherlands, Poland and Spain. Thus an international atmosphere was created.

Club delegates then followed to convey salutations: Mr. Bertram Potts (Wellington), Mr. S.G. Hoskins (Waimate), Mr. L.E. Dust (Wanganui), Mr. T.S. Grose (Christchurch) and Mr. C.H. Ilton (Hutt Valley). The Association secretary presented messages from the clubs at Whangarei, Auckland, Palmerston North, Masterton, and Nelson; and Mr. J.H. Moller, a recent arrival from Norway, extended greetings on behalf of Esperantists in his homeland.

At this session, Congress adopted a resolution asking the Government to publish a brochure wholly in Esperanto to advertise the amenities of New Zealand, and for the same purpose, to broadcast lectures in Esperanto when the New Zealand short-wave station came into operation.

In his presidential address, Mr. Edmanson announced his forthcoming retirement, and mentioned that his term of office had been very smooth, any difficulties having been overcome by the industry of the Executive and with

the spirit of the Master-Esperantist. He appealed to all members to stand fast and to put every effort into the dissemination of the language.

"Esperanto will progress," Mr. Edmanson said, "irrespective of any hindrance, and I hope that Esperantists will continue to observe the 16 fundamental rules of the language." He eloquently recited "La Vojo," by Dr. Zamenhof.

The secretary's Annual Report detailed the various club and association activities, successes, administration, etc. It was gratifying to note that the N.Z.E.A. membership had increased by 30 to 131 financial members, which included 18 new members, but excluded 20 honorary members, honorary by virtue of their success at the N.Z.E.A. Translation Test. During 1937, the Association had rendered 155 services: 32 to New Zealand Esperantists, 28 to Clubs, 85 to overseas associations and Esperantists, and 10 to the non-Esperantist public. The "Official Bulletin" had been issued punctually as required, and information, announcements, etc., had been supplied regularly to "La Interna Ideo," the editors of which were co-operating whole-heartedly. Regarding the petition urging the teaching of Esperanto and presented to the Minister of Education (Hon. Peter Fraser) on August 15, 1936, the secretary reported that the Minister had not yet conveyed his decision officially to the Association, although during May, 1937, Mr. Fraser had stated his unfavourable views in a letter to the Matamata Primary Schools' Association. Regrettably, these negative views would do little to encourage Esperantists generally. The report concluded with the following summary:

"During the 12 months under review, the movement in New Zealand had undoubtedly been considerably strengthened: instruction was introduced into six classes of five schools, the N.Z.E.A. increased its membership, clubs improved their position, official requirements of the language increased, effective publicity work among the public and teachers was undertaken, and the number of active and diligent Esperantists with their shoulders to the wheel had been enlarged substantially. It might be confidently stated that, based on numbers, Esperanto now occupies third place among the languages in use in New Zealand, being exceeded only by English and Maori. It is, however, felt that the strength and prestige of the Association could be greatly enhanced by an expansion in the membership; and all who have the interests of Esperanto at heart are cordially enjoined to assist in this way."

In his report, which Mr. Jack as honorary treasurer himself presented, it was stated that the net financial result of the year's operation was a surplus of £4 17s.4d. which was added to the Accumulated Fund to give a total of £40 18s. in that Fund. Subscriptions showed a small increase, but donations totalling £4 9s.6d. were slightly less than last year, although still of great assistance to the N.Z.E.A. An enquiry was made as to the position regarding the accounts for 1936, which had not been presented to Congress; and the treasurer explained that the accounts, duly audited, had been published for general information in the "Official Bulletin."

Only one invitation to hold the 9th Congress had been received - from the Wellington Club - and this Congress accepted. Office-bearers as follow were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. Bertram Potts (Wellington); Vice-Presidents, Messrs. C.W. Brandon (Auckland), L.A.W. Efford (Christchurch), E.A. Watkin (Wanganui), and S.G. Hoskins (Waimate); Honorary Secretary, Mr. Wm. H. King (Wellington); Hon. Treasurer, Mr. E.C. Jack (Wellington); and auditor, Mr. D.L. Irwin (Wellington).

The evening of the first day of the Congress was devoted to entertainment - an enjoyable concert and social was presented to a large audience. The programme included community singing (in Esperanto), also a playlet, monologues and sketches given in the International Language. Thus another New Year's Day was profitably spent and crowded with excellent efforts on behalf of the Esperanto cause.

A sight-seeing excursion was made by bus the following day, more than 40 members undertaking the trip northwards through Kaiapoi and Rangiora to Mt. Gray, where an acceptable afternoon tea was appreciated. It was a pleasant trip, enlivened at times by the hearty singing of Esperanto songs.

Congress activities commenced on the final day, January 3, 1938, at 10 a.m. with a Lecturette Session - always favoured by serious Esperantists. As at earlier Congresses, there were four quarter-hour addresses; and on this occasion, experienced speakers, with their respective subjects, were: Mr. Anton H. Vogt, Wellington, "Personality"; Mr. J.A. Hodges, Ashburton, "Reminiscences"; Mr. S.G. Hoskins, Waimate, "Esperanto in Waimate"; and Mr. Bertram Potts, Wellington, "Propaganda." The lecturettes were interspersed with songs rendered by Mrs. R.J. McLaren, Mr. C.R.S. Barrett and Mr. S.G. Hoskins, whose contribution was his own composition, "Friendly Good Wishes from under the Southern Cross."

During the morning, the N.Z.E.A. secretary, Mr. Wm. H. King, delivered a 15-minutes' talk from station 3YA. His subject, "The Eighth New Zealand Esperanto Congress," enabled him to inform the radio public of the ramifications of the national gathering.

There was an excellent attendance at the final business session of Congress. It was decided that the N.Z.E.A. should affiliate with I.E.L., following the example of thirty other national organisations abroad; and to implement this, to increase the N.Z.E.A. annual subscription by 6d. to 3s. per member. The Chief Delegate of U.E.A., Mr. L.E. Dust, spoke against the proposal, but Mr. George Gordon, supporting the motion, explained that, with vanished capital, the U.E.A. had about 1200 members, whereas I.E.L. possessed 11,000 members in 60 countries; and 80 per cent. of the U.E.A. delegates by vote favoured the foundation of I.E.L. headquarters in London.

A farewell tea - an excellent repast - was partaken at the Restaurant Frascatti; and during the function the usual valedictory speeches to close the Congress were made by Mr. W.L. Edmanson and Mr. C.R.S. Barrett, the host President. Mr. Potts referred to the retirement of his own and the movement's friend, Mr. Edmanson, his first tutor in Esperanto. He thanked "The Old Battle Horse" in the name of New Zealand Esperantists for his outstanding work for the movement during three decades and wished him long life and good health. The N.Z.E.A. secretary also paid tributes to Mr. Edmanson's untiring efforts for and tremendous contribution to Esperantism and the N.Z.E.A. during his four years' term of office as Dominion President. Congress members then gave Mr. Edmanson musical honours and a prolonged ovation - and dispersed "Until the Ninth."

Among the Congress impressions published later in the "Official Bulletin," it is recorded that "the father of the Congress," Mr. George Gordon ("Gego") attended all sessions, despite his 80-odd years. A reporter from "The Christchurch Press," listening to community singing in Esperanto, exclaimed, "That sounds wonderful." "What pleases me most is to see the rows and rows

of young people" - Mr. R.J. McLaren, former President of the Glasgow Esperanto Society, (1906), said. Reports relative to the Congress, extracted from the Dominion Press and which reached the N.Z.E.A., measured 13 feet! Outstanding features of the Congress were the splendid attendances at each session, the keenness of those taking part in their first Dominion gathering and the friendly spirit which pervaded the entire proceedings. Meritorious performances in faultless Esperanto: the recitation of "La Vojo" by Mr. Edmanson; the lecturette, "Propaganda," by Mr. Potts; the monologue, "La Kondamnito," by Mr. A.H.Vogt; and the original song, "Amik-bonvolojn de sub la Suda Kruco," by Mr. Hoskins. All were worthy of much larger audiences.

With the 8th Congress successfully concluded, club and Association Officials resumed their normal activities to further the interests of the Esperanto movement in New Zealand; and again, the year (1938) proved to be one of proud achievements. The continued growth of the N.Z.E.A. demanded increased efforts from the Association Executive and from the clubs' office-bearers. The various administrative duties were fulfilled punctually and covered a wide field. As in the past, the Executive was kept informed of operations by means of "Quarterly Reports," and members received two "Official Bulletins" during the year.

The resolutions of the Congress were sent to the Ministers of the Crown concerned (Tourist and Publicity, the Postmaster-General and Broadcasting) for consideration. (The resolution requesting the issue of a bi-lingual centenary postage-stamp was declined; and those pertaining to the publication of an Esperanto brochure and to the use of the International Language from the short wave broadcasting station were "being borne in mind for consideration at a later date.") Advisory help was extended to Esperantists at New Lynn (where a small class was formed), Westport, Dunedin and Ormondville..relative to the starting of Esperanto clubs or classes. Reports pertaining to the N.Z.E.A. and to the movement generally, were compiled for "La Interna Ideo"-- now in its third year and publishing 250 copies of each number; numerous enquiries continued to flow in for attention; and an informative article - which filled a quarter page -- was written for "The Wairarapa Weekly," at Masterton.

Unhappily, the Association lost the valuable services of its Honorary Treasurer, Mr. E.C. Jack, whose sudden death occurred on May 2, 1938. As a result of this loss, almost ten years' loyal and faithful service on behalf of the Association, terminated, and, as is expressed by our Maori brethren, "a mighty totara has fallen." The late Mr. Jack, the Association's first treasurer, will always be remembered with affection by those who were associated with him as a truly gentleman Esperantist, with the ideals of Zamenhof firmly planted in his heart. He was replaced immediately and provisionally by Mr. Frank A. Bailey, of Wellington. A second loss was sustained through the death of Mr. Edmund Webber, D.B.E.A., a retired school-teacher of Timaru and formerly of Invercargill. His passing over was on August 13, 1938, at the advanced age of 89 years. A man of considerable scholastic attainments Mr. Webber was a good linguist, being familiar with Esperanto, French, German and Italian. He was a co-founder, secretary, treasurer and tutor of the Southland Esperanto Club formed in 1906; and he remained a loyal and keen advocate of Esperanto until his death.

A gain was, however, made for the movement in New Zealand when Mr. Joseph Major returned after five years' residence in Japan, where he edited the Esperanto magazine, "Oomoto," for the society of that name. Another gain, although only temporary, was registered with the arrival from Australia

during November of a prominent French Esperantist, Mr. Eugenie Adam (pen name, "E. Lanti"), to spend several months in New Zealand. A world-famous Esperantist, traveller, author and Founder-President of the Non-national Universal Association (Sennacia Asocio Tutmonda (S.A.T.)), Mr. Lanti did not speak English. During his sojourn in New Zealand, however, Mr. Lanti addressed the clubs in the Wellington district, attended the 9th N.Z.E.A. Congress at Wellington, obtained much newspaper publicity and contributed interesting and helpful articles to the all-Esperanto review, "La Interna Ideo." Additional support was also given the Esperanto cause by the arrival of Prof. Ferenc Hugi, Director of the Language College, Budapest, also Mr. William Turowski (Turner), and Mr. Ernest G. Bernfeld, of Vienna, where he held the U.E.A. office of Chief Delegate for Austria. All were competent linguists. The last two gentlemen became permanent residents and gave considerable assistance to the dissemination of the International Language during the period since their coming.

Strong clubs functioned at Whangarei, Auckland, Masterton, Wellington, Miramar, Hutt Valley, Wanganui and Christchurch. To meet the requirements of an increasing membership and number of new students, the Auckland Club transferred to a large club room - Pierce Building, Symonds Street. In this year (1938) the club elected Sir Ernest Davis, the then Mayor of Auckland, as its patron.

As in previous years, club reports published in the respective daily newspapers provided the general public with channels of information regarding Esperanto activities, successes and expansion. This was especially applicable to the Wellington, Miramar, Hutt Valley, Masterton, Waimate and, to a lesser extent, Auckland clubs, which arranged the supply of regular reports of their weekly meetings and of announcements regarding the movement made in the precincts of the club rooms.

Excellent gratuitous publicity was also obtained by addresses to the Palmerston North Citizens' Lunch Club on February 18, 1938, by Mr. C.J. Adcock, M.A., and to the Dunedin Left Book Club on June 5, by Mr. G.W. Parkyn, M.A. The remarks of both speakers were reported at considerable length in the local Press.

During the year, the N.Z.E.A. Standing Committee met thrice in Wellington to conduct general N.Z.E.A. business. The committee noted with pleasure the formation of a new society - the Miramar Esperanto Society. Although actually established at a meeting of 50 persons held on December 16, 1937, the society arranged its official opening for January 25, 1938, with a membership of 37 enthusiasts and an executive comprising: President, Mr. Bertram Potts, J.P., F.B.E.A.; Vice-President, Mrs. A.E. Wells; Secretary, Mr. James E. Wells; Treasurer, Mr. L.E. Dust, D.B.E.A.; Committee members, Messrs. R. Stroobant and James Mackay. During the interval between the two meetings, the Executive published a special circular and arranged its distribution to 1200 local homes. In addition, posters were exhibited in the windows of more than twenty Miramar shops and also in the Public Library there. This was splendid publicity as a base for the Society's immediate and future activities.

It was also gratifying to note that Mr. Anton H. Vogt was conducting a course of Esperanto at the Teachers' Training College, Wellington, with 46 student-teachers taking part. Twentyfive students completed the course. Other activities in the educational field reported during 1938 included a new course of instruction in the Hokiwhitu Primary School (70 children) by Mr. C.J. Adcock, who also coached a class of 11 girls at his home; in the Shag

Point Primary School by Mr. G.W. Parkyn; in the District High School, Granity (11 students), by Mr. A.V. Scanlon; and in Scots College, Wellington (2 Forms) by Dr. R.A. Lochore. The girls' class at the Seddon Memorial Technical College, Auckland, did not continue in 1938, owing to the transfer of the instructress.

International co-operation continued, perhaps on an increased scale. As a routine duty, particulars of the Esperanto movement in New Zealand and of the 8th Congress were supplied to the U.E.A., I.E.L. and B.E.A.; and a Congress report was also sent to "Heraldo de Esperanto." Congratulations were forwarded to the Tasmanian Esperanto Association on its establishment and to the Australian Esperanto Association on its resuscitation. Information regarding (1) the entry into and the practising in New Zealand of a Polish doctor, and (2) the possibility of an English teacher obtaining employment in the New Zealand Education Department, was obtained and despatched to the enquirers. Greetings were forwarded by letter and by the official New Zealand delegate (Mr. G.T.A. McClelland) to the 30th Universal Congress of Esperanto in London. An international questionnaire from Bulgaria, relative to New Zealand Commercial Schools, and another from the B.E.A. regarding the administration of the N.Z.E.A. were answered, as requested. The Association affiliated with I.E.L. for the year commencing December 1, 1938, and in this connection paid affiliation fees totalling £4 9s.9d. gross - 142 members at 6d., £3 11s., plus exchange and commission, 18s.9d.

Four New Zealand Esperantists - Mr. and Mrs. G.T.A. McClelland, Mr. Wm. Potter, and Mr. Jan Fischbacher - left New Zealand to attend the 30th Universal Congress of Esperanto in London. Mr. McClelland was the official New Zealand delegate.

Incidentally, judging by the numerous newspaper extracts relating to the Congress which reached the N.Z.E.A. from various centres, the New Zealand Press gave wide publicity to the 30th Congress - an acceptable and welcome change from the scarcity of news noticed in previous years. It was encouraging, at the time, to learn that 1700 esperantists from thirty countries took part in the annual international gathering of Esperantists in the Commonwealth capital. It was not, nevertheless, surprising that the Congress reports prompted the editors of "The Timaru Herald", "The Feilding Star" and "The Wanganui Chronicle" to comment on the question of an international language. While the editor of the first-named journal strongly advocated the use of English and would have none of Esperanto, the other two newspapers mentioned were distinctly favourable to the Zamenhofan tongue and our "Cause." "Good Luck to the Esperantists if they can, in any way, even the smallest, help the spirit of international goodwill and co-operation," wrote the editor of "The Feilding Star," in his concluding paragraph. "They may, after all, be doing something to help the world work out its own salvation."

At a meeting held on September 17, 1938, the N.Z.E.A. Standing Committee reviewed the preliminary arrangements made to hold the 9th Congress at Wellington from December 31, 1938, to January 2, 1939. A satisfactory programme was drawn up and suitable publicity announcements were released to the Press. With the arrival of November, final preparations - Congress arrangements, the compilation of reports, invitations to guest speakers, etc. - were advanced to the limit in readiness for a gathering confidently anticipated to be the largest so far held in New Zealand. The location of the Congress (a veritable Esperanto stronghold!) contributed to these anticipations. Three strong clubs - Wellington, Miramar and Hutt Valley - were functioning in the

Capital City and its environs, and a national gathering, therefore, promised to attract a record attendance.

The Congress was planned to follow a similar pattern as its eight fore-runners and, with much previous experience behind the organisers, it proved to be an outstanding success. It was the third in the history of the N.Z.E.A. to be held in Wellington - with the inaugural meeting on January 26, 1929, disregarded.

The official report of the Congress published in the New Year (1939) stated, "With a record attendance of 72 members, the Congress proved to be the most successful to date, and a very fitting climax to the ten years' arduous work of Mr. William H. King, who from the inception of the Association, has been the secretary and indeed, has carried on his shoulders practically the entire responsibility of the Association's affairs."

The presence of Mr. E. Lanti (of France), Prof. Ferenc Hugai and Mr. Joseph Major (both of Hungary), Mr. W. Turowski (of Germany), Mr. Anton H. Vogt (of Norway), Mr. Hans Maehl (of Denmark), Mr. S.I. Nolan and Mr. M.J. Ravelich (both of Yugoslavia), - apart from others from Empire countries - lent a truly "international" atmosphere to the Congress; and in that respect there was no doubt that the Ninth was unique in the history of Esperanto in New Zealand. Never before had so many nations been represented at a New Zealand Esperanto Congress; and it augured well for the future of the International Language in this country.

In addition to the 72 Congress members present, there were 19 absent members, and 8 donor-members gave generous financial support to demonstrate their interest and belief in Esperanto.

The President of the host club, Mr. E.A. Hornblow, introduced to the assemblage the Hon. Thomas Brindle, M.L.C., and invited him to open formally the Congress.

Mr. Brindle expressed pleasure at being among friends and Esperantists, and regretted his inability to perform the ceremony in Esperanto, although 30 years earlier he had been interested in the study of the International Language. "However," he said, "I fully understand the benefits accruing from the creation of Esperanto, and I commend Esperantists on their efforts to foster world fellowship and peace. I hope the ideals will be speedily realised." After welcoming the visitors to the city, Mr. Brindle wished the Congress success in its operations and asked the President of the N.Z.E.A., Mr. Bertram Potts, J.P., F.B.E.A., to take the chair.

On behalf of New Zealand Esperantists, Mr. Potts thanked Mr. Brindle for opening the Congress. "Never before," said the President, "had the need for a simple international auxiliary language been so keenly felt and been so necessary. In every field of human progress, in every walk of life, the language barrier kept men apart. Recently the world had held its breath as the four representatives of four leading nations of Europe met in solemn conclave. They did not travel in stage coaches, but the procedure at the meeting was as out of date as if they had done so. Mr. Chamberlain spoke English only. The German Chancellor spoke German only. M. Daladier spoke French only, and Il Duce alone had a knowledge of more than his mother tongue. The same cumbrous machinery that was used in Babylonian days was resorted to before they could exchange the simplest thought. They had to seek the aid of

interpreters, concerning which Mr. Chamberlain expressed great dissatisfaction in the House of Commons." Concluding, Mr. Potts referred to the great success of the then recent Esperanto World Congress in London, where Esperanto was the only language used - "the living language of a living people," he said.

To a piano accompaniment played by Mrs. R. McCulloch, of Palmerston North, the assemblage whole-heartily sang "La Espero." Tributes were paid to the memory of members lost through death during the year - Mr. E.C. Jack, of Wellington, (May 2), Mr. Edmund Webber, of Timaru (August 13,) Mr. J.H. Moller, of Wellington (June 18), Mr. John Keay, of Arkles Bay, (June 21), and Mr. Thos. Newburgh, of Christchurch, (March 15). A brief silence was respectfully observed.

After the N.Z.E.A. officials, club delegates and prominent Esperantists had been introduced, the secretary (Mr. Wm. H. King) presented greetings from the national Esperanto organisations in Argentina, Bulgaria, Finland, Greece, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Yugoslavia, Japan, Norway, Sweden and Tasmania; and from the International Esperanto League, the Christian Esperanto Society of Finland and the Finnish Esperantist Railwaymen. In addition, greetings from absent New Zealand well-wishers were presented to Congress.

Club delegates conveyed the salutations of their clubs and briefly reported on the progress made during the year. The speakers were as follow: Mr. D. Tilly, Whangarei; Mr. H.E. Facer, Palmerston North; Mrs. E.A. Watkin, Wanganui; Miss M.J. Ross, Masterton; Miss L. Morrison, Waimate; Miss M. Stirling, Lower Hutt; Mr. W.H. King read a report from Christchurch; Mr. C. Morrison, Miramar; Mr. G.A. Blong, Wellington; and Miss M. Pagonis, Dunedin.

The following resolution, together with a suggestion that it be forwarded to the Prime Minister (the Hon. M.J. Savage) and to the Minister of Education (the Hon. Peter Fraser), was adopted:-

"Considering the steady dissemination of the International Language, Esperanto, and its increasingly widespread use throughout the world, we, this national assemblage of New Zealand Esperantists in Congress, urge the Government of this Dominion to put into effect its policy plank providing for the introduction of Esperanto into the curricula of all State schools."

After lunch (on December 31, 1938), the members of the Congress assembled in an imposing group on the steps of Parliament Buildings for the official photograph. In addition to facing the official camera, the members stood before a barrage of several busy amateurs.

Three business sessions were held. During the first, the secretary (Mr. Wm. H. King), in his report mentioned that it was gratifying to record that the total N.Z.E.A. membership again reflected an increase - of 14 per cent. over the number of enrolments for 1937, the respective figures being 153 and 131, excluding 16 members who gained honorary membership for the year as a reward for their success in the N.Z.E.A. Translation Test. He reported the number of clubs operating in New Zealand to be 12, apart from the classes in schools and in the Wellington Teachers' Training College. The report concluded as follows:-

"It is gratifying to note that the tenth year of the Association's activities has been a highly successful one, this being largely due to the number of Esperantists who are working for the language in various fields.

During the year, the Association has been strengthened numerically, clubs have been in an improved position, and thanks to much publicity, the general public has been well informed of the various phases of Esperanto progress, both within and beyond the Dominion, the occasion of the 30th Universal Congress creating a valuable opportunity in this respect. The entry of the language into certain New Zealand schools augurs well for the future of the language in this country, and it is hoped that the activities to date in the field of education are but a forerunner to the introduction of Esperanto into all State schools in New Zealand. To all who have given the N.Z.E.A. assistance in various ways and to all my fellow members of the Executive of the Association for their valued co-operation, I desire to express my appreciation and thanks."

Due to the death of the treasurer, Mr. E.C. Jack, Mr. F.A. Bailey, the provisional treasurer, presented an annual report and Balance Sheet duly audited. Again, the accounts showed a surplus - of £9 3s.9d. - and the sum of £45 11s.9d. to be in the Accumulated Fund. Mr. Bailey was congratulated by the Congress on his report and the presentation of the accounts.

Decisions reached by the Congress included the following: the 10th Congress to be held in Wellington during the Centennial celebrations; the resignation of the secretary (Mr. Wm. H. King) to be accepted with regret and that the N.Z.E.A. rules be amended to provide for his replacement by a general secretary and two assistant secretaries, namely, a membership secretary and a congress secretary; the appointment of Mr. C.J. Adcock as New Zealand delegate at the 31st Universal Congress (to be held at Bern, Switzerland, in August, 1939); that the N.Z.E.A. collaborate with the Wellington clubs with a view to arranging a function in Wellington to make a suitable presentation to the retiring secretary; and that the names of Messrs. Bertram Potts, Vernon J. Leck and Wm. H. King be forwarded to the International Language Committee as representatives of New Zealand.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted:- Mr. Bertram Potts, re-elected as President; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Wm. H. King, Masterton, E.A. Watkin (re-elected), Wanganui, Geo. W. Parkyn, Otago University, Dunedin, and H.W. Thoms, Auckland; Treasurer, Mr. F.A. Bailey, Wellington; General Secretary, Mr. J.T. Allan, Membership Secretary, Mr. D. Kirk, and Congress Secretary, Mr. J. Major, all of Wellington. A vote of thanks was accorded the retiring secretary, Mr. Wm. H. King, who, after ten years in the N.Z.E.A. office, had been promoted to higher duties in the Post and Telegraph Department at Masterton. This departmental transfer precluded his continuance as secretary and decided him to accept the Congress as a suitable opportunity to tender his resignation and to hand over his duties to a successor.

Congress devoted some time to the consideration of the N.Z.E.A. policy and contemplated operations; and in this connection the Secretary summarised these to be: the N.Z.E.A. would be administered as a neutral organisation in every sense of the word; the Association would continue to assist clubs and to serve Dominion Esperantists. Representations to the Government, the State Departments and to the Press would be made whenever required. The Translation Test would continue to be held; and the "Official Bulletin" would be issued. Congress would be held as in the past; and the affairs of the Association would be conducted along fully democratic lines. Efforts would be made to interest the teaching profession and to introduce the language into State Schools. In this connection, it was hoped to arrange a deputation to the Minister of Education or to the Prime Minister during 1939.

Several speakers entered into the discussion to proffer useful suggestions regarding broadcasting, newspaper publicity and general propaganda, and these were noted for later consideration by the Standing Committee and the N.Z.E.A. Executive.

The first annual meeting of the New Zealand section of the new international organisation - the International Esperantist League, (I.E.L.) - was presided over by Mr. J.H. Thomas, of Wellington, and proved to be of exceptional interest to the thirty members present. On this occasion, the Chief Delegate, Mr. V.J. Leck, outlined the rapid growth of the League in New Zealand, at the date represented by 22 delegates. Ways and means of strengthening the international organisation were discussed; and the meeting decided to ask New Zealand club secretaries to make an appeal for voluntary contributions of 1s. each from members to help to reduce the mortgage on the League's property in Rickmansworth, near London, England.

Entertainment was provided the Congress members at a concert and social evening. The enjoyable and highly appreciated programme included a playlet by members of the Hutt Valley Esperanto Club, a recitation and song by Master Jack Nolan, of Wanganui, a comedy-monologue by Mr. Bertram Potts, assisted by his home-made musical instrument, the "Bra-Bre-Bri-Bro-Bruo," also a series of illusions by Mr. Ross Robbins, of Wanganui, and items by members of the Wellington Club. Supper concluded a most pleasant evening.

Two buses were required to accommodate the sight-seeing Esperantists during an afternoon tour, first through the city and later by the scenic Marine Drive. Afternoon tea was provided at Scorching Bay, and thereafter, also at other stops, the party was photographed by Cinesound Ltd., a Wellington firm of movie photographers.

Better classified as educational, rather than as entertainment, a lecturette session (now a regular feature item of the Congresses) provided for four experienced speakers. Delivered in fluent Esperanto, the lecturettes were interspersed with piano music, which enhanced the pleasure derived from the session. On this occasion, an Australian, a Norwegian, a Frenchman and a Hungarian comprised the speakers: Mr. V.J. Leck, spoke on the subject, "The Pure Evolution of Esperanto"; Mr. E. Lanti, "The Idealism of Esperanto"; Mr. A.H. Vogt, "The Need for Progress;" and Mr. J. Major, "The Blue Danube."

Congress was formally closed at the Mayfair Cabaret after the large attendance had partaken of a high tea. In a suitable valedictory address, the President, Mr. Potts, expressed warm thanks to all who had attended and assisted. He opined the Congress to be one of the most outstanding yet held in New Zealand and hoped that everyone present would be able to return to Wellington next year to take part in the Tenth Congress.

The two Wellington newspapers gave full publicity to the Ninth Congress, by way of lengthy reports and one large photograph of the huge gathering assembled on the steps at the entrance of Parliament Buildings; and various news items pertaining to the affairs of the Congress were telegraphed to the Press throughout New Zealand. "The Dominion" accepted the occasion to publish on January 3, 1939, a long, double-column editorial on the subject "The Barrier of Tongues", but although not directly averse to the movement, as usual, the editor was prejudiced against Esperanto and inserted the customary sting in the tailpiece. The first two and the last paragraphs of the editorial comment are presented hereunder to demonstrate the "newspaper

curtain" which existed (and still exists in 1964), and, when given the opportunity, how little the newspapers assisted towards promoting the brotherhood of man:-

"THE BARRIER OF TONGUES.

"No cultural emprise more deserves success than that which is represented by the Esperanto movement. Though never a popular study in the sense of appealing to the mass of the people, it has struggled along steadily since its invention about 50 years ago, till today, there are Esperantist groups in most civilised modern communities, including New Zealand where several clubs are banded together in a vigorous Association. Indeed, in so far as Esperanto is concerned, New Zealand is well abreast of the times and - to judge from the reports issued periodically by the various clubs - prominently in the international picture. Unhappily, that picture still remains a comparatively obscure and ineffective one.

"There is no doubting the need for a simple, auxiliary language, universally spoken and understood. As the President of the New Zealand Association said during the weekend conference in Wellington, this need is greater and more plainly recognizable today than ever before. Faster, better and cheaper communications are bringing nations and peoples into closer, more frequent contact; the affairs of modern commerce and diplomacy are more intimate and vital; yet there remains a high obstacle in the path of fraternity and understanding - the barrier of tongues. In spite of educational advances, in spite of a hundred-and-one mitigating devices and practices, we have still to contend with the legacy of Babel.

.....

"Till at least a majority of civilised people embarked upon the official adoption of a universal auxiliary tongue, its study in New Zealand by all students obviously would be a great waste of time, trouble and money. The statement that such a move is a "policy plank" of the present Government adds piquancy to the suggestion, but not impressiveness. Much as the Esperanto ideal is to be admired, and its followers congratulated, it can but remain, for the present, an ideal." (The first Labour Government of New Zealand. W.H.K.)

Thus the Esperantists in New Zealand were informed - by one leader-writer, of course - of the present and future prospects of their "ideal" or Cause; but the discouraging, unhelpful views of "The Dominion" merely spurred active Esperantists on to still more determined efforts. Perhaps a few supporters "abandoned ship"!

The eleventh financial year of the N.Z.E.A. (1939) was an unusual year in that war conditions prevailed during the last four months. At the close of the year, however, there were no apparent effects of the impact of the Hitler world war, although the N.Z.E.A. Committee appealed to all members to continue to support the Association and their individual clubs, in order that the progress of the movement should be affected as little as was possible.

The Standing Committee showed a commendable example in this connection, demonstrated by the fact that it met on 16 occasions during the year to further the interests of the Association and of Esperanto generally.

As early as was practicable, the committee arranged a function on March 25, 1939, at the Wellington Club Rooms, for the purpose of making a present-

ation to the former N.Z.E.A. Secretary, Mr. Wm. H. King, then residing in Masterton, in recognition of his continuous work for the Esperanto movement during his ten years' term of office. The function took the form of a social and dance and was attended by more than 190 Esperantists from the clubs at Palmerston North, Wanganui, Masterton, Miramar, Hutt Valley and Wellington. Mr. Bertram Potts presided; and "The Old Battle Horse," (Mr. W.L. Edmanson) a former N.Z.E.A. President, after eulogising Mr. King's services, made the presentation. Mr. L.E. Dust, also a former President of the Association, expressed appreciation and stated that the twelve Esperanto clubs functioning in New Zealand had appointed Mr. King an Honorary Life Member in recognition of his outstanding devotion. In reply to the speakers, Mr. King cordially thanked Dominion Esperantists for their tokens of appreciation and goodwill, which, he said, were unnecessary - his services had always been given as a labour of love and in the interests of international goodwill, the promotion of the brotherhood of man and, more closely, the Esperanto cause in New Zealand.

The Standing Committee arranged, in the same year, the introduction of a B.E.A. Correspondence Course and the appointment of Messrs. W.L. Edmanson and Clifford R. Toomer, D.B.E.A., as tutors. Incidentally, during the year, forty courses were sold throughout the country.

A generous offer from Mr. A.L. Ferguson, of Ruatoria, to donate £3 3s. as an annual prize for an essay on certain prescribed aspects of Esperanto was gratefully received by the Committee, which decided to refer the details of a proposed competition to the 10th Congress for consideration. It was also decided to organise a membership competition in the interests of the N.Z.E.A.

During early April, after giving considerable impetus to the movement in New Zealand, Mr. E. Lanti left Wellington for Wanganui, there to embark for South America. On March 30, 1939, however, a large number of Esperantists from the three local clubs met at the Wellington Club Rooms to farewell the famous traveller, who had gained many friends during his four months' sojourn in New Zealand - and who was well known and highly regarded prior to his arrival. On behalf of Wellington Esperantists, Mr. Bertram Potts made a presentation (a life-time pen) to Mr. Lanti to mark the esteem in which he was held; and Messrs. V.J. Leck, Chief Delegate of I.E.L., Joseph H. Thomas and Anton Vogt also made eulogies. Replying to the speakers, Mr. Lanti referred to the friendliness he had met everywhere during his stay in Wellington, and stated that although now a wanderer, "seeking the truth and the right road, he hoped to return to this fortunate country after seeing the world." Feelingly, he mentioned that throughout his lifetime he was more accustomed to receiving blows than congratulations. He wished the movement in New Zealand every success and promised to inform his friends here from time to time of his meanderings in other parts of the world. (N.B.- It was subsequently reported that, while suffering from an incurable disease in Mexico, Mr. Lanti closed his own life.)

In order to pursue higher studies in psychology abroad, Mr. C.J. Adcock M.A., the first N.Z.E.A. President, left Auckland during May in the vessel "Awatea," for England. Thus the assistance of another prominent stalwart was lost to the cause in New Zealand - temporarily at least.

Noteworthy also was the honour gained during the Centennial celebrations by Miss Joy Asquith, a member of the Wellington Club, who was crowned as "Miss New Zealand," (1939). Incidentally, her parents were also members of the Club at the time; and Miss Asquith sang in Esperanto on several occasions from the

Wellington Radio Stations creating, by means of her lovely voice, much interest in the International Language.

Correspondence received by the N.Z.E.A. from Esperantists in Europe who desired information regarding emigration to New Zealand, together with translations of various other requests, was forwarded to the Minister of Customs. Apart from this type of correspondence, many other queries were dealt with at the N.Z.E.A. headquarters.

The Standing Committee agreed later that, as Mr. C.J. Adcock had intimated his inability to attend the 31st Universal Congress in Bern, (August, 1939), Mr. Jan Fischbacher, of the Hutt Valley Club, should be the official New Zealand representative at the important gathering.

The Committee also approved the issuance of a two-monthly circular to all clubs to convey suggestions regarding the strengthening of the movement, as well as other information gathered by the N.Z.E.A. in connection with the progress of Esperanto, both at home and abroad.

Clubs resumed their activities with enthusiasm - perhaps the reflected success of the 9th Congress and the spur applied by "The Dominion" accounted for part of it! On February 6, 1939, the Wellington Club opened its season with an attendance of 150 members and prospective students, presided over by Mr. Edgar A. Hornblow. The number of new students warranted the forming of eleven classes under the guidance of experienced teachers, of whom, fortunately there was no shortage. The Masterton Club re-opened on March 14 with 13 members, under the patronage of Mr. J. Robertson, M.P., and the Presidency of Mr. A. Dewar. As Mr. H.F. Franks, the club's secretary, had departed for Australia, the secretaryship was accepted by Mr. Wm. H. King, who also assisted Mr. Dewar to provide tuition. On May 3, Mr. King commenced a Scouts' Esperanto Class comprised of a scoutmaster and five scouts who intended to take part in the World Jamboree at Heretaunga at the end of the year.

Another landmark was established on April 19, 1939, when the fourth Esperanto club in the Wellington area was established at Karori. Due largely to the efforts of Mr. Nelson Hill, a public meeting was held in the Parish Hall over which he presided. The guest speakers to assist the effort (perhaps an "emprise"!) were Mr. Bertram Potts, N.Z.E.A. President, who spoke on the subject "The International Language Problem and Its Solution;" and Mr. E.A. Hornblow, President of the Wellington Esperanto Club, who gave reminiscences of his ten months' tour through Europe, aided by Esperanto. With the formation of the Society, the following office-bearers were elected: President, Mr. Nelson Hill; Vice-President, Mr. Erwin Bernfeld; Secretary, Mr. R. Douglas Saunders; Treasurer, Miss Florence Bennett; Committee, Mrs. H. Bitossi, Misses M. Wardle and V. Churchouse. Owing to the transfer from the district of Mr. Saunders, Mrs. Bitossi undertook the secretarial duties. The Society met every Wednesday evening and Mr. Bernfeld provided the tuition - the "Direct" method, without the use of textbooks. During the club's first year, Press publicity reached almost twelve feet of space!

It was also reported to the N.Z.E.A. that a new club had been formed at Ohakune, but the Association was not apprised officially of the relevant particulars - names of office-bearers, the frequency and place of meetings, etc.

As in the past years, the clubs pursued the policy of publicising Esperanto by having regular reports appear in their local newspapers. The

reports were frequently strengthened by organised announcements at the Club meetings of various favourable facts and information concerning the language; and this action no doubt, assisted to improve the club's memberships, and no doubt contributed facts towards the editorial of "The Dominion", of January, 1939.

It was encouraging to note that the N.Z.E.A. reported during the 10th Congress that twelve clubs were functioning in New Zealand at the end of 1939, namely, at Auckland, Christchurch, Hutt Valley, Karori, Miramar, Masterton, Ohakune, Palmerston North, Waimate, Wanganui, Wellington and Whangarei. The ruling question at the time, however, was, "How will the clubs and movement fare during the war years ahead?"

1940 - 1945

Wellington, the capital city, again had the honour of entertaining Esperantists from various parts of the country during the 10th N.Z.E.A. Congress - on this occasion, four days of happy reunion and activity, December 30, 1939, to January 2, 1940.

Although the attendance was slightly less than that of the 9th Congress, the 10th was enjoyed to the full by those present. It had been anticipated by the local congress committee that a record number of members would be present at this Congress because of the proximity of the Centennial Exhibition. Unfortunately, the record attendance did not eventuate, due undoubtedly to the effects of the war. Sixty-three members attended, and there were eight absent supporters and nine donors.

Congress agenda provided much business of an important and far reaching nature. Members exhibited a lively interest in the entire proceedings, and it augured well for the movement that so many active Esperantists were determined to further the Cause. Members of the four Wellington Clubs combined to form the local Congress Committee, and their efforts were in a major degree responsible for the smooth and harmonious functioning of the gathering.

In the club room of the Wellington Esperanto Club, an animated scene was witnessed as Esperantists from different parts of New Zealand assembled for the opening ceremony. This function is usually looked forward to as one of the most pleasurable events of the year, and Esperantists who have not seen each other for at least twelve months, make the most of the meeting.

The session was commenced by the President of the Wellington Club, Mr. V.J. Leck, calling on Mr. W.L. Edmanson to open the Congress. In the course of his address, Mr. Edmanson made an impassioned appeal to New Zealand Esperantists to rally to the standard of Esperanto in this country. He expressed the opinion that the time would come when the Esperanto movement here would be called upon to help in again uniting the Esperantists of the world; and as this task would have to be faced, we should now take the opportunity of preparing ourselves for it.

Mr. Bertram Potts, President of the N.Z.E.A. thanked Mr. Edmanson on behalf of New Zealand Esperantists, for opening Congress. In his address to

the assemblage, Mr. Potts expressed bitter disappointment that the world should once again, see great nations resorting to the arbitrament of the sword. Such conduct was heartrending to Esperantists, who had ceaselessly striven for world peace. He enjoined members not to be discouraged, however, as Esperanto progress in other parts of the world was being maintained. If all the school children of the world were given one year's tuition in Esperanto, they would be able to speak freely to each other and thus begin to understand each other's lives. Mr. Potts concluded by supporting the appeal made by Mr. Edmanson.

Delegates and members were then called on to introduce themselves to Congress; and club delegates conveyed salutations from their various Clubs, together with a report of the progress made during the past year. They spoke in the following order: Mr. M. Carver, Wellington; Mr. E.A. Watkin, Wanganui; Mr. H.W. Toms, Auckland; Mr. W. Smith, Miramar; Mr. Nelson Hill, Karori; Miss M. Stirling, Lower Hutt; Mr. Wm.H. King, Masterton; Mr. David Tilly, Whangarei; Mr. A. Vogt, Wellington Training College; also Mrs. E. Cantlon, Palmerston North, and Mr. J.H. Thomas, co-editor of "La Interna Ideo," who presented greetings. Miss Connie Williams conveyed greetings from her father, Dr. F.J. Williams, in Port Moresby, Papua. As part of the programme, Mr. Erwin Bernfeld, formerly of Vienna, recited an original poem, which he had dedicated to the Congress - the composition was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

The first session was brought to a close with the singing of "La Espero;" and the Congress members adjourned to the steps of Parliament Building where the official photograph was taken - at the same spot as during the 9th Congress, one year previously.

The evening was devoted to the Congress Ball, attended by members and friends, who enjoyed musical and novelty items, interspersed with dancing - until the arrival of midnight.

The second Annual Meeting of the New Zealand section of I.E.L. (December 31) was presided over by Mr. J.H. Thomas, Vice-President of the Wellington Club, with more than 30 members present. The proceedings were conducted entirely in Esperanto. The principal speaker, Mr. V.J. Leck, Chief Delegate for New Zealand, outlined the activity of the League during the past year. He referred with satisfaction to the steady growth of the consular system, the number of New Zealand delegates having increased to thirty-four. Mr. Leck repeated the desirability of assisting to reduce the mortgage on I.E.L. House; and it was agreed to invite club members to subscribe 1s. each for the purpose.

Immediately following the meeting, about sixty members travelled by ferry steamer to Day's Bay to picnic there. The greater part of the day was left free for members to enjoy swimming, tennis, etc., and prior to returning to the city, the party was regaled with afternoon tea at the Day's Bay Tea Gardens.

As on past occasions, a lecturette session was included in the Congress programme. Presided over by Mr. Potts, the session attracted forty-one members. Mr. H.W. Thoms, Auckland, the first speaker, dealt with his subject "Babes" in his usual fluent and entertaining style. Mr. Nelson Hill followed and very capably spoke on "The Value of Propaganda." With a superb mastery of the language, Mr. Erwin Bernfeld presented a scientific subject, "The Land of Stone." Mr. G.A. Blong chose "Wit in Esperanto" as his subject, and as was to be expected, treated his hearers to a little of his customary humour. The speakers concluded ahead of schedule, and the audience accepted the

suggestion that a few impromptu speeches be given. These brief talks proved a popular innovation and tested the language ability of the participants: Mr. D. MacGill, Auckland, "Radio"; Mr. J.H. Thomas, Wellington, "Love"; Miss M. Stirling, Hutt Valley, "Horses"; Mr. E.A. Watkin, Wanganui, "Stockings"; and Mr. M. Carver, Wellington, "Women."

The first of four parts of the N.Z.E.A. Annual General Meeting was held during the morning of January 1, 1940. Thirty-five members attended and Mr. Potts presided with his customary efficiency.

Opening the proceedings, Mr. Wm. H. King spoke briefly concerning the efforts made in past years regarding the introduction of Esperanto into schools, and proposed the following resolution:-

"In order that New Zealand may maintain a position in accord with that of several other progressive nations, we, New Zealand Esperantists assembled in Congress, strongly urge the Government of the Dominion to introduce the official instruction of Esperanto into the Teachers' Training Colleges, as a necessary preliminary to the subsequent teaching of Esperanto in the schools of the Dominion."

In the course of the discussion which followed, the Mayor of Wellington, Mr. T.C.A. Hislop, - it is reported - arrived and expressed his deep regret at being unable to attend and perform the official opening ceremony. The motion was, however, subsequently carried unanimously.

The secretary's report disclosed a decrease of 27 in the N.Z.E.A. membership - 132 in 1939, compared with 156 in 1938 - notwithstanding that 36 new enrolments had been registered. The decrease was attributed to the fact that many previous members had failed to renew their subscriptions. Twenty-eight successful examinees (of 36 entrants) had been granted honorary one year's membership. However, as the "New Zealand Observer" observed previously, during one of the "depression years": "The saddest part of the Esperantists gathering came when it was reported that the membership had fallen from 210 to 154. True believers feel that this decline is due to hard times rather than to any falling-off in interest in the 'Universal Language.' But it is obvious that if Esperanto is to become the universal language in fact as well as in name, a much more rapid rate of progress will be required." Of course these sentiments were true, but, fortunately, the movement's officials were not chided publicly on the later occasion. War-time conditions may have contributed somewhat to the decrease in membership, but the regrettable decline should not have eventuated in view of the operations of twelve active clubs in the country.

The fall in membership was, to some extent, offset by the formation of two new clubs bringing, as mentioned above, the total to twelve then functioning (in 1939). Owing to the outbreak of war, however, the Executive deemed it inadvisable to proceed with arranging another deputation to the Minister of Education.

Dealing with the general activities of the N.Z.E.A., the report concluded: "It must be said that although the numerical strength of the Association has decreased somewhat, the moral strength of the movement has definitely grown. This is partly due to the new clubs formed; partly due to the publicity received in the Press; but mostly due to the individual efforts of Esperantists.

No amount of newspaper publicity is as effective as the whole-hearted work of individual members. In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation and thanks to members of the Executive for their co-operation, and to various others who have given me such valued assistance during the past year. J. ALLAN, Secretary, N.Z.E.A." (N.B.- As Mr. Allan "had joined the colours" (Air Force), he did not offer himself for re-election to his office for the ensuing year.)

The treasurer, Mr. F.A. Bailey, presented his report and Balance Sheet, the former document explaining the various transactions, the latter detailing particulars of disbursements and receipts. Notwithstanding two unusual items (purchase of typewriter, £12 10s. and presentation, £5), and in spite of the fall in membership and the accompanying fall in income, a surplus of £2 8s. 11d. was carried forward to the Accumulated Fund, the total of which stood at £48 0s. 8d.

At later sessions, Congress fixed Wanganui as the venue of the 11th Congress; and elected the following office-bearers:- President, Mr. Bertram Potts (re-elected); Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Wm. H. King, Masterton (re-elected), E.A. Watkin, Wanganui (re-elected), D. Tilly, Whangarei, and W.L. Edmanson, Wellington; General Secretary, Mr. D. Kirk, Wellington; Membership Secretary, Mr. J. Palmer, Wellington; Congress Secretary, Mr. C.R. Toomer, Wellington; Treasurer, Mr. F.A. Bailey, Wellington, (re-elected); Auditor, Mr. D.L. Irwin, Wellington, (re-elected with the usual honorarium of 10s.)

Regarding the "war-time" restrictions placed (once again!) on Esperanto correspondence for overseas countries, Congress decided to appeal to the Prime Minister (the Hon. M.J. Savage), and to the Chief Censor to allow the inclusion of Esperanto among the other languages permitted. The decision was strengthened by the acceptance of the following resolution:-

"In view of the fact that a large number of New Zealand Esperantists correspond abroad by means of Esperanto, and that Dominion Esperantists are largely unilingual, this New Zealand Esperanto Congress regrets the omission of Esperanto from the list of languages approved for overseas correspondence, and requests that the Government arrange the inclusion of Esperanto among the languages so approved. In this connection, the Congress also desires to point out that the use of Esperanto is unrestricted in Great Britain, and that many correspondents are located in lands now regarded as neutral, and far removed from belligerent countries."

Mr. E.A. Watkin dealt convincingly with the position of Esperanto in schools and submitted resolutions dealing with this all important matter:

- (1) "That this Congress direct the Executive to ask the Director and Assistant-Director of Education, and the Chief Inspector of Primary Schools, to hear representations from a deputation from the N.Z.E.A. **relative** to its request for the gradual introduction of Esperanto into the schools, matters for discussion being:
 - (a) Permission and encouragement be given to teachers by the Department to make Esperanto a voluntary or experimental activity where there are suitable conditions.
 - (b) Possible use of Esperanto as the accepted language at the intermediate school stage.
 - (c) Controlled research with a view to establishing its value as an instrument of education.

- (2) "That the Congress direct the Executive to establish immediate contact with the officials of (a) secondary, (b) technical and (c) primary May conferences, requesting them to arrange for lecturettes or talks by N.Z.E.A. to delegates in Wellington or Christchurch in May."

The discussion which followed showed the keen interest taken by members in this phase of the Association's activities. Both resolutions were carried unanimously.

An enjoyable programme and play evening proved to be excellent entertainment and included orchestral music provided by Mr. W.E. Currie and his fellow musicians; a lively recitation, "How Rubenstein Played the Piano," given by Mr. S.I. Nolan, Wanganui, thrilled the audience as they were seldom thrilled in their club evenings; and later Mr. Nolan, ably assisted by his son, Jack, presented humorous and dramatic items. Mr. Potts entertained in his inimitable style; Mr. and Mrs. F.A. Bailey added to the enjoyment with items on musical saws; Mr. Ross Robbins, a magician from Wanganui, mystified his audience with a number of clever illusions, brightly interspersed with interesting chatter, in Esperanto. The programme concluded with two humorous playlets by members of the Wellington Club.

As customary, the 10th Congress was closed formally after a farewell tea had been served by the Wellington Club members. Happy had indeed been the four days of the national gathering, and, in this mood, the members, by lustily singing "Now is the Hour" (Venas Nun la Hor'), brought to a harmonious close this very successful gathering.

Early in the New Year of 1940, the first re-arrangement of the N.Z.E.A. Executive became necessary owing to the transfer to Auckland of Mr. J. Palmer (membership secretary), and his subsequent enlistment in the Air Force. His duties were combined with those of the General Secretary until February 2, when the N.Z.E.A. Standing Committee appointed Mrs. E.V. Kirk to be Membership Secretary. Another replacement was required in June, when the treasurer, Mr. F.A. Bailey, resigned to join the Air Force. Miss I.F. Shrimpton helpfully accepted the Committee's invitation to fill the vacant position. Thus, due to the exigencies of war, lady members were filling administrative posts in an effort to hold the Association together and to "bear the torch of Esperanto" till at least the cessation of hostilities; and in this respect, the grateful thanks of the Esperantists were due to them. In this connection, too, the Standing Committee, which met on seven occasions to conduct serious business on behalf of the Association, proved to be the hard core of the movement in New Zealand during the first of the difficult war years - and also during those which followed.

Resolutions passed by the 10th Congress were promptly actioned; and the Committee arranged a deputation comprised of Messrs. Bertram Potts, Edgar A. Hornblow, David Kirk and Anton Vogt to meet, on March 6, 1940, the Director of Education, Dr. C.E. Beeby, in association with the Assistant-Director of Education, Mr. A.F. McMurtie, and the Chief Inspector of Secondary Schools, Mr. E.J. Parr, to discuss the possibility of introducing Esperanto into the New Zealand Secondary Schools. The gentlemen interviewed expressed themselves as favourable to Esperanto and were familiar with its success in overseas schools. They, however, suggested that the deputation should first approach the Principal, Rongotai Boys' College. Although unable to improve on this at the time, the deputation met on April 2 the Principal, Mr. F.

Martyn Renner, who proved to be most helpful and sympathetic to the Esperanto movement and immediately formed three classes at the college. The first four lessons were conducted by Mr. A. Vogt, then a teacher of the staff of the Khandallah School. When, however, the Wellington Education Board refused to sanction the privilege of Mr. Vogt's proceeding each Thursday afternoon to Rongotai, Mr. Hornblow tutored about 50 boys, who studied for forty minutes weekly during the hobby or free period.

On learning of the experiment at Rongotai, Mr. D. Rust, headmaster of the Khandallah School, asked Mr. Vogt to introduce Esperanto to the children under his charge. Thirty boys and girls elected to study the language under Mr. Vogt's tuition. The class, however, ceased on Mr. Vogt's departmental transfer to another school.

A very worthwhile achievement on behalf of Esperanto was made by Mr. N.M. Bell, M.A., at Christchurch on May 9, 1940, when he delivered a lecture on the educational aspect of Esperanto to the Technical School Teachers' Conference. Mr. E.A. Watkin, of Wanganui on behalf of the N.Z.E.A., contributed an article on Esperanto to the official organ of the Secondary Teachers' Association, to give a further fillip to the International Language in educational circles.

During the year, it was reported that a small study class had been formed at Levin by Miss Evelyn Hosie, and that Mr. J.T. Allan, formerly N.Z.E.A. secretary, who was stationed with the Air Force there, was assisting the new members. It was also gratifying to note that a class of boys (number not reported) was continuing the study of Esperanto once weekly at the Christchurch Boys' High School. Towards the end of 1940, the President of N.Z.E.A., Mr. Potts was successful in organising an Esperanto class at the Mt. Crawford Prison, which he visited each Wednesday evening to give $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours' tuition to 19 students. In addition to this effort, Mr. Potts also published - unheralded and unsung - the "Progressive Esperanto Reader," Part 1, which proved to be very popular.

The formation of "La Esperantista Kultura Rondo de Wellington," established on April 11, 1940, in Wellington, was one of the most outstanding Esperanto events in New Zealand of the year. The Executive of the "Rondo" comprised Mr. Bertram Potts, President; Mr. Erwin Bernfeld, Vice-President; Mr. A. Vogt, Secretary; Miss M. Stirling, Treasurer; plus one representative from each club - Messrs. V.J. Leck, Wellington; J. Hamilton, Lower Hutt; Nelson Hill, Karori, and Colin Morrison, Miramar. Meetings of the "Rondo" were held monthly from its inception, and excellent programmes were presented. Esperanto was the only language used - a monetary fine was imposed for using any language other than the International Language.

Owing to war restrictions, little work of an international nature was possible during the year; but the N.Z.E.A. kept alive its affiliation with I.E.A.

After solving an accommodation problem, the Hutt Valley Club resumed its weekly operations on March 19, 1940, at the Hutt River Board's Hall. The Committee elected for the year was as follows: Mr. J.W. Dempsey, President; Mr. A.R. Dobson, Vice-President; Mr. T.A. Vincent, Secretary; and Mr. J. Hepworth, Treasurer. The Wellington Club resumed its year's activities with a membership of eighty and met on Monday evenings. "La Bulteno," was issued weekly free to all members, and proved to be a useful news-sheet of information.

The Masterton Club commenced its 1940 season on March 28, with 13 members, notwithstanding the transfer of two old members and the enlistment of another. On this occasion, Mr. A. Dewar, due to his advancing age, did not desire to continue as President and retired. Office-bearers elected were:- Patron, Mr. John Robertson, M.P.; Mr. A.G. Wiltshire, a Post Office Accountant, President; Vice-President, Mrs. Jean McNab, a loyal Esperantist during many years; Secretary-Treasurer, the N.Z.E.A. Delegate, Mr. Wm. H. King. Reflecting the war-time conditions, the club reported its endeavour to at least hold the ground already won. Weekly meetings with tuition provided by Messrs. Wiltshire and King continued till October 14, when the Annual General Meeting was held to conclude the season. There it was reported that the Club's membership (13) had remained the same as in 1939 and 1938; four members had attempted the N.Z.E.A. Translation Test; club reports, measuring ten feet of space had appeared in the local newspapers; the sum of £7 5s.6d. was carried forward to 1941; and that the anniversary of Dr. Zamenhof's birthday would be celebrated on December 15, 1940. The function proved to be a happy occasion and took the form of a garden party. It was attended also by visitors from Palmerston North and by the widely-travelled, eminent Doctor Fred. J. Williams, recently arrived in New Zealand from Papua. The following day, a splendid report appeared in "The Wairarapa Times-Age" regarding the function and its purpose, as well as the addresses of the esteemed Doctor, Mr. H.E. Facer, President of the Palmerston North Club, and Mr. Wiltshire, the local President. Office-bearers of the Club were elected as follow: President, Mr. W.J. Beresford; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. J. McNab and Mr. N. Lamont; Secretary, etc., Mr. Wm. H. King.

At Auckland, the Society strengthened its organisation by including a social sub-committee in its Executive, which was elected at the Annual General Meeting held during June: Patron, Mr. Thos. Garland (Uncle Tom, 2ZB); President and Propaganda Officer, Mr. H.W. Thoms; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. D. MacGill, F.S. Hume, C.W. Brandon and J. Major; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. A. Gambling; Social Secretary, Miss M. Gadsby; Supper Supervisor, Mrs. M. Oliver; Librarian, Mr. H.W. Jenkins; Auditor, Mr. J.G. Kennerley. The Society also had a strong choir which performed under the guidance of Mr. MacGill, assisted by his mother, a professional teacher of singing. (Incidentally, the Wellington Club at the time, claimed to have formed the first Esperantist Club Choir which, with Mr. Graeme Ayson as conductor, had broadcast in Esperanto several times from radio-station, 1ZB.) Following the Annual Meeting, the Auckland Secretary reported that the movement there was progressing more rapidly because several members, after two or three years' membership, had proved themselves "to be keen toilers for our sacred Cause."

The New Zealand all-Esperanto magazine, "La Interna Ideo," completed its fifth year of publication in July 1940. During the period, there had been changes in the editorial staff, but Messrs. V.J. Leck, G.A. Blong and J.H. Thomas, served loyally throughout. By their diligence, the journal had been considerably improved and enlarged from four to sixteen pages of excellent reading text, and from a somewhat humble beginning to a production with a professional aspect. To this, Mr. W.E. Currie, of Lower Hutt, as printer also contributed. The Editor and his hard-working assistants, undoubtedly had good reason to be justifiably proud of their successful undertaking. They were, nevertheless, not without anxieties, and it was necessary to make several appeals for further monetary support by way of subscriptions from New Zealand Esperantists. During October, 1940, the editor announced that, as a war-time economy, "La Interna Ideo" would continue to appear with its

sixteen pages, but minus the usual decorated green cover. The N.Z.E.A. gave a maximum of co-operation to the publication by means of announcements, general information and advertisements, it being appreciated that the magazine provided a constant channel for the Association to keep in contact with its membership once a month, although "Official Bulletins" were also published twice yearly. Club secretaries, however, did not give full assistance, (for reasons unknown), and some failed to furnish even a resumé of their club activities. By this time, "La Interna Ideo" was importing stocks of Esperanto books, and its catalogue offered a wide range of literature, songs, propaganda brochures and miscellaneous items - an extremely worthwhile and far-reaching service. On the other hand, the trading brought a helpful profit to assist the magazine to appear with outstanding regularity.

A highly esteemed friend of Esperantism, particularly in New Zealand but yet a renowned, international figure, Dr. F.J. Williams, at the time a resident of Suva, returned to New Zealand on November 10, 1940, on another of his periodical visits. In spite of ill-health but with untiring enthusiasm, the Doctor immediately contacted Esperantists wherever possible. On November 11, Dr. Williams briefly addressed the members of the Wellington Club and on December 2, returned to give a longer talk. At Christchurch, he delivered an address entitled "Round the World on Esperanto" to 500 boys at the Riccarton Boys' High School; and the address was repeated at the Timaru High School. On December 15, Dr. Williams added lustre to a function held at Masterton to celebrate the anniversary of Dr. Zamenhof's birthday. He greatly inspired those present who also, later, gained some help from newspaper reports of the Doctor's address. At Wanganui, Dr. Williams visited the Friends' School (where his two daughters were studying), and encouraged the Esperanto Class conducted by Mrs. H. Porter, before proceeding to Australia.

With the approach of the end of another year (which had brought many new problems to the Association), arrangements to hold the 11th N.Z.E.A. Congress at Wanganui during the New Year holiday period had been completed to the last detail by the N.Z.E.A. Standing Committee, in close collaboration with the Wanganui Club. Following the now customary and entirely satisfactory pattern, the Congress extended over three days, December 31, 1940, to January 2, 1941.

During the evening of the first day, the official opening ceremony took place; and on the second day there were, in the following order, the first half of the N.Z.E.A. Annual General Meeting, the official photograph, a picnic, a meeting of the New Zealand members of I.E.L., and, finally, a concert attended by over a hundred congress members and friends. The third day's programme provided for the latter half of the Annual General Meeting, a lecturette session and the formal closing during the afternoon. Although the programme was not as ambitious as that of the 10th Congress, it demonstrated clearly that the N.Z.E.A. had successfully negotiated the first full year of war and that the Association was prepared to continue its operations in spite of the obvious fact that unsettling wartime conditions were not conducive to the promotion of cultural and educational ideals. However, Esperantism was not likely to be relegated and forgotten. Its faithful adherents of those troublous days of the early 1940s, who were not serving either voluntarily or compulsorily in the armed forces, or the Home Guard, undertook the task of ensuring that also the Esperanto colours were kept flying until peace, reason and human dignity were restored on earth.

When assembled in St. Paul's Rooms, Guyton Street, Wanganui - in a hall gaily decorated with a variety of Esperanto posters, banners, etc. - the 11th

Congress comprised 43 attending and 11 absent member-supporters, the former having travelled from many parts of the country between Whangarei in the north and Christchurch and Runanga in the south. Messages of greetings and good wishes were also received from numerous Esperantists throughout New Zealand and duly presented to Congress.

The President of the host club, Mr. E.A. Watkin, M.A., D.B.E.A., warmly welcomed the visitors and introduced the Mayor of Wanganui, Mr. W.J. Rogers, M.L.C., who officially opened Congress. Although without a knowledge of Esperanto, Mr. Rogers supported the ideals of Esperantism and instanced difficulties of interpretation previously experienced by him at the International Labour Conference at Geneva. He assured the members of Congress that he would always give encouragement to Esperantists in their work.

The Assemblage sang "La Espero," following which Mr. Watkin read the Esperanto translation from the Bible - part of Chapter 3, first Book of Corinthians. Members recited the Lord's Prayer in the International Language and sang the "Himno Kongresa."

Mr. Bertram Potts, J.P., F.B.E.A., President of the N.Z.E.A., after an introduction by Mr. Watkin, thanked the Mayor for opening Congress and welcomed all present. With these preliminaries completed, club delegates presented their respective reports, as follows: Mr. Wm. H. King, Masterton; Mr. D. MacGill, Auckland; Mr. E.A. Hornblow, Rongotai Boys' College, Wellington; Mr. D. Kirk, Wellington; Mr. Cliff Fitzgerald, Ohakune; Mr. J.W. Patterson, Runanga; Mr. G.H. Suddaby, Wanganui; Mr. W.H. Tooley, Auckland; Miss M.R. Brown, Christchurch; Mr. Ross Robbins, New Plymouth; Mr. D. Tilly, Whangarei; Mr. A.C. Ward, Dannevirke; and Mr. B. Potts, Miramar, and "La Esperantista Kultura Rondo," Wellington. In a short talk, Dr. F.J. Williams, of Papua, said there were more Esperantists in our movement in New Zealand than was generally realised, and that he had found a favourable interest wherever he had travelled in the country.

Congress observed a brief silence as tributes to the late Mrs. E.M. Watkin, of Auckland, a foundation member, and the late Miss E.J. Thompson, of Wellington.

At this juncture the following resolution was carried unanimously:-

"Considering the popularity of Esperanto as an educational subject, as evidenced by the growth in the number and disposition of the Esperanto Clubs, Societies, etc., already founded in the Dominion, together with the fact that several New Zealand Primary and Secondary Schools have, during the past few years, introduced the teaching of Esperanto, we, this assemblage of New Zealand Esperantists in Congress, cordially invite the Broadcasting Department to co-operate with the national organisation of Dominion Esperantists (the New Zealand Esperanto Association) with a view to arranging the broadcast from one or all of the main radio-stations in the Dominion, of a series of Esperanto lessons similar to those successfully disseminated in 1928."

After supper served by the ladies of the host club, a cinematograph film, in colour, of the 9th Congress, together with scenes taken at various New Zealand Esperanto Clubs, was projected by Mr. W.H. Tooley.

All members were present at the Tesla Studio for the official photograph - the first meeting in the New Year, 1941. Re-assembled for business, Congress adopted the Annual Report prepared by the new secretary, Mr. David

Kirk, and the treasurer's report and Balance Sheet submitted by Miss I.F. Shrimpton, also a new office-bearer. In the former document, Mr. Kirk reported that details of the N.Z.E.A. activities during the past twelve months had been published in the "Official Bulletin" distributed in July and November. However, he said, there had been a further decline in the number of financial members - from 156 to 128, excluding, of course, 28 honorary members forthcoming from the 33 entrants for the N.Z.E.A. Translation Test. The clubs at Ohakune and Waimate had ceased to function, leaving ten in operation, namely those at Auckland, Christchurch, Hutt Valley, Karori, Miramar, Masterton, Palmerston North, Wanganui, Wellington and Whangarei, plus "La Esperantista Kultura Rondo of Wellington." The membership competition was not a success and merely indicated the difficulties under which the clubs were labouring. Two clubs, Palmerston North and Hutt Valley, showed small increases, the former gaining the N.Z.E.A. prize of £2 2s. Due also to the adverse conditions prevailing, and after consultation with the donor, Mr. A.L. Ferguson, the Executive decided to postpone the inauguration of the Ferguson Award. Mr. Kirk concluded his report:- "As reported earlier, the membership has been further reduced. Notices appearing in the "Official Bulletins", and lists sent to club secretaries somehow fail to bring the necessary response from members. The ultimate effect of the present hostilities on our movement is difficult to estimate. We trust, however, that members will make every endeavour to strengthen the movement in preparation for the years of peace which will follow. The outstanding need for a simple auxiliary language must be recognised now as never before, and if Esperanto is to accomplish successfully the high aim of the founder, each of us must give to it all the sympathy and help in our power."

In his address to Congress, the President made a strong appeal to members to make a determined effort to support the movement during the war, and referred to the lack of interest in cultural matters, which seemed to be coincident with the unsettling conditions prevailing. Although the Wellington Esperanto Club had been in a strong position numerically in 1914, it had carried on during the Kaiser World War, only to succumb about two years after the return of peace through general apathy; and fourteen years had elapsed before the N.Z.E.A. was revived. He hoped that clubs would be kept together, no matter how small the numbers might become. Mr. Potts also mentioned the number of languages used by the B.B.C. in an endeavour to reach the people of all nations, thereby proving the urgent necessity for a simple international auxiliary language.

Congress decided that the venue and details of the 12th Congress should be left in the hands of the Wellington Club. The desirability of holding Congress at Easter was not favoured as the Easter holiday period did not allow sufficient time for members to travel long distances. (N.B.- It transpired that another Congress was not held until New Year, 1947, when the 12th N.Z.E.A. Congress took place at Auckland. This was due to the wartime restrictions placed on railway travel and on the use of petrol.)

The following officers were elected for 1941: President, Mr. Bertram Potts; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. E.A. Watkin, Wm. H. King, W.L. Edmanson, and D. Tilly; General Secretary, Mr. David Kirk; Membership Secretary, Mrs. E.V. Kirk; Treasurer, Miss I.F. Shrimpton; and Auditor, Mr. D.L. Irwin. The appointment of a Congress Secretary was left in abeyance with the Executive; and Mrs. Kirk agreed to undertake the immediate duties.

At the Annual Meeting of the New Zealand section of I.E.L., Mr. Wm. H. King presided; and Esperanto was the sole language used. Unavoidably absent,

the Chief Delegate, Mr. V.J. Leck, forwarded a written annual report which Mr. Kirk presented. Again, due mainly to the difficult conditions, there was little activity in the international field. Dr. F.J. Williams, a life member of I.E.L. and the League's delegate in Papua, made a plea for more active co-operation for I.E.L. and suggested the appointment of delegates in localities where the League was not represented.

The lighter side of Congress was provided by a picnic at Virginia Lake (where Mr. W.H. Tooley filmed the assembled party), and by a concert evening with supper. An excellent programme of music, plays, monologues, songs and mystifying legerdemain was presented and the various items received well-deserved ovations.

The lecturette session and a closing ceremony were the concluding functions. At the former - again immensely popular - the guest speakers were, in the order of presentation:- Dr. F.J. Williams, "With Esperanto through the World"; Mrs. E.A. Watkin, "Money"; Mr. S.I. Nolan, "Human Conduct"; Mr. E.A. Watkin, "Our Master, the Machine"; and Mr. Bertram Potts, "The Participle." Solo items by Mrs. H.R. Harris and Mr. D. MacGill, as well as community singing, which interspersed the lecturettes, were also features of the splendid programme.

A farewell tea proved to be a fitting culmination to a highly successful and harmonious Congress. The President, Mr. Potts, accorded thanks and appreciation to all who had contributed to its success. He formally closed the gathering and, at his request, the members sang "Venas Nun La Hor'" ("Now is the Hour"), a second verse of which was specially written by Mr. E.A. Watkin for the occasion.

The N.Z.E.A. Standing Committee held eight meetings during 1941, despite the fact that the unusual and unhappy conditions were unfavourable to the expansion of Esperantism; and in view of the loss of membership strength, the N.Z.E.A. was compelled to restrict its activities and concentrate on "holding the Association together until sanity returned to the world." At this stage of hostilities, the great majority of Esperantists, who were not actually "caught between the jaws of war," especially men, was performing extra hours of work at their occupations, plus, in many instances, semi-defence duty in the Home Guard. Numerous women Esperantists were also making special efforts owing to the extraordinary times (and in some cases, to manpower regulations), which were thrust upon them through no fault or doing on their part. It is to the credit of the men and women (and young people) who remained at home, that the N.Z.E.A. and the several clubs survived the world-wide catastrophe. Some also gave the Association regular monetary assistance: the sum of £4 6s.6d. was donated in 1940 and donations in 1941 - from 20 members - increased to £6 18s.6d., to offset the fall in income derived from members' subscriptions.

It was the first concern of the Standing Committee in 1941 to deal with business arising from the 11th Congress; and in this connection, the Association members were apprised of decisions, etc., through the March edition of the "Official Bulletin." Likewise, the "Official Bulletin" published in November, 1941, served a similar purpose. Throughout the year, the Standing Committee laboured on in the firm belief that the 12th N.Z.E.A. Congress would be assembled in Wellington during the following New Year holiday period. Considerable time was devoted to Congress arrangements, programme, etc., and

Congress matters were included in the agenda of each of the last six committee meetings - until December 15, only 15 days prior to the date of the announced official opening, when it was unanimously decided on account of the travel and petrol restrictions imposed by the Government as a wartime measure, to postpone the Congress indefinitely. Railway travel was limited to a maximum distance of 100 miles and the purchase of petrol had, from the outbreak of hostilities, been by licenses or coupons, sufficient only for ordinary business, and for necessary personal purposes. In these circumstances, there was no alternative to the cancellation of the Congress until at least such time as the restrictions were removed and normalcy ruled.

Parallel with the fruitless Congress arrangements, the Standing Committee, however, gave much consideration to other matters relative to the Association and the movement in New Zealand. It decided to circularise the clubs and isolated Esperantists with a view to compiling a directory of known enthusiasts. Such a directory would be useful to the N.Z.E.A. in its efforts to enrol more members before and after the cessation of the war. Affiliation with I.E.L. was maintained; and in this respect the capitation fees paid to the League were a substantial help to the international organisation, which also received worthwhile help to gain members through the persistent efforts of the Chief Delegate, Mr. V.J. Leck, per medium of the pages of "La Interna Ideo" and announcements at club meetings. The Standing Committee also decided to invite all Members of Parliament to become associate members of the Association - the results (enrolments) obtained appear not to have been recorded, although some advantage would be gained by directing the attention of the V.I.Ps. to the International Language.

The N.Z.E.A. forwarded reports of the 11th Congress and copies of the "Official Bulletin" (all in English!) to I.E.L. and to the national associations in Britain, Brazil, Canada, U.S.A., Argentina and Australia. A congratulatory letter, also in English, was sent to Rosario, Argentina, on the occasion of the first Argentina Esperanto Congress. Incidentally, about this time, "La Interna Ideo" published a statement that New Zealand was the only country in the British Empire in which the despatch of correspondence in Esperanto to overseas countries was forbidden.

Club officials did their best to continue regular meetings and classes during the period of adversity, but at times, this was difficult as office-bearers in "key" positions were transferred or joined the armed forces. The largest - Wellington Central - had an average attendance of more than 50 members during 1941; and the more active beyond the Wellington area (in which functioned also the Miramar, Karori and Hutt Valley Clubs, and "La Rondo"), were those at Auckland, Palmerston North and Masterton, although the Association's list of Clubs etc. recorded active Clubs at Christchurch, Wanganui and Whangarei. The latter group, however, did not publish reports during the year (1941) in "La Interna Ideo." Hence information regarding their operations is very meagre. The remainder not only furnished reports in the Esperanto Gazette, but also maintained a steady flow of informative publicity in the local newspapers. At Masterton, it is noteworthy, that the editor of one of the dailies published there, actually invited by letter the club secretary to forward weekly reports of activities. As a result, seven feet of newspaper space was devoted to information regarding the club's programmes; and these were arranged to include mention of the successes, dissemination and progress as well as general information to inform the public (and editors in other centres) that Esperanto was surviving the trials of war.

The N.Z.E.A. membership at the end of 1941 comprised only 120 financial members and 29 honorary members - those successful out of 34 candidates at the annual Translation Test; and the number of passes compared most favourably with those of pre-war years. Regarding the honorary members, however, the secretary (Mr. David Kirk), drew attention to the fact that few of these became financial members later. Since the inception of the Translation Test in 1936, Mr. Kirk reported, not fewer than 123 honorary memberships had been granted, but of these the number who paid subscriptions when due was negligible.

Regrettably, two active supporters were lost to the Association through death during 1941. Mr. C.H. Ilton, a young, keen Esperantist member of the Hutt Valley Club, accidentally lost his life on April 12 while climbing Mt. Egmont; and at Auckland, Mr. Thomas Reid, a loyal N.Z.E.A. supporter since 1930, passed away on September 8. The movement could ill-afford to lose these staunch fellow-workers.

It was also with regret that the Standing Committee received advice during March from Mr. F. Martyn Renner, Principal of the Rongotai Boys' College, that the Esperanto classes at his college could not continue owing to the lack of teachers. However, good news came from Wanganui, where Mr. E.A. Watkin, Vice-President of the N.Z.E.A., was teaching the International Language twice weekly to students of the local Technical College, at which Mr. Watkin was a member of the staff.

With the Congress postponed indefinitely, it was not possible to hold an Annual General Meeting of the N.Z.E.A. The officers as elected at the 11th Congress on January 2, 1941, continued in office during the intervening six years until it was practicable to hold the 12th Congress in January, 1947, although several administrative changes were necessary on account of resignations and death. The membership was kept informed of the Association's operations, restricted as they were in the depressing atmosphere of war - entirely contrary to the ideals of Dr. Zamenhof. The year's accounts were also published for general information. These showed a strong financial position: a surplus of £11 8s.8d. was recorded and carried forward to increase the total of the Accumulated Fund to the substantial sum of £69 7s.8d.

For the N.Z.E.A., the year 1942 differed from its immediate forerunners in that the Standing Committee found itself in the unique position of being without a Congress aftermath to engage its attention during the first quarter of the year. An issue of the "Official Bulletin" due in March, was not made owing to the resignation of the Association secretary, Mr. David Kirk, who joined the armed forces, and the consequent disorganisation that followed. During the period of his secretaryship, Mr. Kirk had been indefatigable and had spent the majority of his evenings and weekends engaged on secretarial duties; and the Standing Committee duly extended warm thanks and appreciation to him on behalf of Dominion Esperantists. Miss I.F. Shrimpton stepped into the breach and carried on the work of the Association as secretary-treasurer until she was obliged to resign both positions in November, 1942, through pressure of overtime duties associated with her private occupation. The Executive expressed indebtedness to Miss Shrimpton for her willing and most valuable services during her term of office, and regretted her inability to continue her work for the Association. The N.Z.E.A. was, however, fortunate in securing as secretary Miss Joyce Wilson (later to be Mrs. Nelson Hill), the energetic secretary of the Karori Esperanto Society, and Mrs. Ida Cooper as treasurer, as from November 20, 1942.

With the postponement of the Congresses meanwhile, there was no necessity to fill the position of Congress Secretary. The Standing Committee now consisted of three ladies and one gentleman! And on these Esperantists fell the responsibility of maintaining the existing position, and making whatever progress that was possible within New Zealand.

During March, the Standing Committee instructed the secretary to address a circular letter to all clubs asking for the following information:

(a) The address of the club; (b) The time and place of meetings; (c) The names of its committee members for 1942; and (d) A list of members then on active service, stating the arm in which each was serving. The responses brought the names of the under-mentioned Esperantists; and when the particulars appeared in the "Official Bulletin," (No. 31, November 1942), it was mentioned that the list was far from complete, and that some of those whose names were included were serving overseas:-

Allan, J.T.,	Air Force.	Lee, J.W.,	Air Force.
Anderson, N.B.,	Army.	Luckock, J.,	Army.
Bailey, F.A.,	Air Force.	McAlister, J.L.,	Army.
Bernstein, L.,	Army.	McAuley, L.,	Army.
Black, D.,	Army.	McNabb, G.C.,	Army.
Blair, Miss P.J.	V.A.D.	McRae, P.,	Army.
Butler, A.R.F.,	Army.	Moller, G.E.,	Army.
Charteris, D.,	Air Force.	Nicholls, R.O.,	Army.
Dewhurst, P.,	Army.	Robbins, Ross,	Army.
Ellis, L.H.,	Air Force.	Rust, A.,	Air Force.
Evans, L.H.,	Air Force.	Sansum, H.M.,	Army.
Evans, N.,	Army.	Sarlet, C.H.,	Army.
Franks, H.F.,	Army.	Simonsen, R.E.,	Army.
Gordon, W.W.,	Army.	Sinclair, B.M.,	Army.
Guest, W.A.,	Navy.	Smart, R.,	Air Force.
Harcourt, G.M.,	Army.	Smith, R.J.,	Army.
Hill, Nelson,	Air Force.	Sutton, A.E.,	Army.
Jowers, L.,	Air Force.	Thoms, H.W.,	Air Force.
Kelman, J.,	Army.	Tonner, J.,	Army.
Kennedy, P.E.,	Air Force.	Tulleken, Mrs. G.,	Hospital Ship.
Kerr, W.,	Army.	Wilks, A.R.,	Air Force.
King, Wm. H.,	Army.	Wishart, C.A.,	Army.

Paid the Supreme Sacrifice: Keating, R.K., Air Force.

On April 5, 1942, the Esperanto movement lost one of its most loyal stalwarts - the veteran, pioneer Esperantist, William Leak Edmanson, J.P., F.B.E.A. Born at Tarrawingee, Victoria, Australia, on May 19, 1860, Mr. Edmanson established a business college in Melbourne in 1900, and there he became interested in the International Language. He founded two Esperanto clubs in Melbourne and in 1912 travelled to Europe to put Esperanto through a thorough test. In the same year, he was elected a Fellow of the British Esperanto Association, and a Justice of the Peace in 1936, the latter in recognition of his services, during several years, as an instructor of English, French and Esperanto, also of stenography with the New Zealand Prisons Department. Mr. Edmanson settled in Wellington in 1912 and thereafter, as already indicated in these notes, was constantly and indefatigably dedicated to Esperanto and its furtherance; and in this pursuit, he filled many roles:- B.E.A. examiner, President of the Esperanto Society of Wellington, (founded February 27, 1913),

the first President of the present Wellington Esperanto Club (founded August 31, 1927,) and for three years President of the N.Z.E.A. He assisted numerous isolated Esperantists and students, and during the Kaiser world war, especially, spend incalculable sums to foster Esperanto. As a reciter of Shakespearian works, he was peerless; and as an Esperanto tutor, lecturer and linguist -- "The Old Battle Horse," as he was affectionately known to his close friends -- he had few equals.

The remains of this distinguished, lovable gentleman were cremated at the Karori Crematorium during which ceremony, Mr. L.E. Dust, Chief Delegate of the U.E.A., read the words of a passage which Mr. Edmanson himself had written for such an occasion. Translated it read:- "Our highly esteemed fellow-thinker: We are very touched by the great loss which we and our movement has suffered by your passing to a happier land. Now the hour has come to finally farewell you, and we regret your absence. From our hearts we speak the words which you have often expressed to us: 'Until we see each other again, our esteemed friend, until we see each other again.' Sleep sweetly! Farewell!"

On Saturday, April 11, 1942, the ashes were scattered in Mr. Edmanson's garden by his son, Harry, during a unique, but impressive ceremony. It was attended by several specially invited Esperantist friends, with whom Mr. Edmanson had, during many years, been closely associated while persistently toiling to promote better international understanding and the brotherhood of man. During this unusual ceremony, which had been arranged in accordance with the deceased's wishes, the huge Esperanto flag fluttered in the breeze on a high flagpole overlooking the lovely terraced garden of Mr. Edmanson's home situated at 117 Duncan Terrace, Kilbirnie. Addressing those present - Mr. Harry Edmanson (the only son), Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Potts, Messrs. Wm. H. King, Joseph H. Thomas, Gordon Blong and Nelson Hill - Mr. Dust said that the week was probably the saddest in the history of the New Zealand Esperanto movement, a week which had taken from the Esperantists not only a personal friend but also a friend of mankind itself. The departed friend had possessed the same sentiments as did those remaining to continue his ideals and great work - strong sentiments which linked man with man, irrespective of the colour of skin, the language spoken and the beliefs they held. The whole-hearted enthusiastic devotion of the late Mr. Edmanson to the Esperanto Cause presented an inimitable example of fervent and faithful service. Mr. Dust hoped the Esperantists would be worthy of the important responsibility resting on their shoulders and that all would resolve to continue the sacred labour and patiently remain firm till full success was achieved. In conclusion, Mr. Dust read in Esperanto one of the best loved recitations of Mr. Edmanson, "The Seven Stages of Man" (Shakespeare), while Mr. Harry Edmanson scattered the ashes among the beautiful flowers and ferns, thus "returning dust to dust and ashes to ashes." Each friend present expressed heartfelt and sincere tributes to the memory of a famous Esperantist, gone from sight but not from memory. The tribute of Mr. Nelson Hill was in the form of an original poem of seven descriptive but touching verses entitled "La Maljuna Batalĉevalo" (The Old Battle Horse). Indeed a great man had passed on; but his ideals and colossal work live on and extend!

A few days later, the Esperanto flag which had flown over the residence on many special occasions, and finally at the last farewell, was donated by the bereaved Mrs. W.L. Edmanson and her son to the safe keeping of the Wellington Esperanto Club.

It can certainly be recorded, that, prior to his death, Mr. Edmanson had

the gratification (which he had expressed) of witnessing considerable progress in the dissemination of the International Language, also its instruction in at least several State schools - the first steps towards the ultimate goal.

"La Interna Ideo" devoted a full issue (No.59, 12 pages) to tributes to Mr. Edmanson, in the form of written testimonies from numerous prominent Esperantists in New Zealand and Australia. Truly, "another great totara had fallen!"

With the passing of Mr. Edmanson from the scene, the work of examiner for the N.Z.E.A. Correspondence Course became entirely in the hands of Mr. Clifford Toomer, D.B.E.A., who was also appointed to mark the papers submitted in the N.Z.E.A. Translation Test.

During 1942, Mr. George Gordon, F.B.E.A., ("Gego"), of Christchurch, well-known as a pioneer Esperantist, presented his entire Esperanto library, an exceedingly valuable collection of books, to the N.Z.E.A. The very much appreciated gift was subsequently housed (for safe keeping) and catalogued in the Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, where it will remain in perpetuity.

To assist internees in camp on Somes Island, Wellington, to acquire a knowledge of Esperanto, the N.Z.E.A. donated a supply of grammar books, with the permission of Brigadier A.E. Conway, of Army Headquarters. At the Teachers' Training College, Wellington, Mr. Bertram Potts delivered, during October, a lecture on "Esperanto and Why We Need It" to a group of forty trainee-teachers. A blackboard demonstration lesson was also given; and in passing a vote of thanks, the students expressed the opinion that Esperanto should be introduced into the schools without delay.

At the end of 1942, with the war in its fourth year, ten Esperanto Clubs and Societies, also "La Rondo", at Wellington, reported their survival and readiness for operations in the New Year, at Auckland, Christchurch, Hutt Valley, Karori, Masterton, Miramar, Palmerston North, Wanganui, Wellington and Whangarei.

Financially, the N.Z.E.A. again was strengthened during 1942, a surplus of £5 13s.3d. being transferred to the Accumulated Fund to give a balance of £75 0s.11d. in this Fund.

Only six candidates sat the N.Z.E.A. Translation Test held during November 1942, and all gained a pass. This number compared very unfavourably with the pre-war entries of about thirty annually.

At this stage of the war period, it was advocated in Esperantist circles that no matter what plan was brought forward to usher in the new dawn, the first point should be the immediate introduction of Esperanto into the schools of every land, in accordance with the ideal of Dr. Zamenhof - that the internal idea of Esperanto is "brotherhood and justice between the peoples."

As in previous years, the N.Z.E.A. Standing Committee administered the affairs of the national organisation during 1943; and, for this purpose, met on ten occasions at Wellington. The Committee was comprised of Mr. Bertram Potts (President), Miss Joyce Wilson (General Secretary), and Mesdames E.V. Kirk (Membership Secretary) and Ida Cooper (Treasurer); and these active

officials formed an energetic team. Correspondence constituted the bulk of the activities, letters regarding various matters from one end of the country to the other regularly coming to hand.

The Association kept closely in touch with the Alexander Turnbull Library officials in connection with the full cataloguing of the George Gordon Gift Collection of Books, numbering about 250 copies.

In the course of the year 1943, many paragraphs and articles appeared in the daily Press and sundry magazines on the subject of the language barrier. In this connection, letters were written by the Association to "The New Zealand Observer," "The Grey River Argus," "The Christchurch Press," "The New Zealand Listener," and "The Standard," Wellington, defending Esperanto from prejudiced attacks by people who (as is usually the case!) knew neither Esperanto nor the problems associated with the establishment of an international language. Original articles were also contributed by the Association and evoked encouraging response from far and near.

A new committee, "The Theatrical Committee of the N.Z.E.A.", was formed with the assistance of the Standing Committee to foster the social side of the clubs' activities. The committee consisted of Misses May Will (Secretary-Treasurer), Misses Haines and Joan Rogerson and Messrs. J. Major and D.A. MacGill.

It was interesting to learn that three New Zealand Esperantists on active service in the Middle East attended the 5th Annual Congress of the Palestine Esperanto League held in Jerusalem in April, 1943; and that Mr. H.M. Sansum spoke on behalf of Esperantists in his homeland.

The movement, regrettably, suffered the loss of two young members during 1943, through the passing of Miss Alice Phillips, aged 26 years, of Newlands, Johnsonville, on August 7, and of Mr. Robert Douglas Saunders, aged 31 years, of Dunedin, on September 11. Both were keen supporters and rendered signal services in the interests of Esperantism. Miss Phillips, during a visit to Europe in 1926, represented the N.Z.E.A. at the British Esperanto Congress of that year. Mr. Saunders was a co-founder of "La Interna Ideo," and a former tutor at the Wellington Club, where he frequently appeared also in theatrical roles.

Prior to commencing its 1943 season, the Hutt Valley Esperanto Society was given "a shot in the arm" at a special meeting held on a Sunday afternoon and arranged by a keen railway-man, Mr. Ivan Flaws, who, as a member of the Wellington Club, had acquired the International Language. Mr. V.J. Leck briefly addressed the gathering of about thirty persons; and the following office-bearers were elected: President, Mr. J.T. O'Leary; Vice-President, Mr. L. Brunnetti; Secretary, Miss Joyce Aldred; Treasurer, Mr. P. Gray; Committee Members, Misses K. Sterling, B. Appleby, P. and D. Rodewald.

A study class was also established among students attending the Victoria University College at a meeting organised by Mr. Desmond Charteris, himself a student at the University, assisted by Mr. David Evans, and Mr. V.J. Leck, of the Wellington Esperanto Club, and Mr. A. Vogt, then a teacher at the Reefton High School and well-known in Esperanto and educational circles at Wellington. Weekly classes, with an average of fifteen students, were held in a private home. Another study group was reported from Makarau, Northland, where Mr. Brendon

Clark, B.A., headmaster of the local school, formed an Esperanto circle which met on alternate Sunday afternoons in the schoolroom. Mr. Clark also organised a Correspondence Circle, after placing announcements in "The Herald," (Auckland), "The Dominion," (Wellington), "The Press," (Christchurch) and "The Otago Times" (Dunedin), with the object of providing "exercise, interest and amusement" to those taking part.

During mid-April, a team of three speakers (Messrs. S.R. Perfect, J.H. Thomas and V.J. Leck), representing the Wellington Esperanto Club, accepted an invitation from the Wellington Debating Society to debate, in the affirmative, the subject "That a Universal Language is Necessary." A decision was not given, but from the effort, the Wellington Club gained several new members.

Further publicity was given the International Language by Mr. Bertram Potts, N.Z.E.A. President, by means of an interesting public lecture delivered on September 26, 1943, in the Theosophical Hall, Marion Street, Wellington. On this occasion, Mr. Potts's subject was "The Language Problem and the New Order," by which he presented a strong case for the acceptance of Esperanto and its introduction into the schools of the world.

Encouraging news for Esperantists came from Wanganui during November, 1943, where, on November 16, the Wanganui Education Board considered a resolution from the Canterbury Education Board "that the question of a universal language be considered in the proper quarters when the peace conference takes place." Arguments in favour of teaching Esperanto in schools were placed before the Board by the Senior Inspector, Mr. B.T.N. Blake, who also outlined the history of Esperanto. "As a language for teaching in schools," said Mr. Blake, "Esperanto had several very definite advantages over Latin and French. It was free from difficult grammatical inflexions, had no exceptions in its construction, and was pronounced quite phonetically. An average school child of Form 11, with far less time per week than was usually given to French, could use it for simple correspondence with other countries and for actual speed, in a year. In that way it could be learnt by a far greater proportion than could successfully attempt Latin or French." Mr. Blake recommended that the Board support the Canterbury resolution, and also give encouragement in the Wanganui district schools and particularly in secondary departments of District High Schools, to teachers who desired to introduce it to their pupils. The Board adopted the report of the Senior Inspector.

The decision of the Wanganui Education Board drew editorial comment in "The Wanganui Herald," of November 24; and the criticism of Esperanto, as a language suitable for teaching in schools, was ably replied to by Mr. E.A. Watkin, M.A., D.B.E.A., of the staff of the Technical College, Wanganui. The following abbreviated report appeared later in the newspaper:-

"Mr. Watkin says he believes that officers of the Education Department are almost unanimously in favour of Esperanto as a linguistic vehicle of cultural training, and quotes Dr. J.J. Findlay, author of "Foundations in Education," as advocating two years of Esperanto, even if it were not used by anyone. Mr. Watkin adds that the fact that Esperanto can be learned properly gives it both cultural and practical value. 'As for improving the facility in the mother tongue,' writes Mr. Watkin, 'I speak from 30 years' experience of teaching English, French, Latin and Esperanto, and I affirm that the latter has unique value. All the roots, practically are Latin and French. Every thought, every change of thought, shade of

thought, can be expressed unequivocally in Esperanto.' Regarding the range of Esperanto, Mr. Watkin states that scientific experiments by the International Auxiliary Language Association, U.S.A., with about four artificial languages, and all the main national ones, have shown that Esperanto is the most suitable, and five times as easy as the next easiest to learn, which is why it is of practical use for children. Its supporters claim for Esperanto that it is beautiful in sound, has aesthetic value and a huge literature, both translated and original, and is accepted by many international bodies. 'There are strong arguments against any national language,' continues Mr. Watkin. 'What is needed is for each nation to keep its ancestral tongue, and for all to learn the same auxiliary. There is no guarantee that English will be accepted as an international language.'"

Towards the end of 1943, the N.Z.E.A. communicated with the Prime Minister (the Hon. Peter Fraser) to ask whether the teaching of Esperanto in State schools remained a plank in the platform of the New Zealand Labour Party. The enquiry was answered promptly in the affirmative by the Party's National Secretary, Mr. M. Moohan.

The Standing Committee also considered the advisability of holding the 12th N.Z.E.A. Congress, but decided, although the ban on railway travel in the North Island was lifted, not to proceed with a national gathering, as the limited travel facilities were still "awkward."

The N.Z.E.A.'s annual Translation Test attracted only six candidates, all of whom were successful.

A supplementary list of New Zealand Esperantists in the forces, published in the November issue of the "Official Bulletin," furnished the following additional names:-

Baber, W.K.,	Air Force	Morgan, Reg.,	Air Force
Bennett, C.,	" "	Morgan, Ralph,	" "
Cantlon, W.C.,	Army	Morgan, Ray,	" "
Carver, P.,	Air Force	Perfect, S.R.,	Army
Carver, M.A.,	Army	Owen, T.,	"
Kirk, D.,	"	Shepherd, D.,	Navy
Potts, A.W.,	"	Upchurch, G.,	"
		Wilson, W.A.,	Army

Published in the same issue of the "Official Bulletin" was this sad news: "We report with regret that our samideano, Mr. R. Smart, has been officially presumed killed."

The Association's accounts for the year ended November 30, 1943, when published later, disclosed that income amounted to £22 2s., expenses to £13 5s.10d., leaving a surplus of £8 16s.2d. With this sum added, the balance in the Accumulated Fund was £83 17s.1d. From these details, it will be acknowledged that financially the Association held a very strong position, notwithstanding that there were only 109 active members. There were eleven clubs, etc., operating in New Zealand at the close of the year, 1943.

The New Year, 1944, was ushered in with the Second World War still raging over a large part of the globe. Notwithstanding the regrettable hostilities,

Esperantism was spreading through New Zealand, if not with rapidity, then certainly with a consistency that encouraged all active workers for the Zamenhofan tongue, to greater efforts.

As in the earlier war years, the N.Z.E.A. Standing Committee was at the centre of activities and carried out important administrative functions in various fields. The ten clubs which remained firm (the Whangarei Club became dormant during 1944), accomplished useful work in their respective localities and co-operated very well with the Standing Committee in the task of keeping the national parent body not only alive but wide awake.

The Standing Committee met on eleven occasions during 1944. Its members were those who held office in 1943 but with additional experience behind them. The N.Z.E.A.'s finances were sound; but the greatest weakness lay in the scarcity of Association members, which the Standing Committee represented and assisted. The Committee's main regret centred around the irrefutable fact that it could not boast of at least one thousand members, when contacting governmental and educational circles!

There was, however, one very pleasing feature, which gave much satisfaction: the "Official Bulletin" and "La Interna Ideo" announced the home-coming from military service of at least three Esperantists during the year - Messrs H.M. Sansum, C. McNab (who promptly married a lady member of the Wellington Club), and R. Nicholls. One of the Association's Vice-Presidents, Mr. Wm.H. King, was also demobilised and resumed his Post Office occupation at Christchurch, where he immediately commenced to assist the local Esperanto Club - the second oldest club in New Zealand, (established in 1906).

On the other hand, there was sadness in the movement when the deaths were reported of two Esperantist service-men in the course of military operations - Wing Commander D.N. Milligan, D.F.C. and Flying Officer P.W. Horton, D.F.C. On the home front, the death of Mr. James E. Wells occurred at Christchurch on July 17, 1944, after four years of painful illness. When in good health, Mr. Wells had rendered outstanding service in Wellington, materially helping the prosperity of the Wellington and Miramar Clubs, especially the latter of which he was a former secretary.

In January, 1944, it was announced by the Standing Committee that the Controller of Censorship had lifted the restrictions placed at the beginning of the war on the use of Esperanto for correspondence overseas. This was indeed gratifying news to all Esperantists, more so to those with pen friends abroad; and it restored the prestige of the International Language and reopened the door to one of its main attractions, especially to New Zealanders.

The more important decisions of the Standing Committee related to the publication of a monthly cyclostyled circular letter to members. This was, however, replaced in October, 1944, by a two-page printed bulletin, named "The New Zealand Esperantist," and containing paragraphs in English and Esperanto, of interest to members. The November and December issues were increased to four pages in a very pleasing format. A book service was also introduced to give reviews of books available for sale, and to assist members to purchase literature at a reduced price from certain book shops in the four main centres. Approval was also given to the N.Z.E.A. Theatrical Committee to proceed with a competition in connection with plays in Esperanto, suitable book prizes to be donated by the Association. In an endeavour to increase the N.Z.E.A.

membership, copies of the "Official Bulletin" were sent free to all members of the ten clubs for six months; but a suggestion to compile a directory of New Zealand Esperantists was deferred till 1945. The Standing Committee also considered it advisable to wait till the termination of the war before arranging the 12th N.Z.E.A. Congress. The Standing Committee dealt with a huge volume of correspondence regarding a wide variety of matters from numerous towns and localities in New Zealand; and also from Fiji, as a result, no doubt, of the publicity given there by a staunch Association friend, who had taken up a hospital appointment at Suva - Dr. Fred. J. Williams. Incidentally, the N.Z.E.A. enrolled several new members in Fiji, due to the doctor's effective propaganda.

Two new Esperanto study circles were formed during 1944. One with 80 members was established at Makarau, but was restricted to correspondence. Mr. Brendon Clark was the organiser-tutor. Another with 15 students commenced to function towards the end of the year within the framework of the Auckland Young People's Club. However, the Whangarei Club was reported by the pioneer President, Mr. D. Tilly, to be dormant; and ten clubs continued to provide tuition as required. The Wellington Club was the largest, with 60 members, necessitating six classes to receive orthodox instruction and another with Mr. E. Bernfeld using the direct method. The Wanganui and Palmerston North Clubs announced 15 and 20 new students, respectively, with four lady school-teachers included in the latter club's membership.

The N.Z.E.A. Secretary reported that there had been a good response from candidates for the annual Translation Test and that 23 students had been successful and enrolled as honorary members.

For the first time since its inception in 1929, the N.Z.E.A. accounts showed a deficit, due to increased printing costs, which rose from £6 1s.6d. in 1943 to £19 3s.3d. in 1944. A generous donation of £5 from Dr. E.S. Dukes, of Mangonui, Northland (a supporter of Esperanto and the Association during many years), was the greater part of the sum of £8 10s. received from eleven well-wishing donors during the financial year. The comparatively large sum, added to the subscriptions of 108 members, (£12 9s.), and interest (£1 13s.4d.) provided an income of £23 17s.3d. and to balance the Income and Expenditure Account, the sum of £1 4s.11d. was withdrawn from the Accumulated Fund, thus reducing the reserve in this Fund to £82 12s.2d. That the membership approved the progressive step taken to publish, as from October, 1944, the informative news-sheet in ordinary print, was clearly demonstrated by the "appreciative pats on the editorial back." In this connection, it can be recorded that Mr. Bertram Potts, then President of the N.Z.E.A., acted most efficiently as honorary editor and continued, tirelessly and enthusiastically, in the position throughout the following years until December, 1963, when he requested to be released from the editorship to enable him to undertake other literary work on behalf of the Esperanto movement. (Thank you, Bertram Potts. W.H.K.).

At the end of the 1944 period of instruction, the first and second year students of the Wellington Teachers' Training College Esperanto Club made a presentation of books to Mr. V.J. Leck, D.B.E.A., in appreciation of his help and interest. This was indeed an outstanding tribute to Mr. Leck, who simultaneously held the office of editor, "La Interna Ideo."

Activities of the N.Z.E.A. during 1945 - in the course of which peace returned - were wide and varied. The Association's Standing Committee, with

the same personnel (one gentleman and three ladies), met monthly and dealt with numerous proposals and much correspondence.

Early in the year, Mr. L.E. Dust, with a permit to import books, took charge of the Association's Book Department when it was realised that this necessary service was becoming increasingly popular. Interesting Esperanto publications, including magazines and bulletins, reached the N.Z.E.A. from Esperantist organisations in many parts of the globe, and served to illustrate the wide interest taken in Esperanto in many spheres of international life. However, to provide the N.Z.E.A. with a commencing stock, Mr. Bertram Potts bought privately all Esperanto books at the Modern Book Shop, Wellington, and the Association made reimbursements later, as the literature was sold.

A new Esperanto class was formed at Timaru during February, 1945, under the guidance of Mr. S.G. Hoskins, formerly of Waimate, following a letter in "The Timaru Herald" written by Mr. J.D. Parkin. On February 20, 1945, a Society was founded at Khandallah, as a result of a meeting convened by the Karori Esperanto Society, assisted by Mr. Bertram Potts, as the guest speaker. The office-bearers of the new Society were: Patron, the Hon. T.G. D'alton, High Commissioner for Australia; President, to be appointed later; Vice-President, Mr. R.G. Dick; Secretary, Miss Olive Breeze; Treasurer, Mr. Cyril Phillips; Committee, Misses N. Griffiths, A. Kersell and Annie Crompton-Smith, Messrs. B. Hobson, R. Addison and S. Jenkins. A new class was also commenced at the Makarau School, Northland, by the headmaster, Mr. Brendon H. Clark. Five children, aged 10 to 12 years, volunteered for Esperanto instruction and after ten lessons had reached the study of the accusative - excellent progress.

During 1945, the deaths were reported, with regret, of Mrs. Ada Chapman-Taylor, of New Plymouth (July 2), aged 97 years; Mr. J.W. Patterson (January 18 - through a coalmine accident at Dunollie, West Coast), and of Mr. O.R. Harding, of Springston, Canterbury, during June. All were N.Z.E.A. members and well-known in Esperantist circles. Mrs. Chapman-Taylor was a capable Esperantist and a pioneer settler, having arrived at New Plymouth in 1880. She took up Esperanto in 1906 and was a co-founder and librarian of the Esperanto Society established at Christchurch in that year. Mrs. Chapman-Taylor maintained her interest in the International Language until her death and, although elderly, had attended several New Zealand Esperanto Congresses and written letters to newspapers in defence of Esperanto. Undoubtedly, the movement lost three valuable friends and supporters by the passing of these Esperantists.

With prospects of the war terminating, first in Europe and later in Asia, each boat-load of returning men and women brought back to New Zealand, as the months passed, former active Esperantists, to whom a warm welcome and best wishes were extended, together with the hope, of course, that they would resume their work for the movement in their homeland. Among the well-known arrivals to be announced through the columns of "New Zealand Esperantist" in 1945, were Miss Phyllis Blair, and Messrs. H.F. Franks, Herbert Foley, Frank A. Bailey, Henri W. Thoms, Ross Robbins, Nelson Hill and Adrian W. Potts. How good it was to see them again!

Concerned about the consolidation of the movement internationally, Mr. E. G. Bernfeld, of Karori and formerly U.E.A. Chief Delegate for Austria, urged the N.Z.E.A. to action in connection with the need for the amalgamation of the U.E.A. (Geneva) and the I.E.L. (London), two independent organisations with

identical aims. At the end of hostilities in August (1945), a copy of Mr. Bernfeld's letter was sent to all Esperanto land (national) associations throughout the world, with a covering letter expressing approval and urging unification.

After the hostilities had ceased, the Standing Committee sought the opinions of its Vice-Presidents (at Whangarei, Wanganui and Christchurch) on the question of whether the 12th Congress should be held at the close of the year, 1945. All agreed that conditions were still unfavourable for the holding of a national congress; and the Committee concurred.

To improve Esperanto relations abroad, the Association decided to forward the "New Zealand Esperantist" each month to all national Associations listed in the I.E.L. Year Book. In this connection, the N.Z.E.A. learned, with pleasure, that at the first Egyptian Esperanto Congress, Mr. Ross Robbins had presented salutations on behalf of New Zealand Esperantists to the assemblage, and that Mr. Robbins had also assisted the Egyptian Esperanto Association by editing its official publication, "La Egipta Esperantisto," during his sojourn in the Middle East.

The N.Z.E.A. Theatrical Committee's competition attracted only four entries and the judges, Messrs. C.W. Brandon, Joseph Major and E.A. Watkin, awarded the prize to Mr. Brendon Clark, of Makarau, for his play, "La Liberigo." Incidentally, Mr. Clark in this year also won a John Buchanan Prize (£25) in a translation competition open annually to matriculated students and graduates of any approved University of the British Empire, and to all persons who have been engaged in teaching for not less than one year in a recognised school of the United Kingdom. Another outstanding effort of Mr. Clark was his three-page poem in Esperanto on the voyage of the Maoris to New Zealand, published in "Esperanto Internacia," the official organ of I.E.L. The literary gem won for Mr. Clark world-wide praise.

In the publicity field, several lectures were given in 1945. During March, Dr. F.J. Williams, in a broadcast from the Suva (Fiji) radio-station, ZJV, comprehensively dealt with the history, spread and construction of Esperanto, also his own experiences during extensive world travel and attendances at international Congresses of Esperanto. (The N.Z.E.A. later enrolled three new members from Fiji, probably as the result of the broadcast.) At Pahiatua on July 2, Corporal F.A. Bailey, one-time treasurer of the N.Z.E.A., gave an interesting address to the local Rotarians. Among other information, Mr. Bailey mentioned that General Eisenhower broadcast the capitulation of Germany in fourteen languages, including Esperanto. From this lecture, there emanated a report of twenty-two inches in "The North Wairarapa Herald." Rotarians at Stratford were also apprised of interesting facts about Esperanto and its growth, etc., by a talk prepared by Mr. Gordon Harkness and presented at a weekly luncheon in November by Rotarian A.H.R. Ames; and Mr. Brendon Clark addressed the Young Farmers' Club at Kaukapakapa, Northland, on the same subject. He gave the attendance a short reading, a blackboard demonstration and exhibited Esperanto postcards, books, magazines, etc., to show the written and printed work.

Effective newspaper publicity was gained throughout New Zealand during 1945. At each meeting of the N.Z.E.A. Standing Committee, the Secretary presented a wide collection of "clippings" regarding Esperanto and its movement. At Wellington, in early April, there appeared in "The Dominion" a letter under

the heading of "International Language" by a correspondent advocating English as a second language in the schools of the world. Several letters (one from the N.Z.E.A.) quickly appeared in favour of Esperanto, to which the original correspondent, ignoring the world-wide progress of Esperanto, foolishly retorted that Esperanto belonged to the distant days when there were Kaisers, Czars, Emperors, Sultans, etc., and that "throughout Central and South America, the Near East, dozens of nationalities talk English - which was, of course, pure, unadulterated nonsense, as anyone who has travelled can readily testify. The only value of such a correspondent's fatuous observations is that the Esperanto movement gains several inches of good publicity!

However, at Auckland, under the headings "Basis for Peace, Universal Friendship, The Value of Esperanto," there appeared in "The Auckland Star" (April 23, 1945), an eight-inch report of a speech of Mr. C.W. Brandon, President of the Auckland Society, given at the Annual General Meeting of the Society; and at Matamata, an article occupying a column and a half in "The Matamata County Mail," under the headings, "International Language," and "Adequacy of Esperanto," appeared in the issue of September 5, over the name of Mr. T.E. McMillan. An N.Z.E.A. member and a journalist, Mr. McMillan very ably put the case for Esperanto to the readers of this provincial newspaper.

The Association's official organ, the "New Zealand Esperantist," improved considerably as the months passed. Apart from current New Zealand news, it published reports of Esperanto progress abroad under the heading "Esperanto in Action," or "Esperanto Overseas." In the absence of a New Zealand Congress, the N.Z.E.A. published an Annual Report of its secretary and the treasurer's audited Balance Sheet. The editor reprinted important articles from overseas publications to encourage those actively working for the International Language. Particulars of the N.Z.E.A. Correspondence Courses (three - the Popular, the Intermediate and the Advanced), available appeared in each issue; and the following appeal, written by one of the N.Z.E.A. Vice-Presidents and a past secretary (Mr. Wm.H. King, of Christchurch) with a view to strengthening the Association, was published in the May, 1945, issue:-

"Since the New Zealand Esperanto Association was founded by Dominion Esperantists at a Conference in Wellington in January, 1929, the N.Z.E.A. has unceasingly continued its activities for the movement and its ideals. Established during a brief period of prosperity with a membership of 210, it successfully survived the 'slump' years of 1930 - 35 (when the numbers fell to 97). With the general depression in the background, there followed four years of peace, during which the N.Z.E.A. accomplished much for Esperanto. Then came the war years - almost six to date - during which the work of the Association has been unavoidably restricted. The record of achievement includes: Eleven National Congresses; propaganda by radio and the Press; work among Scouts, school-teachers, P. and T. officers, etc., a deputation to a Minister of Education; the issuance of leaflets; correspondence courses; the Translation Tests; representations to Government and departments; teaching of Esperanto in certain schools, colleges, etc. The proud place occupied by the N.Z.E.A. in the international field was reflected throughout the pages of the year books of the U.E.A. and I.E.L. The membership ranks have, however, been seriously depleted in recent times, probably on account of the war and the apathy of the Dominion samideanaro, of whom there must now be several thousand. Because of this, I earnestly enjoin every Esperantist not already a member to support the N.Z.E.A. The Association is financially sound, but members are required far more than

cash. Better for the N.Z.E.A. to enrol 1000 members at three shillings per annum than to receive a monetary gift of £150! In a national organisation such as ours, members, not money, speak. The N.Z.E.A., as a Dominion body, is able to undertake certain functions and important duties beyond a club or individual. Therefore, it behoves every Esperantist and those in sympathy with the movement to ensure that his or her voice is included. (The annual subscription of three shillings is merely nominal.) To carry on the good work successfully and effectively, a large live membership is required to support the Committee in its activities and representations. There is much to be done and, recognising this, I confidently ask all New Zealand Esperantists and friends of the movement to put their shoulders to the wheel by introducing new members, thus helping to build a strong, robust and effective N.Z.E.A. to further Esperanto in the "post-war period." Our goal still remains: Esperanto in the schools of the world. The ideals of Dr. Zamenhof, H. Bolingbroke-Mudie, Hector Hodler, Theo Cart, W.L. Edmanson, E.C. Jack, Edmund Webber, Charles Parker, Alice Phillips, Bob Saunders, Joseph Mader, John Keay and of my own father and mother, are stronger today than ever before. We who follow must keep the green star shining brightly till it illuminates the whole world completely and fully. Let us build a strong and powerful Association to ensure that New Zealand does her share in establishing international brotherhood by international understanding."

In addition to this appeal, the Standing Committee distributed a circular letter to all non-members to invite their practical support. It is noteworthy that there were only 108 financial members in 1944, and that the number increased to 115 in 1945.

Although ten clubs and societies, plus three study classes, were known to be operating during 1945, only those at Auckland, Palmerston North, Khandallah, Christchurch and Timaru reported details of their activities to the N.Z.E.A. On March 5, the Palmerston North Club elected its officials as follow: President, Mr. H.E. Facer; Vice-President, Mrs. W.J. Bell; Secretary-treasurer, Mr. L.S. Andrew; Committee, Mesdames Patricia De Cleene, B. Little, Messrs. M. Entwistle and W.J. Bell. At this club meeting, Mr. H.M. Sansum, the guest speaker, gave an interesting account of the formation of an Esperanto Club among soldiers of all nationalities serving in the Middle East, and of his attendance at the fifth Palestine Esperanto Congress.

At Christchurch, ten days later, the guidance of the local Society was entrusted to: Mr. C.R.S. Barrett, President; Mrs. Anne Wells and Mr. Wm.H.King, Vice-Presidents; Mr. L.A. Efford, Secretary-Treasurer; Miss M.A. Gunn, Librarian; Mr. Leslie H. Ross, Correspondence Secretary. Throughout the year, the Society co-operated with the W.E.A. Esperanto Class, under the tutorship of Mr. N.M. Bell, M.A., to demonstrate Esperanto in practice; and an anniversary of Dr. Zamenhof's birth-date was celebrated at the end of the year by a function specially organised for the purpose.

At Auckland, on April 23, Mr. C.W. Brandon was elected President, and Mrs. Helen Harris, Secretary.

Regarding Esperanto in State schools, the following paragraph appeared in the January (1946) issue of the "New Zealand Esperantist":-

"At the Annual Conference of the New Zealand Labour Party, which took place in November last, a resolution was passed without discussion that Esperanto be taught in State schools. A similar resolution was adopted by

the Conference in the early days of the century, when the Labour Party was young." More definite action, however, was implied in the field of study in the "New Zealand Esperantist" announcement: "The following additional special examiners in New Zealand have been appointed by the British Esperanto Association, London: Mr. L.E. Dust, D.B.E.A., of Wellington, and Mr. E.A. Watkin, M.A., D.B.E.A., of Wanganui."

Throughout 1945, the all-Esperanto gazette, "La Interna Ideo," encountered unsurmountable difficulties, largely attributed to the loss of subscribers and the war conditions; and the last number of the monthly publication appeared in June - Vol. 7, No.1. This was the only issue since October, 1944, in which year there were five numbers. The disappearance of this most useful New Zealand Esperanto Gazette was most regrettable. During the prosperous period between the end of the economic depression and the outbreak of the Hitler World War, "La Interna Ideo" maintained an exceedingly high standard of journalism. Its pages contained excellent articles, educational and informative, by the pens of "Gego," Bertram Potts, E. Lanti, J.A. Hodges, W.L. Edmanson, Brendon H. Clark, A. Dewar, Joseph Major, L.E. Dust, E.W. Bernfeld, Wm. H. King, Anton Vogt, G.A. Blong, Joseph H. Thomas, Vernon J. Leck (the last editor) and numerous other well-known Esperantists. Until the year before its cessation, "La Interna Ideo" appeared regularly and each issue was awaited with keen interest and pleasure, as the gazette enjoyed a special popularity created by its own usefulness, combined with a friendly tone.

The Accounts of the Association for 1945, as published in the "New Zealand Esperantist," disclosed a successful year's operations financially. Income, including donations, £8. 2s.6d., subscriptions, £18.11s.6d. and interest, £1.14s.10d., amounted to £28. 9s. As the expenditure totalled £21. 8s.7d., there was a surplus of £7. 0s.5d., which sum, transferred, increased the Accumulated Fund to £89.12s.7d.

The year not only marked the end of the most terrible struggle known to mankind, but also re-opened all those fields of contact with overseas Esperantists which were closed for almost six years. On this note, the N.Z.E.A. Executive looked forward hopefully to another year of progress and achievement for the Esperanto movement in New Zealand and abroad.

1946 - 1950

Administrative procedure during 1946 was similar to that throughout the previous year: the N.Z.E.A. Standing Committee held ten business meetings with the Executive in the background and collaborating by post. As in the past, the clubs provided instruction in the International Language; but during July, the Karori Club went into recess and the Masterton Club followed during September, when it donated £2. 5s.3d. to the N.Z.E.A. and placed the balance (£10) of its funds in trust for five years with the Association. A new club, however, came into being at Hamilton in August with the following officers: President, Mr. Nelson J. Winch; Secretary, Mr. Don. R. Kemsley; and Treasurer, Mr. A.G. Wiltshire. Further good news was forthcoming towards the end of the year from Ohakune. There Miss Renee Brown, a professional teacher and member of the Wanganui Club started an Esperanto Club at the High School and taught about 15 students. Miss Brown also gave a talk on Esperanto to the Women's Institute and also to the local Boy Scouts. The Khandallah

Esperanto Society formed a study class among Boy Scouts in its district; and in this group Mr. E.G. Bernfeld gave some assistance with the lessons. Regular instruction was also given to seven volunteer pupils at the Makarau School by the headmaster, Mr. Brendon H. Clark, and the children were soon in direct correspondence with children in several foreign countries. The school inspectors and members of the school committee expressed interest in and approval of the uses made of Esperanto in the school. By July, the walls of the schoolroom were decorated with over 70 postcards, photographs, postage stamps, etc., from sixteen lands, indicating undeniably to all who viewed them that the children Esperantists had smashed the language barriers. By October, the Makarau School Committee had sent to the Auckland Education Board a memorandum expressing unanimous approval of the use of Esperanto in schools as demonstrated in the local school. In addition to his exemplary school undertaking, Mr. Clark translated various articles in acknowledged Esperanto journals from abroad and arranged their publication in "The School Journal."

The N.Z.E.A. maintained its affiliation with I.E.L. In July, 1946, when Mr. V.J. Leck, of Wellington, resigned the Chief Delegateship, the Association nominated and had accepted Mr. B.H. Clark, of Makarau, to fill the principal I.E.L. position.

During the year, the N.Z.E.A. received letters from the national Esperanto organisations in France, Belgium, Switzerland and Egypt supporting the proposal regarding the unification of the two international bodies advanced by Mr. E.G. Bernfeld and represented abroad by the N.Z.E.A. in 1945. In the December (1946) issues of the "New Zealand Esperantist" it was announced that published reports had been received from overseas to the effect that after two days of friendly discussion at Bern, Switzerland, a favourable basis had been formulated for the amalgamation of I.E.L. - U.E.A. by the respective representatives. Indeed, very good news!

Early in the year, 1946, the N.Z.E.A. was asked by I.E.L. to organise in New Zealand an appeal for signatures to a declaration stressing the need for an international language and urging that Esperanto be taught in the schools wherever practicable. The declarations from New Zealand formed part of an international petition, which, however, was not presented at the Interim Headquarters of the United Nations' Organisation, Lake Success, New York, until August 2, 1950, by a delegation headed by the President of the Esperanto Association of North America and representing the Universal Esperanto Association.

To assist the project, the N.Z.E.A. printed 8,000 copies of the declaration forms of which supplies were distributed to the clubs, etc., and to isolated Esperantists. Letters were also sent, accompanied by four forms, to each Member of Parliament and to the Members of the Legislative Council (then in being); and by the end of July, only 22 signatures had been received from parliamentary circles. This was regarded as a very disappointing response. It is recorded that at least 2,200 signed declarations from New Zealand were forwarded to I.E.L.; and that two generous donations, plus a number of lesser amounts, had been received by the N.Z.E.A. towards defraying the cost. In view of this help, the N.Z.E.A. informed I.E.L. that the payment of expenses incurred in this country was not desired from the international parent body. Mr. David Kirk most creditably organised and handled the gigantic appeal, with the full support of the Standing Committee and the "New Zealand Esperantist" which, of course, afforded monthly wide publicity to the project, it being realised that never before had there been such an opportunity to do so much

for the International Language.

The movement lost five highly esteemed friends and supporters during 1946. On January 18, the death occurred at Christchurch of Mr. George Gordon ("Gego"), aged 87 years. He was a world-famous, dedicated samideano, author, translator and benefactor. His obituary in the "New Zealand Esperantist" occupied a full page and concluded: "In the passing of George Gordon we have lost a great Esperantist and one of Nature's gentlemen."

Miss J. Pollock, of Dunedin, another foundation member of the N.Z.E.A., passed away on February 7; and the death of Miss Ann Saunders, of Christchurch, in her 79th year, took place on April 10. Although not an active member of the official movement, Miss Saunders had induced many people to study Esperanto and herself taught various groups, particularly during and after the Kaiser World War.

Mr. Wm. Heatley, aged 66, a keen Esperantist, died at Auckland in August; and on September 7, the life of Mr. Graham Aitken, aged 31, prematurely closed when he and a fellow tramper met disaster on Mt. Alpha, in the Tararua Range.

Publicity by means of radio, lectures and the Press was widespread during 1946. Two radio talks were given, one from station 3YL, Christchurch, on March 19, by Mr. L.A.W. Efford, secretary of the Christchurch Society, and another from station 2ZB, Wellington, by Mr. Bertram Potts, on December 15. Under the caption, "Display of Esperanto," "The Dominion," Wellington, reported on April 5: "If any doubt has previously existed about Esperanto bringing the world into the home of the student of the International Language, it may be readily dispelled by a visit to the Wellington Central Library where one of the main display cases has been devoted to an exhibition of Esperanto literature. 'The greatest thing of all that Esperanto does,' states a placard, 'is to establish friendship between the peoples of the world and enable us to keep for ever the peace for which we have fought.'" Interesting and informative, the display was arranged by Mr. Nelson Hill, of the Karori Esperanto Society. It aroused much interest among the hundreds of people who entered the library during the period of the exhibition. How good it was that the language should receive some credit and praise!

The opportunity was taken, on the occasion of the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Parry, Esperantists of Sydney, to the Wellington Club, to gain further newspaper publicity. In the various centres, however, the clubs reported their activities locally and a multiplicity of newspaper extracts reached the N.Z.E.A. headquarters for perusal. Worthy of special mention were two splendid articles written by Mr. D.R. Kemsley, of Cambridge, and Mr. John Hogan. "Esperanto - The Solution of the Language Problem," was the title of a two-column article contributed by Mr. Kemsley in "The Waikato Independent" (August 30); and Mr. Hogan wrote an excellent sub-editorial on the subject, "An International Language Required" in "Democracy, New Zealand's Independent Newspaper for Well-Informed People," on October 2, 1946. His concluding and penultimate paragraphs read:

"It is imperative that the question of an international language should be the first on the agenda of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation at their next meeting. Real international understanding is in jeopardy so long as the nations make no attempt to remedy the language problem and are content to maintain their pitiful present-day 'Tower of Babel,' ultimately losing the peace.

"Mr. Parry, Minister of Internal Affairs, has recently advocated the teaching of a common language in the schools of the world. This is a

belated recognition that an international auxiliary language is one of the most pressing requirements for concord among the nations. New Zealand representatives overseas should approach the right authorities for the universal adoption of Esperanto as an official tongue capable of meeting all requirements necessary in the troubled seas of international understanding."

In "John A. Lee's Weekly," (August 28, 1946) there appeared an article headed "New Zealand Peace Conference," reporting a meeting in Christchurch of organisations opposed to war. Included in the report of the proceedings was the text of a resolution passed by the conference: "That the New Zealand Government promote the use of the International Language, Esperanto."

As a result of an article about Esperanto written by Mr. Bertram Potts for "Scouting in New Zealand," the N.Z.E.A. received a number of enquiries for further information.

During the year, the Standing Committee appointed Mr. David Kirk to the vacant position of Congress Secretary, no doubt as a fore-runner to the acceptance of an invitation to hold the 12th Congress at Auckland during the coming New Year holiday period. In December, 1946, Mrs. Ida Cooper resigned the N.Z.E.A. treasurership, which office she capably filled since November, 1941; and Miss Phyllis J. Blair was appointed her successor, but in an acting capacity until the 12th Congress assembled. As a mark of appreciation of his outstanding services as the Association's official examiner, the Standing Committee was pleased to make a presentation to Mr. C.R. Toomer.

The 1946 N.Z.E.A. Translation Test yielded eleven successful candidates, who were awarded honorary membership for 1947.

Commencing with its August (1946) issue, the "New Zealand Esperantist" publicised details of the 12th New Zealand Congress, which the N.Z.E.A. had decided should be held on January 1, 2 and 3, 1947, at Auckland - after an interval of six years without a national gathering. In the December issue, it was announced that the final arrangements had been completed to make the Congress a valuable contribution towards the progress of the International Language movement and international friendship.

The Congress was well attended, 47 members having travelled to Auckland from places as far apart as Whangarei and Invercargill; and eight visitors took part as observers at some of the sessions. Thirtyfour absent members assisted towards ensuring that the Congress was a financial success by paying a subscription of 5s. each. Eight donors added an additional £2 15s.6d. to the Congress Fund.

The Congress took place in the Fabian Club's Rooms, 3 Queen Street, Auckland, and, at its conclusion, was judged to be an outstanding success.

At the official opening ceremony, Mr. C.W. Brandon, President of the Auckland Esperanto Society, opened proceedings by extending a welcome to all present. After singing the National Anthem, he called on the Hon. Thomas Bloodworth, M.L.C., to open officially the Congress.

Mr. Bloodworth acknowledged the honour conferred upon him. He mentioned that both he and Mrs. Bloodworth had been students of Esperanto many years previously and had corresponded with people in different parts of the world.

He regretted having lost touch with the language owing to other pressing interests. After referring to the difficulties of international congresses where several languages were employed, Mr. Bloodworth stated, "Esperanto would have a distinct advantage to UNO and UNESCO in facilitating the interchange of opinions and preventing misunderstandings. Esperanto would confer many advantages on the post-war world by bringing the peoples closer together."

Also introduced by Mr. Brandon, Mr. Bertram Potts, the Association's President, took charge at this stage of the proceedings. The assemblage sang "La Espero"; and the ladies present on the platform were handed sprays of lovely flowers.

Members stood in turn and introduced themselves to Congress; and the following club delegates, speaking in Esperanto, reported on club activities: Mr. Wm. H. King, Christchurch, Mr. D. Kirk, Karori, Mr. Cyril Phillips, Khandallah, Mr. Malcolm E. Potts, Miramar, Mr. H.E. Facer, Palmerston North, Mr. N.J. Winch, Hamilton, Mr. B.H. Clark, Makarau School. Esperanto affairs at Wanganui were described in a letter written by Mr. G.H. Suddaby, the Club secretary, and presented by the congress secretary; and Mr. Nelson Hill reported on the activities of "La Kultura Rondo de Esperantistoj," Wellington. Later in the Congress, Mr. Clarence Chitty (Makarau Esperanto Centre) and Mr. E.R. Dearnley (Wellington Esperanto Club) also presented reports.

The assemblage paid tributes to the memory of the following Esperantists who had passed away since the previous Congress:- Messrs. W.L. Edmanson, J.P., George Gordon ("Gego"), J.W. Patterson, James E. Wells, R.D. Saunders, W. Parrott, J. Mader, O.R. Harding, T. Reid, D. Gillmour, C.H. Ilton, E. Smart, G. Aitken, Wm. Heatley, A. Dewar and Keith Keating; Mesdames Ada Chapman-Taylor, E.H. Wall, and Betty King; Misses Alice Phillips, A. Saunders and J. Pollock.

After a discussion, Congress unanimously carried the following resolution presented by Mr. Wm. H. King:-

"Considering the outstanding benefits to be derived by mankind and the practical contribution towards the establishment of permanent peace throughout the world by the abolition of language barriers existing between the various nations, we, this assembly of New Zealand Esperantists in Congress at Auckland, earnestly urge the Government of New Zealand to --

- (1) Authorise and take immediate steps to introduce the official instruction of the neutral, international, auxiliary language, Esperanto, as a compulsory subject in all educational institutions in the Dominion, that is, in Form 1 of the public schools to the courses of the Universities; and
- (2) To place before UNESCO, as early as possible, a remit providing for
 - (a) The official recognition of Esperanto and
 - (b) Its introduction into all schools and universities controlled by the individual members of UNO."

The President specially welcomed Mr. John S. Russell, an old pioneer of the movement, and the afternoon proceedings concluded with the singing of the "Himno Kongresa."

The International Esperanto League (New Zealand Section) held a meeting

under the auspices of the Congress. Mr. Wm. H. King, who presided, introduced Mr. Brendon H. Clark, the new Chief Delegate, who presented a report on the operations of the League in New Zealand, and revealing that Mr. Clark had worked hard since his appointment to the highest I.E.L. office in New Zealand. Aided by a blackboard, the Chief Delegate explained financial transactions with the London headquarters; and stated that in New Zealand there were 43 members, among whom 15 acted as delegates, 2 as vice-delegates and 16 as special delegates. He praised the services of the New Zealand organiser, (Mr. D. Kirk), of the I.E.L. petition to UNO, and appealed for additional I.E.L. members and delegates. Invited to speak, several delegates described their activities during the past year.

On this occasion, the N.Z.E.A. secretary, Miss Joyce Wilson, read a comprehensive report covering the Association's activities since the last Congress (six years earlier), and dealing with a multitude of matters which have, in the main, been included in these notes. However, regarding the N.Z.E.A. membership, Miss Wilson reported: "The membership of the Association fluctuated to some extent during the war years, but the figure of 126 members for 1946 shows a very satisfactory increase in new members. In some cases, subscriptions for two or three past years have been paid."

The then newly appointed treasurer, Miss Phyllis J. Blair, presented a brief report and a Balance Sheet for the past financial year ended November 30, 1946. Not surprisingly, the accounts showed a loss of £12 Os.5d. on the year's transactions, this being solely due to the considerable increase in printing, stationery and postage necessitated by the collection of signatures to support the proposed petition to the UNO or UNESCO. The deficiency was met by drawing on reserves held in the Accumulated Fund. There were several interesting points about the Balance Sheet; the total turnover for the year (£48 Os.5d.) was almost double that for 1945 (£28 9s.); donations reached the record figure of almost £12; and trading by the new Book Department resulted in a profit of £4 4s.6d.

The session closed after the veteran Esperantist, Mr. John S. Russell, had presented to the N.Z.E.A. two minute-books recording the operations of the original Auckland Esperanto Society (founded, December 5, 1904), and of the first New Zealand Esperanto Association during the period, 1911 - 1915. Included among early correspondence of 1904 and 1905, were two postcards written by Dr. L.L. Zamenhof, the author of Esperanto.

After being officially photographed during the morning of January 2, 1947, the Congress members returned to the congress-room, where an election of office-bearers resulted: President, Mr. Bertram Potts (re-elected unopposed); Vice-Presidents, Messrs. C.W. Brandon (Auckland), Wm. H. King (Christchurch), H.E. Facer (Palmerston North) and D. Tilly (Whangarei), Messrs. King and Tilly being re-elected; General Secretary, Miss Joyce Wilson; Membership Secretary, Mr. D. Kirk, both re-elected and of Wellington. The appointment of a Congress Secretary was left in the hands of the Standing Committee.

Mr. A. Bostock referred to the death of Mrs. Betty King, a keen Esperantist traveller, radio speaker, lecturer and tutor, who had rendered outstanding service to the movement. On behalf of the late Mrs. King, Mr. Bostock handed to the Association the sum of £20, which was received with thanks and appreciation. References were also made to the passing of Mr. A. Dewar, (Masterton), Mr. George Gordon (Christchurch) and to the Rev. T.R.B. Woolloxall

The afternoon was given to a sight-seeing bus excursion which commenced at the Chief Post Office. Packed with happy Congress members, at times in song, the bus journeyed through the pleasing suburbs to Swanson, thence to the top and along the Waitakere Range by the beautiful Scenic Drive, for miles bush-clad on both its sides and, from points of vantage, providing magnificent panoramas comparable with the best of similar attractions found elsewhere in this world.

During the evening a most enjoyable concert was presented to entertain the members of Congress. Mr. D.R. Kemsley arranged and compered the programme, of which supper was the concluding item.

At the third business session on the final day of the Congress, the agenda covered various matters which were discussed briefly: overseas radio programmes in Esperanto, the operation of the N.Z.E.A. Theatrical Committee, local Scouts and Esperanto, a drive for members, monthly appearance of the "Official Bulletin" (incorporated in the "New Zealand Esperantist"), UNO appeal, press publicity, reports of club meetings, letters and articles to newspapers, help for overseas Esperantists and new patrons. After a morning tea interval, business was resumed and included discussions on education, Esperanto examinations, resumption of the N.Z.E.A. membership competition, the Betty King Bequest and a proposed essay-competition in schools, the advisability of a fourth business session at future Congresses and extended time for the I.E.L. session.

The lecturette session varied from humorous to scientific subjects and was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. Given in Esperanto, the talks were by experienced Esperantists: Mr. C.W. Brandon, "Means of Abolishing War;" Mrs. H. Harris, "Music and Esperanto;" Mr. H.E. Pacer, "Experiences in Tasmania;" Mr. E.R. Dearnley, "Colours;" Mr. Brendon H. Clark, "Thoughts Regarding the Language;" Mr. Cyril Phillips, "I Build a Pond;" Mr. Bertram Potts, "Points about Translating;" and Mr. G. Kennerley, "Hydro-electric Power."

Forty-one Congress members sat down as one huge family to the high tea, the feature of the refreshments being a large and suitably iced cake, made and presented by Mrs. Y.M. Canty, of Auckland. Several speakers expressed their appreciation of the excellent arrangements; and the valedictory remarks and a vote of thanks to close the Congress formally were extended by the N.Z.E.A. President, Mr. Potts. Thereupon, the 12th New Zealand Congress ended with the singing of "Venas Nun la Hor'"; and another page was added to the history of the Esperanto movement in New Zealand.

With the 12th Congress successfully concluded and the New Year ushered in, the N.Z.E.A. Standing Committee, now consisting of Mr. Bertram Potts (President) Mr. David Kirk (Membership Secretary), Miss Joyce Wilson (General Secretary), and Miss Phyllis J. Blair, (Treasurer), held the first of seventeen business meetings on February 4, 1947. On October 25, 1947, however, the marriage of Miss Wilson and Mr. Nelson Hill was solemnised and the secretary's name was thereafter recorded as Mrs. Joyce Hill.

Business dealt with by the Standing Committee during the year was of a varied nature. Firstly, the decisions of the past Congress were investigated and implemented. The resolution seeking the introduction of Esperanto in

State schools was duly communicated during January to the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Peter Fraser. The reply signed in Mr. Fraser's absence by a private secretary, indicated that the letter would be placed before the Prime Minister at the earliest opportunity. To the end of the following December, however, the Standing Committee had had no further communication from the Prime Minister's office.

The Committee decided on an immediate membership drive; to encourage the clubs in the matter of despatching food and clothing parcels to overseas Esperantists in straitened circumstances due to the war stress; and to accept an invitation from the Hamilton Club members to hold the 13th Congress, also a book display, in their city. The Committee also drew up the conditions of an Esperanto Essay Competition, in the form of a notice for insertion in the "Education Gazette." The Competition was considered to be a most suitable means of perpetuating the memory of the late Mrs. Betty King. Despite the publicity given in two issues of "Education Gazette," however, not one entry was received. Miss Joan Rogerson, of the Wellington Club, was appointed to represent the N.Z.E.A. at the 32nd Universal Congress of Esperanto held at Bern, Switzerland, from July 26 to August 2, 1947. A proposed statute of the newly re-organised Universal Esperanto Association, following amalgamation with the International Esperanto League, was accepted. The N.Z.E.A. Book Department was granted an additional £20 to extend the range of books in stock. A large volume of correspondence was received and attended to; and to cope with this, Mr. Joseph Major assisted by undertaking the task of replying to overseas letters. During July, Miss Margaret McGregor joined the Standing Committee as Congress Secretary.

Instruction in the language was given during the year by the clubs etc., at Auckland, Christchurch, Hamilton, Karori, Ohakune, Palmerston North, Wanganui and Wellington, and also at the Makarau School. The Esperanto class for Boy Scouts at Palmerston North, which had begun in 1946, was continuing successfully, and the boys were studying diligently in anticipation of attendance at the International Jamboree to be held in France during August, 1947. In November, however, Mr. Nelson Hill, President of the Karori Club, informed the N.Z.E.A. that his club had been disbanded and the funds in hand given to the Kultura Rondo de Esperantistoj; and soon afterwards the Miramar Esperanto Society announced its decision to cease operations as from December 3, 1947, as a Society for the instruction of Esperanto and to continue its Translation Course on a Dominion-wide basis, commencing in the New Year under the direction of Mr. Bertram Potts, who had been the Society's President since its inception. The assets of the Society - over £13 - were donated to the N.Z.E.A. Book Department.

The loss of the two clubs was, in part, offset numerically by the formation in August of a new club at Ohakune. Mr. Barry Rush was its first President, Mr. Thomas Thompson, secretary and Colin Hooker, treasurer. The Club held weekly meetings in the Plunket Chambers.

Several lectures were delivered in the course of the year by experienced, competent Esperantists. On May 7, Mr. Nelson J. Winch, President of the Hamilton Club, gave a talk on "Esperanto and Scouting" to Rover Scouts at Claudelands, with a view to establishing a study class there. On July 15, Mr. F.A. Bailey spoke for half an hour to Wellington Rotarians on Esperanto and its application to Rotary. Approximately a hundred, including many prominent business men, listened to the speech which was reported by a Rotarian to be

most enthusiastically applauded. On the same date, Mr. Edgar A. Hornblow, Vice-President of the Kultura Rondo, by invitation, addressed about 60 members of the Hard of Hearing League, Wellington. His subject, "With Esperanto through Europe," related to his experiences while travelling on the Continent. Mr. David MacGill, who operated an epidiascope, projected photographs to illustrate a most interesting talk. Mr. Hornblow also gave a talk on November 14 at a luncheon held by the Honorary Justices' Association, Wellington. On this occasion, his subject was "Reminiscences of a Yugoslavian Tour."

On February 14, 1947, a broadcast on Esperanto was given from radio-station, 2YA, Wellington, by Miss Mavis Ross, M.A. in the Education Department's Correspondence School Session. The aim of the talk was to explore the possibilities of adding an Esperanto Club to the School's club activities. The broadcast was the result of a suggestion from the School's headmaster, Dr. Butchers, that Esperanto should be embraced in the School's spare-time activities. The Khandallah Esperanto Society co-operated with Miss Ross by affording her means of adding interest and vitality to the original broadcast; and later, Mrs. David Kirk gave valuable assistance in the preparation of stencils to print the last few sets of lessons.

Although Esperanto was not on the curriculum of the Correspondence School, but merely a voluntary spare-time subject, Esperantists and the N.Z.E.A. joined in welcoming the Club and wishing it every success. By April, 1947, in response to the broadcast and to a paragraph in the Correspondence School's Monthly Circular, sixty-nine students throughout New Zealand had announced themselves as being interested in the International Language. Many wrote of the ideals of world brotherhood and of the invaluable aid that Esperanto could render in implementing world peace. At this stage, Miss Ross appealed for (and received) used Esperanto material for circulation among the members of her club.

On November 18, 1947, in the Correspondence School's Session from 2YA, Miss Ross gave a further talk on the Esperanto side of the School's activity. A number of interesting extracts from pupils' letters were read, telling how comparatively easy they were finding the study of Esperanto and how it surely removes one of the barriers to world understanding. The speaker referred to "the internal idea" of Esperanto (the underlying ideals), and used for the theme music, "Brilas L'Esper'." ("The Hope is Shining"). The Auckland Esperanto Society's recording of this song was played, Miss Lorna Gadsby singing the solo part. Numerous appreciative letters were received later and several new members were enrolled.

The children at the Makarau School who were studying Esperanto during the year corresponded with school-children overseas. From the children in a French school, they received a folder containing many interesting items, including postage-stamps, leaves, flowers, and a photograph of Mme. Curie. The folder was displayed at various gatherings, including the Combined Schools' Show at Kaukapakapa, as well as at the 12th Esperanto Congress at Auckland. The children's success in handling Esperanto correspondence aroused great interest among their elders, including relatives in distant parts of New Zealand, some of whom were known to have begun the study of the International Language. Undoubtedly, the efforts of the Makarau children constituted a notable achievement.

In connection with Esperanto in the schools, the "New Zealand Esperantist",

(July, 1947) published the following report: "The question of Esperanto instruction in New Zealand State Schools was discussed by the Education Committee of the Annual Conference of the New Zealand Labour Party, held in Wellington last month. The chairman of the Committee, the Rev. Clyde Carr, M.P. for Timaru, advised the conference that the Committee recommended: 'That the school curriculum be amended to include Esperanto.'" At the time of the N.Z.L.P. Conference, there was a Labour Government in power in New Zealand.

Activities in the international field consisted of arranging representation at the 32nd Universal Congress of Esperanto; the appointment of Mr. Brendon H. Clark, as Chief Delegate for New Zealand for the combined international organisations - to function in future as the Universal Esperanto Association, thereby reverting to the name of the original world organisation; and the publication of the names of all U.E.A. delegates holding office in New Zealand. In connection with the Universal Congress, Miss Joan Rogerson, the New Zealand delegate, later reported that 1370 Esperantists had attended the event in Bern. They came from various countries throughout the world. Miss Rogerson had found that Esperanto completely smashed the language barrier, and that she had not experienced difficulty in conversing fluently with Esperantists from the most widely-scattered lands. The Congress was also attended by Miss A. Simpson, of Wellington, and Miss Renee Brown, of Wanganui.

By December, 1947, the N.Z.E.A. Standing Committee had completed the organisation of the 13th Congress at Hamilton; but it became necessary to hold an emergency meeting of the Committee on December 15, in view of an outbreak of poliomyelitis. However, the Director of Health saw no reason for a postponement, provided social activities were curtailed. Undecided in the matter, the Standing Committee obtained the opinions of the four Vice-Presidents. A majority favoured holding the Congress, which duly took place on the dates previously announced - December 31, 1947, to January 2, 1948.

Toorak Hall, Hamilton, was the headquarters of the 13th Congress, and forty Esperantists assembled there for the official Opening Ceremony scheduled, of course, for the first day of the Congress. In support, although absent, twenty-two members also paid congress fees and this financial help was greatly appreciated by the congress organisers.

The arrangements of the 13th closely followed those of its twelve fore-runners; and from the beginning to the end, the programme unfolded smoothly and efficiently resulting in one of the most brilliant in an enthusiastic series of national gatherings. The glorious weather experienced during the Congress also contributed towards an enjoyable and happy three-days event.

The courtesies were performed by Mr. Nelson J. Winch, President of the host club. He introduced the guest speaker, Mr. H.D. Caro, Mayor of Hamilton, and Mr. Bertram Potts, the N.Z.E.A. President. The Mayor apologised for his inability to address the assemblage in Esperanto; but he was conversant with the advantages which would result if Esperanto was officially recognised and encouraged in all parts of the world. Mr. Caro considered that if the Conferences at Yalta and Potsdam had used Esperanto, there would have been no misunderstanding.

After Mr. Caro had declared the Congress officially opened, Mr. Potts presided. Greetings and good wishes from absent members were presented by Miss Margaret McGregor, Congress secretary. Thereafter, each member

introduced her or himself; members paid silent tribute to the memory of Mrs. Ethel M. Ravelich, an Association member who had passed away during the year; and special mention was made of the work of the late Miss Lydia Zamenhof and Eugenie Lanti.

Delegates commented on the activities of their respective clubs. The speakers were: Mr. E.R. Dearnley, Wellington; Mr. N. Hill, Kultura Rondo Esperantista; Mr. C.W. Brandon, Auckland; Mr. Wm. H. King, Christchurch; Mr. N.J. Winch, Hamilton; Mr. B.H. Clark, Makarau; Mr. H.E. Facer, Palmerston North; Mr. S.I. Nolan, Wanganui. A letter describing the operations of the Ohakune Club, received from the secretary, Mr. T. Thompson, was read.

Mr. Brendon Clark recited an original Esperanto poem, "Stancoj al Zamenhof," as well as his own translation of "Not Understood" ("Ne Komprenante") by Thomas Bracken.

The Annual Meeting of the members of the U.E.A. (New Zealand Section) followed, Mr. Wm. H. King occupying the chair. On this occasion, the session was divided into two parts, and Esperanto was the only language used. The Chief Delegate gave a comprehensive survey of his year's work and answered all questions relating to the U.E.A. He also made a plea for more members and delegates.

The Annual General Meeting of the N.Z.E.A. consisted of four sessions. The first session opened with the singing of "La Espero" with Mr. Winch officiating at the piano. The President announced, amid applause, that Professor C.L. Bailey, Professor of Education at Victoria University College, had consented to become a Patron of the Association.

The secretary's Annual Report, presented by Mrs. Joyce Hill, gave general satisfaction. It described fully the operations of the Association, the main points of which have already been mentioned in these notes covering the past year. As regards the N.Z.E.A. membership, Mrs. Hill reported that "the figures show a healthy increase in the number of financial members for 1947 - 216 as compared with 124 for 1946, an increase of 92 members, or 74 per cent."

The treasurer, Miss P.J. Blair, was also in attendance to submit her report and Balance Sheet for the year ended November, 1947. The latter document showed a total of £62 0s.4d. and an apparent deficiency of £9 18s.11d. However, £20 had been transferred during the year to the N.Z.E.A. Book Department's Account and this sum could be regarded as an investment. Subscriptions for 1947 at £33 6s. had increased by £10 19s. and donations had amounted to £8 17s.8d. Liabilities included two amounts held in trust: £10 on behalf of the dormant Masterton Esperanto Club and £20 of the Betty King Memorial Fund. The Book Department's Account showed sales had amounted to £78 1s., with a profit on trading of £9 12s.6d. It is scarcely necessary to report that a vote of thanks was accorded to both officials and to the manager of the Book Department for their hard work during the year and for the compilation of their excellent reports.

The official photograph was taken during the morning of January 1; and then followed the second N.Z.E.A. session. One of the principal items on the agenda was the election of officers, which took place after Mr. Potts had announced that he wished to be relieved of the responsibilities of the Presidency, which he had borne for ten years. He had much pleasure in nominating Dr. C.J. Adcock, M.A., Lecturer in Psychology of Victoria University

College, who had been the Association's first President. The election resulted: President, Dr. C.J. Adcock, Wellington; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Wm. H. King, Christchurch, C.W. Brandon, Auckland, H.E. Facer, Palmerston North and B.H. Clark, Leigh, (his new address); General Secretary, Miss Margaret McGregor; Membership Secretary, Mrs. A. Kimmins; Treasurer, Miss P.J. Blair. The appointment of a Congress Secretary was left in the hands of the Executive.

Several speakers eulogised Mr. Potts's outstanding services and constant devotion to the affairs of the Association and to the movement generally; and in view of his extraordinary work for Esperanto, Congress agreed that Mr. Potts become Honorary Life President of the N.Z.E.A. Also, in recognition of their distinguished services to the movement, Mrs. Joyce Hill (Wellington), and Mr. David Tilly (Whangarei), were granted honorary membership of the Association. Incidentally, the bestowal of such honour was not frequent and the distinction was awarded only in exceptional cases.

The remaining two business sessions were devoted to discussions of routine matters concerning the N.Z.E.A.'s working policy and future general operations. Christchurch was accepted as the venue for the 14th Congress. A remit from Christchurch "That Congress consider the advisability of approaching the Government to urge that the provision in the platform of the Labour Party for the teaching of Esperanto in the schools be implemented" was left in the hands of the Executive. During the full discussion of the remit, a member remarked that "Nothing comes from politicians as regards progress!" It was decided to amend the rules to make the "Betty King Memorial Essay" an open competition to pupils in Forms 1 and 11. General agreement was expressed to the question of extending the duration of future Congresses and to the inclusion therein of other sessions of interest.

At the ever popular lecturette session, the members were enthralled by able addresses by Mr. D.R. Kemsley (Atomic Energy), Brian Ollerenshaw (Silver Plating), Mr. S.I. Nolan (in humorous vein, "How Rubenstein Played the Piano"), Mr. C.W. Brandon (The Early Maoris), Mr. E. Thawley (Anecdote), Mr. Ross Robbins (Experiences with Esperanto in Several Lands), Mr. Brendon Clark (The Migration of Polynesians). Owing to the summery weather which prevailed throughout the Congress, the first half of the session's programme was presented outdoors, amid cool, pleasant surroundings on the bank of the Waikato River.

An outstanding and enjoyable concert, compered by Mr. Kemsley, also gave much pleasure and good entertainment. It concluded with the serving of supper.

During the lovely afternoon of January 2, a crowded bus of happy Congress members, accompanied by two or three private motorcars, journeyed to the Karapiro Hydro-electric Station and Dam, which were duly inspected. The inevitable afternoon tea was enjoyed, on the return journey, at Cambridge.

The formal closing of the Congress took place at Toorak Hall, in the usual manner: a high tea, a vote of thanks to all concerned, valedictory remarks by the President and others, and the singing of "Venas Nun la Hor'."

The personnel of the N.Z.E.A. Standing Committee for 1948 consisted of the newly elected President, Dr. C.J. Adcock, Miss Margaret McGregor (General Secretary), Miss P.J. Blair (Treasurer) and Mrs. A. Kimmins (Membership Secretary). The Committee met on eight occasions in the course of the year.

Regarding other officers: Mr. L.E. Dust continued the management of the Book Department. When the instructor of the N.Z.E.A. Correspondence Courses, Mr. C.R. Toomer, resigned his position, Mrs. David MacGill, of Pinehaven, undertook to instruct the Junior and Beginners' Courses; and later Mr. C.M. Davis, of Stratford, was appointed Instructor of the Advanced Course. Mr. Bertram Potts was also officially appointed to the position of Editor, "New Zealand Esperantist", which also embraced the Association's "Official Bulletin," - - established in 1929.

In accordance with a suggestion made at the 13th Congress, a circular letter was sent to each of the eighty Members of Parliament, asking whether the Member was interested in receiving the Association's "Official Bulletin," the "New Zealand Esperantist." Only three replies were received - two in the affirmative. However, from time to time special copies of the magazine were sent to groups of Members.

The Association also directed the attention of Lady Baden Powell (during a visit to New Zealand) to the value of Esperanto in world organisations such as the Girl Guides, in the hope that the distinguished visitor would advocate the International Language, as did her late husband.

A special address on Esperanto was given by Mr. A.J. Sinclair to the combined members of the Rotary Club and the Junior Chamber of Commerce at Te Awamutu, on May 18, 1948. Considerable interest was shown in the subject and "The Te Awamutu Courier" reported the proceedings under several striking headings. Other splendid publicity emanated from window displays at Wellington and Hamilton. In the capital city, the display in Messrs. Whitcombe and Tombs Bookshop on Lambton Quay not only attracted much public interest but also was the subject of a laudatory report in the daily newspaper, "The Southern Cross." At Hamilton, a similar display was exhibited in Bond's Book Shop, Victoria Street. Both displays demonstrated the cultural and educational aspects of Esperanto and, to some extent, the strength of the International Language movement. Other publicity came per medium of a trotting horse named Esperanto, which commenced its racing career during the year 1948 at Christchurch! And also by the numerous successes of the secretary of the Wellington Esperanto Club, Mr. E.R. Dearnley, who earned for himself the title of "KING OF QUIZ," as the result of the high-class quiz contests conducted by the radio stations on a national basis.

In international circles, there was co-operation with the U.E.A., which had requested information regarding the extent of Government interest in Esperanto. An unsuccessful endeavour was made to obtain from the Customs Department entry permits for a displaced Estonian married couple, but with the prevailing shortage of housing the Government was reluctant to allow such immigrants admission to the country; and, of course, the N.Z.E.A. could not render any financial assistance. However, the case provided a precedent for future guidance in similar correspondence. New Zealand Esperantists were officially represented by Miss Renee Brown, of Wanganui, at the 33rd Universal Congress of Esperanto, held at Malmo, Sweden, (July 31 - August 7, 1948), and attended by 1761 Esperantists from 33 countries. Mr. Barry K. Martin, of Petone, was also among the members of Congress.

During November of this year (1948), it was reported that at August 1, the Esperanto petition to U.N.O. had been supported by 7,621,944 signatures - collective, 6,755,956 and individual 865,988.

On the home front, much useful work was accomplished in the furtherance of Esperantism, especially by means of a drive into the educational field - - through the columns of "New Zealand National Education." In the issue of August 2, Dr. C.J. Adcock, M.A., Ph.D., President of the N.Z.E.A., contributed an excellent article headed "Foundation of Language Learning." The article, also extracts from a letter by Miss Joan Rogerson, headed "Esperantist Abroad," was featured and drew the following editorial comment:-

"The difficulty of using a national language for international communication is that it gives an advantage to the nation to which it is native, and this advantage is not merely linguistic, but psychological. At the moment, it is inconceivable that all the major powers would accept a language belonging to one of them as the sole medium of communication for international purposes.

"Esperanto, 'an artificially constructed' language based on roots common to most European languages, has many advantages. They include neutrality and simplicity. The simplicity springs from absolute regularity of structure and a minimum of inflection; and, in spite of its simplicity, and contrary to popular superstition, it is an admirable translating medium capable of conveying the subtlest shades of meaning.

"In the opinion of Esperantists, who do know what they are talking about on this particular issue, the language problems of the world could be solved in one generation by the simple expedient of making Esperanto compulsory as the second language in all schools all over the world. Its simplicity would ensure that all pupils studying it would get further in that study in one year than they do at present in four years with the various foreign tongues taught in the various countries; and its study would inevitably bring about an informed international outlook as well as an added tongue.

"The two articles on Esperanto in this issue deal with two different aspects of the language and the Esperanto movement. Miss Rogerson was present last year at an International Esperanto Congress. She saw and heard the language in action, with hundreds of delegates from all parts of the world; and she found it a complete success. Dr. Adcock, who is a lecturer at Victoria College and has also used Esperanto overseas, is interested in Esperanto as a basis for language teaching (in this case including the teaching of English). This article merits careful study, if only as a proof that the language is worthy of more than the casual interest displayed in it by scholarly sceptics.

"Esperanto has varied pretensions as a serious solution to a major problem on the modern world. Teachers should examine these pretensions carefully before rejecting them pig-headedly as absurd."

"New Zealand National Education" also published in its next issue an article headed, "Esperanto in a New Zealand Primary School," by Mr. Brendon H. Clark, B.A. This was in the nature of a survey of the study of Esperanto by pupils at the Makarau School during the previous year - 1947. Mr. Clark reported that children gained tremendously from international correspondence, which covered the exchange of numerous objects and information, including weather-records, with children in 16 countries. As the teacher, Mr. Clark proudly testified to the help given to the study of English, including an

understanding of the diphthongs, the aid to speech-training and singing, and to the added interest in arithmetic by references to heights in centimetres, weights in kilograms, temperatures in centigrades, prices in francs, etc., and distances in kilometres. In fact, Mr. Clark was himself amazed to discover how Esperanto permeated every subject in the syllabus, especially geography. A letter from Finland caused a voluntary and purposive scanning of atlases and encyclopaedias.

The two inspectors who visited the school were very impressed and spoke approvingly of the work in Esperanto; and the local school committee, convinced of the efficacy of Esperanto, sent a remit to the Auckland Education Board expressing the unanimous recognition of the educational value of Esperanto. Mr. Clark's article concluded:

"Children who went on to secondary schools secured high places in languages, and attribute their success to Esperanto. The really important result, however, is that these children do not think of a foreign country as a mere splash of colour on a map, but as the homeland of living friends, with whom war would be an unthinkable catastrophe." ("N.Z.E.", Sept., 1948.)

The Esperanto Club of the Education Department's Correspondence School continued its activities during 1948 under the guidance of Miss M.J. Ross, M.A. Pupils were corresponding with children abroad, and had access to the School's Esperanto library of books and magazines, which circulated into homes from North Auckland to Bluff. On September 24, Miss Ross and Mr. Anton Vogt collaborated in a successful broadcast dealing with Esperanto, when the club was allotted a period in the school radio-session at 2YA, Wellington.

After usefully functioning during a period of several years, the Hutt Valley Esperanto Club went into recess in the course of the year, and its funds (£6) were donated to the N.Z.E.A. It was also announced that the Kultura Esperantista Rondo had decided to function as part of the Wellington Club; and that a new Club had been established during May at Te Awamutu, mainly as a result of an earlier address given by Mr. A.J. Sinclair. Formed under the auspices of the Legion of Frontiersmen, the Club elected the following office-bearers: Patron, Capt. J.A. Marx, Legion of Frontiersmen; President, Mr. A.J. Sinclair; Vice-President, Mr. E. Bryant; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. E. Parsons; Librarian, Mr. W.A. Kerr, formerly of the Wellington Esperanto Club. In spite of inclement weather, 23 attended the opening meeting, of whom 20 joined the Club, and 10 others enrolled later for tuition. A new Club was also formed at Brooklyn (Wellington) on March 19, when a meeting took place under the chairmanship of the Rev. J. Christensen. The guest speakers were Messrs. Bertram Potts and Nelson Hill; and after questions, Mr. Erwin Bernfeld gave a demonstration lesson in Esperanto by the direct (Che) method. After his transfer to the Primary School at Leigh, Mr. Brendon H. Clark formed a Club there on July 15, 1948, to meet weekly in the schoolroom. Mr. H.G. Kendall was elected President, Mrs. N. Wyatt, Secretary-Treasurer, and Mr. Clark, instructor.

Very few reports of the Clubs' activities reached the "New Zealand Esperantist," and a special appeal for news was made by the editor. It was also desired to publish from time to time a list of the New Zealand Esperanto Clubs, together with the name of each secretary and the time and place of meetings, for the information of the travelling and other Esperantists; but this proved to be a difficult task -- probably the honorary officers were devoting their efforts to the instruction of Esperanto and to other club activities, rather

than to the writing of reports.

The Standing Committee announced in September particulars of the arrangements of the 14th New Zealand Esperanto Congress, to be held in the Concert Hall of the Y.M.C.A., situated at the corner of Hereford Street and Cambridge Terrace, Christchurch - a delightful venue which overlooked the River Avon and was in close proximity to the Chief Post Office and Cathedral Square.

Extending over four days, (December 31, 1948 - January 3, 1949), the Congress was comprised of the official opening ceremony, two meetings of the New Zealand members of the U.E.A. (conducted solely in Esperanto), the Annual General Meeting of the N.Z.E.A. (four sessions), an official (indoor) photograph, a half-day excursion (via the Scenic Drive, Cashmere Hills, and Sumner), a Lecturette Session (of four 15-minute addresses), a special lecture on "The Translation of Esperanto," by Mr. Bertram Potts, a social and concert and the official closing function.

Although smaller than usual - there were thirty attending members and twenty-four absent supporters - the Congress was a successful and happy event, in spite of the showery weather which somewhat hampered the Congress members, but failed to dampen their spirits.

At the inaugural opening, Mr. Lincoln A. Efford, President of the Christchurch Esperanto Society, made the courtesy introductions, first of Mr. L.E. Andrews, Mayor of Christchurch, who officially welcomed the visitors and opened the proceedings; then of Mr. Bertram Potts, honorary Life President of the N.Z.E.A., who presided throughout the Congress in the unavoidable absence of the President, Dr. C.J. Adcock. After the singing of "God Save the King" and "La Espero," the Mayor addressed the assemblage.

In an interesting speech, Mr. Andrews said that never before in the history of the world was an international language so vitally necessary as today. Esperanto was the solution of the language problem. He referred to those international conferences where several official languages were spoken and where cumbersome machinery was installed to help solve the difficulties of understanding. The use of interpreters not only slowed up the proceedings, but was conducive to misunderstanding. Esperanto brought the peoples closer together. Heart to heart talks helped understanding. International commerce the whole world over would be facilitated by the use of the simple international language. He spoke of the important recognition that Esperanto was receiving at the hands of many educational authorities and the successes which Esperanto had achieved in schools in many lands. Mr. Andrews wished the members of Congress every success in their deliberations, and declared the Congress open.

Silent tribute was paid to the memory of four members who had passed away during 1948: Mr. Richard J. McLaren, of Christchurch, a veteran, pioneer Esperantist, who had personally met Dr. Zamenhof at a Universal Congress of Esperanto. His death occurred on February 9, 1948; also Miss Denise Watson, of Christchurch (March 3); Mrs. P.R. Petch, of Hamilton (April 9); and Mr. Thos. R. Richards, of Cambridge (November 24).

On this occasion in order to conserve time, printed annual reports from the several clubs were circulated. These emanated from Auckland, Christchurch, Hamilton, Ohakune, Palmerston North, Te Awamutu, Wanganui and Wellington, and

also from the Kultura Esperantista Rondo, Wellington. The official delegates replied to any relevant questions raised.

At both meetings of the U.E.A. members, held within the framework of the Congress, Mr. Wm.H. King presided; and in the absence of the Chief Delegate (Mr. B.H. Clark), Mr. D.R. Kemsley read the Annual Report; and each delegate present also spoke about his official work. Before concluding, the meeting passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Clark for the signal services he had rendered during the year. The U.E.A. affairs in this country were, indeed, in very capable hands.

According to the Secretary's Annual Report, the N.Z.E.A. membership had decreased by 22 during the year - from 216 in 1947 to 194 in 1948. Three entries had been received for the Betty King Memorial Essay Competition; and Dr. Adcock had awarded the two prizes to: Miss M.E. Turner, Nightcaps, £2 2s., and Miss I. Cuthbertson, Nightcaps, £1 1s. The distribution list of the Association's magazine, the "New Zealand Esperantist," provided for 259 copies to be sent monthly to New Zealand addresses and 86 copies overseas.

The accounts for the year showed the Association to be maintaining its strong position financially. The total income for 1948 amounted to £64 6s.6d., including £20 7s. as donations; and the largest item of expenditure was £27 17s.11d. for Printing and Stationery. A surplus of £4 11s.1d. had been transferred to the Accumulated Fund which then amounted to £72 4s.4d. The Book's Account, with a record total of £232 4s.5d., disclosed that purchases had amounted to £149 19s., sales to £150 16s.6d., and that £9 12s.6d. had been gained as profit on the year's trading.

The officers of the preceding year were re-elected without an election being necessary; and tributes were paid to the high-standard of their services. The office-bearers concerned were: President, Dr. C.J. Adcock (Wellington); Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Wm. H. King, (Christchurch), C.W. Brandon (Auckland), H.E. Facer (Palmerston North), and Brendon H. Clark (Leigh); General Secretary, Miss Margaret Macgregor (Wellington); Membership secretary, Mrs. A. Kimmins (Wellington); and Treasurer, Miss Phyllis J. Blair.

Other decisions of the Congress related to accepting the invitation of the Wellington Club to hold the 15th Congress in the capital city; increasing the N.Z.E.A. subscription from 3s. to 5s.; suggesting to clubs to arrange their subscriptions to embrace their own fees and those of the N.Z.E.A. and of the U.E.A. (member-subscriber); forming an editorial committee with members in centres where clubs were established to assist the editor in compiling the Bulletins; and publishing propaganda leaflets suitable for use in New Zealand.

The speakers and their subjects at the Lecture Session were: Mr. H.E. Facer, "Life in an English Village"; Mr. D.R. Kemsley, "The Oratorio 'Messiah'"; Mr. E.R. Dearnley, "Comets"; and Mr. Bertram Potts, "How to Prepare Esperanto Sketches".

On the final day of the Congress, station 3YA broadcast a previously recorded interview between Miss Barbara Basham and Mr. Wm. H. King, when the latter answered several pertinent questions on the subject of Esperanto and the progress of the movement. After listening to the broadcast by means of a radio receiver at the hall, the Congress members congratulated Mr. King on an excellent exposition of the subject.

The formal closing of the 14th Congress took place in the Wentworth Tea Rooms, after a high tea, votes of thanks, the valedictory remarks (from courtesy usual, but nonetheless sincere), and the singing of "Venas Nun la Hor."

A full report of the Congress proceedings was conveyed to members (and others), the complete January (1949) issue of the "New Zealand Esperantist" being used for this useful purpose.

With its personnel unchanged by the election of officers, the N.Z.E.A. Standing Committee (Dr. C.J. Adcock, Misses M. MacGregor and P.J. Blair, and Mrs. A. Kimmins), held eight business meetings during 1949 and guided the national parent body through another year and towards its goal. Before Christmas, however, Miss Blair and Mr. Herbert L. Foley (also an Esperantist) were married. As Mrs. Foley, she presented the N.Z.E.A. Accounts at the 15th Congress, but did not stand for re-election as her future home was to be in Christchurch.

The Committee's business and decisions were of a varied nature. It decided to re-introduce the previous N.Z.E.A. membership competition among the clubs with a view to building the strength of the Association; to seek from abroad a suitable grammar book suitable for use in New Zealand schools; that the subject for the Betty King Memorial Essay Competition for the year would be: "Esperanto, the International Language"; to publish a new propaganda leaflet to meet New Zealand requirements; to receive a gift from Mr. C.R.S. Barrett, of Christchurch, of Linguaphone records containing a course of Esperanto study, and to appoint Mr. E.J. Thawley, of Wellington, to be in charge of the circulation; to assist the N.Z.E.A. Theatrical Committee to collect plays and to establish a central library to hold them when not in use in the clubs; to distribute a directory of New Zealand Esperantists; and to arrange the forthcoming 15th Congress at Wellington.

In this connection, the committee's initial work commenced in May, when a provisional programme for a five-days' Congress was announced in the "New Zealand Esperantist."

The N.Z.E.A. appointed Miss Renee Brown, of Wanganui, to represent New Zealand at the 34th Universal Congress of Esperanto, held at Bournemouth, England; and arranged the publication of her report regarding the 33rd Congress in the "New Zealand Esperantist" for general information and publicity purposes. Mrs. J.J. Edwards, of Auckland, also took part in the 34th. The Standing Committee also approved the affiliation of the N.Z.E.A. with the U.E.A. (capitation fees, £4), for the year. Information concerning the extend of Government support to Esperanto teaching in New Zealand was furnished on request to the N.Z.E.A.; and the committee also collaborated with the Chief Delegate (Mr. B.H. Clark) in the matter of nominating delegates for the world organisation.

The success of the Esperanto film prepared in 1948 by the New Zealand Tourist Department in collaboration with the Wellington Esperanto Club, in an endeavour to publicise New Zealand and her resorts and attractions, was mentioned in a report which appeared in "The Evening Post," Wellington, of February 26, 1949. The report stated that the Department had, up to that time, received more than 300 requests for additional literature, photographs and film strips from 20 countries, including four from behind the so-called "iron curtain." Most of the requests came from professional people and Esperanto Club secretaries. The Wellington Club translated the overseas correspondence.

Good publicity for Esperanto was gained by Mr. T. Thompson on his return to Ohakune from the 14th New Zealand Congress held at Christchurch. For "The Central District Press," Raetihi, he wrote a lengthy and detailed report on the Congress activities for the information of a wide circulation of readers.

During the year, a particularly active worker for Esperanto appeared on the New Zealand scene in the person of Mr. A.J. Sinclair, a member of the International Service Committee of the Rotary Club in Te Awamutu. After some experience in this position, Mr. Sinclair concluded that the Committee was international in name only, as the language barrier made it impossible for him to establish friendly contacts with people in non-English speaking countries. In 1948, Mr. Sinclair became interested in the International Language; and after perusing an article by Mr. Brendon H. Clark, a schoolmaster and Esperantist, relating how school children in his care had solved the language problem by correspondence in Esperanto with children in several foreign countries, he lost no time in acquiring a knowledge of the Zamenhofan tongue for himself, and became dedicated to Esperantism. On New Year's Day, 1949, he posted a form letter of friendship to 500 Esperantists whose names he had collected from various overseas Esperanto publications; and Mr. Sinclair continued posting 100 of these letters of friendship every month. In eight months, he had received replies from over 500 Esperantists in 43 countries, many of them couched in terms of warmest friendship and expressing eagerness to continue the correspondence. Mr. Sinclair replied to all by a series of duplicated form letters, adding a personal note where necessary. He was delighted with these results and commenced to advocate Esperanto in various spheres. At Auckland, Mr. Sinclair addressed more than 200 Rotarians on "Making Friends in Forty Countries," and this talk aroused so much interest that he was invited to repeat it at Tauranga, Newmarket and Palmerston North. In support of his addresses, Mr. Sinclair displayed a classified file containing envelopes, liberally covered with postage-stamps, from 40 countries ranging from Argentina to Yugoslavia. As a 'text' for his talks, Mr. Sinclair used the quotation, "There can never be one world until there is one language that the people running the world can all speak, write and understand." Although a newcomer to the Esperanto movement, Mr. Sinclair had no difficulty in convincing his audiences that Esperanto is the only answer to the "language problem"; and his high-class lectures were usually well reported by newspapermen. In the "New Zealand Free Lance" of October 5, 1949, under the captions "Barriers are Naught. New Zealander Proves His Point," there was a splendid article regarding Mr. Sinclair's keen interest in Esperanto. The article also mentioned the help Mr. Sinclair had given a correspondent in Eastern Europe whose wife was desperately ill from a form of anaemia. Doctors said the only hope of saving her life was a special drug recently developed in the United States, but a lack of dollars made the drug unobtainable. Fortunately, Mr. Sinclair was able to procure the drug in New Zealand and he forwarded a supply by airmail. The result of this humanitarian act was not reported.

The "New Zealand Esperantist" appeared regularly during 1949 and reported current events within the country, and successes, etc., from numerous lands abroad, obtained from publications which regularly reached the editor. The latter reports enabled New Zealand readers to keep abreast with the progress and spread of Esperanto throughout the world, as the information was readily available by means of the International Language itself. The editor also published various appeals, such as from the U.E.A. Chief Delegate, asking New Zealand Esperantists to write to Mr. Trygve Lie, of U.N.O., to show him that there is an international Esperanto public interested in world affairs

and the official recognition of Esperanto; also special appeals to teachers, educationists, radio enthusiasts, Scouts, etc.; information regarding the requirements necessary to obtain the Diploma of the B.E.A.; and a review of the latest books published in Esperanto. During 1949, Mr. Bertram Potts contributed a monthly column headed "Study in Translation," consisting of common phrases in parallel translation, but, most regrettably, this extremely educative contribution ceased in October "because of lack of interest," disclosed by the paucity of replies to an enquiry by Mr. Potts.

Clubs, however, responded better as a result of much urging, vocal and written; and interesting reports of club activities and events at Auckland, Christchurch, Hamilton, Palmerston North, Leigh and Wellington (the first for several years!) appeared in the various numbers of the "New Zealand Esperantist." It is recorded in these reports that the Hamilton Club commenced its 1949 season on January 28, with Mr. Nelson J. Winch, President, and Mr. D.R. Kemsley, Secretary-treasurer. The Auckland Society held its first meeting of the year on February 7, with Mr. C.W. Brandon officiating as its President. At the Annual General Meeting of the Palmerston North Club on March 28, 1949, the election of officers resulted: President, Mr. Harry E. Facer; Vice-President, Mrs. Patricia De Cleene; Secretary, Mr. R.I. Morgan; Committee, Sister A.M. Kerrison, Mrs. H.E. Facer and Mr. L.S. Andrew. The club met twice weekly - on Mondays for the beginners and on Wednesday for advanced students. Under the auspices of the W.E.A., the Christchurch Society opened its 1949 season on May 2, at the Canterbury University College, with the following officers working for its success: President, Mr. Lincoln A. Efford; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. John S. Gray and W.F. Rolt; Secretary-treasurer, Mr. Wm. H. King. The Leigh Club reported in July, that the 1949 activities had commenced on February 21; and a General Meeting held on March 14 re-elected the same office-bearers for the current year. The Wellington Club secretary (Mr. E.R. Dearnley) reported in September that members were taking a lively interest in the Club activities, that in a recent play, five of the seven parts were taken by newcomers, and that several first year students had already taken up international correspondence. The Correspondence School Esperanto Club was conducted by Miss M. Ross until June, 1949, when she was transferred to duties (for four months) at the Displaced Persons' Reception and Training Centre, Pahiataua. During her absence the C.S.E.C. was supervised by Dr. Helen Steiner. Incidentally, at the Centre, Miss Ross contacted among the 932 inmates one Esperantist - Mr. M. Charytenenko, who had acquired the International Language many years previously in the Ukraine.

In an interview with newspapermen after his return to New Zealand, Dr. C.E. Beeby, Director of Education in New Zealand, drew public attention to the language difficulty experienced at UNESCO. Reporting this in the "New Zealand Esperantist," December, 1949), the editor commented, under the caption, "UNESCO needs Esperanto":-

"Unfortunately, Dr. Beeby did not go far enough; he made no allusion to the obvious solution of the language problem. While such influential bodies - consisting of leaders of the people, all specialists in their respective spheres - tolerate such an anachronism as the barrier of language, there are ordinary people, representing the man in the street of many lands, who meet regularly in Esperanto Congresses, where there is no language barrier, for the delegates had the foresight to learn Esperanto before embarking on deliberations with people speaking other languages. I recall a deputation from the N.Z.E.A. to Dr. Beeby some years ago, when he stated in

reply that he was in favour of the introduction of Esperanto into the schools of the Dominion, but preferred pressure to be exerted on him "from below" by the teachers rather than make the suggestion himself and arouse the opposition of a noisy "unenlightened minority." The years go by and the educational system remains unenlightened. We have no leaders in Parliament today with the vision of Sir Joseph Ward, a former Prime Minister of New Zealand, who often publicly advocated the adoption of Esperanto as the solution of the language problem. Sir Robert Stout and Sir George Fowlds were also publicly in favour of the dissemination of Esperanto for the purpose of international co-operation and friendship. If UNESCO is really sincere in its desire to promote international understanding, it can set an example by using Esperanto in its own conferences and abolishing the language difficulty referred to by Dr. Beeby. Here is an opportunity for New Zealand to lead the world by publicly advocating the introduction of Esperanto, not only into international conferences, but into the schools of the world."

In accordance with earlier announcements, the 15th New Zealand Congress was held in the Wellington Esperanto Club's Hall, 165 Cuba Street, from December 30, 1949, to January 3, 1950, inclusive. Apart from being of five days' duration, the Congress observed a similar programme as for its forerunners, but longer on this occasion to give more free time to Congress members from outside Wellington. For the official opening 46 Esperantists assembled and there was support from 24 non-attending members as well as generous gifts (totalling £6 12s.6d.) from seven donors.

The first day of the Congress was set aside for the official opening and the initial meeting of four business sessions of the N.Z.E.A. - actually comprising the Annual General Meeting of the Association.

At the opening ceremony, Mr. Nelson Hill, President of the Wellington Club, extended a hearty welcome on behalf of the host club to all members of Congress. The National Anthem was sung; and Mr. Hill introduced the Mayor of Wellington, Mr. (later Sir) Will. Appleton to the assemblage and invited him to open Congress officially.

In his speech, Mr. Appleton first welcomed the visitors to the capital city. He referred to the language chaos which existed throughout the world. With Mrs. Appleton, he had travelled extensively abroad and they had experienced first-hand the difficulties caused by the diversity of languages. At an Accountants' Congress he had attended in London, there were present representatives of about 60 countries; and the language barrier had been a great handicap to understanding. Mr. Appleton quoted several amusing and awkward incidents which had arisen during his travels overseas; and after alluding to the genius of Dr. Zamenhof, stated that he might learn Esperanto himself before venturing on another jaunt abroad. Mr. Appleton spoke favourably of the value of teaching Esperanto in schools as a step towards better understanding between the peoples. In the course of his lifetime, there had been two world wars and the world was in a sorry state. The peoples of the world needed some basis of understanding and Esperanto provided the means of enabling the peoples to discuss their problems. In officially opening Congress, Mr. Appleton wished the Association and the gathering every success. He concluded with the words: "Vivu Esperanto!"

The President of the N.Z.E.A., Dr. C.J. Adcock, expressed thanks to the local Club for the Congress arrangements and to the Mayor for his interesting

address and for opening the Congress. The Doctor also hoped that His Worship would learn the International Language, and avail himself of the world-wide chain of U.E.A. delegates. Referring to the progress of communications, Dr. Adcock stated that the world was overflowing its national boundaries. Esperanto was a short-cut in the same way as the aeroplane. It was impossible to impose a national language on the world. It would be too difficult for the man in the street to acquire. Even Basic English was not worth considering. Esperanto had made great progress in all spheres of human activity and was more and more accepted in higher educational circles. In a number of universities there were chairs of Esperanto and the language had been successfully introduced into many schools and universities. A petition of signatures favouring the teaching of Esperanto representing over 17 million people was to be presented to UNO. In conclusion he referred to the advantages to be gained by the introduction of Esperanto into the schools. It stimulated an interest in geography, it gave a child a better knowledge of English and the grammatical construction of the language, and an excellent preparation for the learning of foreign languages.

The secretary, Miss M. Macgregor, read greetings from local Esperantists and from the following countries:- Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Eire, England, France, Germany, Italy, Yugoslavia, Netherlands, Norway, Scotland, Spain, Sweden and U.S.A. Thus a truly international atmosphere was created.

Dr. P. Schacht (Switzerland) greeted the Congress on behalf of Esperantists in North America and Switzerland, and Mr. M. Charytenenko (Ukraine) on behalf of Esperantists in the Ukraine. The Congress members then sang "La Espero," and afternoon tea stimulated the energy of all for the first section of the N.Z.E.A. Annual General Meeting. Miss Macgregor presented the secretarial report and Mrs. Phyllis J. Foley the financial statement and accounts. The latter revealed an apparent deficit of £5 11s. 1d. - after a further grant of £10 had been transferred to the Book Department's Account for the purpose of increasing the stock. A surplus of £12 from the 14th Congress assisted considerably the Association's income. Liabilities had reached the sum of £105 14s. 3d., including the balance of £66 13s. 3d. in the Accumulated Fund, but reduced on this occasion by meeting the 'deficit' in the Income and Expenditure Account. The Books Account showed that purchases and sales had amounted to £67 and £102, respectively. The net profit was £12 which was ploughed back into additional stock.

Delegates spoke of their club activities. The speakers were Mr. Brendon Clark, Leigh; Mr. A.G. Wiltshire, Auckland; Mr. D.R. Kemsley, Hamilton; Mr. H.E. Facer, Palmerston North; Mr. E.R. Dearnley, Wellington; Mr. Wm. H. King, Christchurch; and Mr. Ross Robbins, Wanganui.

On the second day, the second section of the Annual General Meeting was continued in the morning. A suggestion from the President that the headquarters of the Association should be located from time to time in other centres was fully discussed. However, Congress decided it was not practical at the present time to make any change. The election of officers resulted: President, Dr. C.J. Adcock (Wellington); Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Brendon H. Clark (Leigh), Lincoln A. Efford (Christchurch), Harry E. Facer, (Palmerston North), and Edgar A. Hornblow (Wellington); General Secretary, Miss M. Macgregor (Wellington); Membership Secretary, Mr. George C. Read (Wellington); Treasurer, Mr. E.J. Thawley (Wellington); Congress Secretary, Mr. James T. Allan (Wellington).

The afternoon was free; and an entertaining concert, compēred by Mr. Bertram Potts, was presented during the evening.

On Sunday, New Year's Morning (the third day of Congress), members assembled at the Carillon Steps for the official photograph. Thereafter followed a sight-seeing excursion by bus around Wellington's famous (and indeed lovely) Marine Drive, with a halt at Worser Bay for refreshments. The journey was enlivened by the singing of well-known songs in Esperanto. The evening was free according to the Congress programme; but a specially recorded broadcast was presented from the radio stations 2YA and 2ZB (Wellington), of a talk delivered on the subject "Esperanto" by Dr. Adcock - an excellent presentation of the value of Esperanto, the solution of the language problem.

The fourth day (January 2, 1950) commenced with a meeting of the New Zealand section of the U.E.A. Mr. Wm. H. King presided. The principal speaker was the Chief Delegate for New Zealand, Mr. B.H. Clark, who presented a detailed report of his activities; and discussion centred around this document, which mentioned that the U.E.A. had 81 New Zealand members, including 6 life members, and that the Chief Delegate had remitted £65 to the U.E.A. Central Office during 1949.

At the third N.Z.E.A. business session, which followed during the afternoon, Congress appointed Mr. D.R. Kemsley as newspaper correspondent. Mr. J.T. Allan was elected to explore the possibilities of New Zealanders and New Zealand Institutions making more vital use of Esperanto; and Mr. George C. Read accepted the position of Education Officer, in order to keep in touch with the subject of Esperanto in schools, with local Esperantist teachers, and with the International League of Esperantist Teachers.

At the evening Lecturette Session, interesting talks were given (in Esperanto) by Mr. E.A. Hornblow, "Chance Esperantists I met Abroad"; Mr. Wm. Turner, "Psychology"; Dr. P. Schacht, "Esperanto Essential to Foreign Travel"; and Mr. Brendon Clark, "An Analysis of Most Frequent Words Used in General Esperanto Correspondence."

During the morning of the final day, matters of a general nature were briefly discussed and thanks extended to many Esperantists for their assistance to the movement during the year. Special appreciation of their loyal services was extended to Mr. P.J. Foley and Mrs. A. Kimmins; and it was agreed that the N.Z.E.A. should communicate with the Academy of Esperanto suggesting that the name of Mr. Bertram Potts should be considered when the next election of officers presented itself. The question of a propaganda film strip was referred to the Executive to investigate, as was a suggestion from the Government Tourist Department that a brochure in Esperanto be published. A resolution was passed requiring the Executive to arrange a deputation to the new Minister of Education (Hon. R.M. Algie) in connection with the educational advantages of Esperanto. Mr. D.R. Kemsley, of Hamilton, was appointed to be the official New Zealand delegate at the 35th Universal Congress of Esperanto (Paris, August, 1950); and the venue of the 16th N.Z.E.A. Congress was left to the Executive to arrange.

A lecture in Esperanto on "Interesting Aspects of Translation" was given in the afternoon by Mr. Bertram Potts; and the closing of the Congress took place in the Wellington Club Room during the evening. A play, "The Christmas Carol Story", an adaption of "A Christmas Carol," by Charles Dickens, was

presented by Wellington Club members, assisted by pupils from Mr. G.C. Read's Esperanto Class at the Thorndon (Wellington) School. An amusing original play dealing with school life, entitled "Jes kaj Ne." written by Mr. Read, was also presented by five girls students of his day-time class. Then followed supper and the valedictory remarks, and the Congress members lustily sang "Venas Nun la Hor!" (Now is the Hour) to conclude the evening - and another very successful Congress, throughout which the International Language was used more than the mother tongue.

A summary of the Congress activities, in Esperanto, was conveyed by the "New Zealand Esperantist" (January, 1950) to New Zealand and overseas Esperantists and organisations; and a detailed report, in English, appeared in the February number of the magazine.

The N.Z.E.A. Standing Committee for the year consisted of Dr. C.J. Adcock (The Association's President), and Messrs. Bertram Potts (an honorary Life President and editor of the "N.Z.E."), E.A. Hornblow, (Vice-President), Miss M. Macgregor, (General Secretary), Mr. J.T. Allan (Congress Secretary), Mr. George C. Read (Membership Secretary), and Mr. E.J. Thawley (treasurer). During July, however, Mr. Thawley resigned because of ill-health and he was replaced by Mr. W.J. Donovan, of Wellington.

The Committee met on eleven occasions during 1950 for the consideration of the Association's business. In February, Mr. Read reported that the Education Department had ordered him, without giving a reason, to cease his Esperanto club activities at the Thorndon School; and in view of this directive, Mr. Read also resigned his position as N.Z.E.A. Education Officer until the situation was clarified. The Committee decided to arrange an interview to discuss the matter with the Minister of Education (The Hon. Professor and later Sir R.M. Algie), and to invite the Mayor of Wellington, Mr. Will Appleton, and Professor C. Bailey, of the Victoria University College, to support the deputation. Reporting to the Standing Committee on April 18 Dr. Adcock stated that at the interview, the Minister appeared to be agreeable but wished to consider the matter carefully before giving a decision. However, on October 2, the Minister advised the Committee that he was unable to make a decision on the use of Esperanto in the hobby periods until he had received a report from the Education Department; and on November 6, Dr. Adcock reported that although he had had no further communication from the Minister, Mr. A.J. Sinclair, of Te Awamutu, who had also appealed on behalf of Esperanto to the Hon. Mr. Algie, had advised him (Dr. Adcock) by letter that the Minister had given him "an assurance that, should he ever require any information on the subject of Esperanto, he would know where to obtain it." However, an explanation of the Minister's apparent indecision and a reliable indication of his unfavourable approach to the International Language were provided on November 7, 1963, when Mr. Algie addressed the Auckland Branch of the English Speaking Union. In its issue of the following morning, "The New Zealand Herald" reported - fortunately, on a back page - that the learned professor told his obviously biased audience:-

"With all the new states and federations gaining independence, there was only one way to promote good understanding among each other, and that was to communicate in a common language.

NO BETTER LANGUAGE.

"Mr. Algie felt that 200 million people would claim the English

language as their heritage, but at least another 400 million wanted to learn it.

There was no progress except through the communication of ideas; no better way of communication than by common language; and no better language than English."

Hence, later, it was easy to understand the reason why the Minister failed, in ten months, to give a firm decision to the N.Z.E.A.'s representations. The matter was not taken up in 1963 by the compiler, as three letters previously penned in the interests of Esperanto had failed to find space in the newspaper's correspondence columns.

As an indefatigable advocate of Esperanto, Mr. Sinclair excelled. In March, 1950, he issued a 10-page cyclostyled brochure in an artistic, well-printed cover entitled "Kio estas Rotario-Klubo?" (What is a Rotary Club") on behalf of the Committee for International Service of the Te Awamutu Rotary Club. The interesting publication in Esperanto gave the objects of the Rotary movement, the duties of Rotarians, a brief history of the movement, Rotary International and Literature, with reference to the similarity in the final goal of Rotary and Esperantism - international understanding and good will. One page was devoted to a translation by Brendon Clark of Thomas Bracken's "Not Understood" and another to quotations from Dr. Zamenhof. One thousand copies of the brochure were sent out and the Te Awamutu Rotary Club received over 1200 letters of appreciation from 40 countries. This remarkable response was due to the references and reviews published by many Esperanto magazines.

The following month Mr. Sinclair advised the N.Z.E.A. that he had given talks to 500 students at the Otahuhu College and also at the Waihi and Thames District High Schools; and that hobby clubs to study Esperanto had been formed at each. Incidentally, Miss Thelma Barnett, a senior member of the Otahuhu study group, writing later to Mr. Sinclair, stated that good progress had been made during the several months since the inception of the club. The cultured voice of Dr. Edmond Privat (an acknowledged brilliant Esperantist orator) was heard regularly in the college as the students followed his series of 30 gramophone lessons in Esperanto. Miss Barnett expressed the following opinion:- "With four years in French and Latin behind me, I have found Esperanto a remarkably easy language to learn. The grammatical structure of Esperanto is beyond all praise, and my knowledge of it was a great help in a recent examination in French."

The efficacy of Esperanto as an international language, as demonstrated by the practical activities of his club, were conveyed by Mr. Sinclair in a memorandum to the Easter (1950) Conference of Rotary Clubs held at Rotorua. In addition, Mr. Sinclair showed the relationship of Esperanto to the Fourth Object of Rotary; the advancement of international understanding, good will and peace.

Another outstanding lecture was given by Mr. Sinclair on October 9, 1950, at the Thames Rotary Club. On this occasion, he gave a group of senior pupils of the Thames High School, who were guests of the Rotary Club, two quarto sheets containing a résumé of the Esperanto grammar and a few minutes later they were translating Esperanto in a manner which earned applause. In a short talk to his fellow Rotarians, Mr. Sinclair said that studying for

three hours a week, he had taught himself Esperanto in six weeks, and was able to correspond abroad; and after two months, he had written brochures in the International Language. In ten months, he had forwarded 1800 letters to 48 countries and had received 1400 replies. The local daily newspaper, "The Thames Star," published an excellent report under the captions, "Esperanto as Hobby" and "Te Awamutu Man Tells of Fascinating Experiences." In December, Mr. Sinclair addressed the Cambridge Rotary Club on "Spreading Esperanto" and, as usual, gained further publicity for the movement by means of the Press. Mr. Sinclair subsequently reported (N.Z.E., March, 1951) that, during 1950, he had addressed 18 Rotary Clubs on "Making Friends in 40 Countries." "The most gratifying feature of my visits," he wrote, "is the manner in which Rotarians 'rush' me for further information concerning Esperanto, and for this purpose I find it necessary to carry a substantial supply of Esperanto literature."

As a consequence to the establishment of an Esperanto Club at Te Awamutu, the N.Z.E.A. endeavoured to hold the 16th New Zealand Congress there, but after considering the suggestion, the local club informed the Association that the Congress could not be easily arranged. The Standing Committee, therefore, accepted the invitation of the Palmerston North Club, and in July, announced in the "New Zealand Esperantist" a provisional programme - the first of a series of monthly Congress Bulletins.

In the course of the year, 1950, there were three reported radio broadcasts on behalf of Esperanto. On January 25, Mr. Nelson Hill, as guest speaker, covered various aspects of the International Language in a 15-minutes' talk from station 2ZB, Wellington. On September 1, from the same radio-station, Miss Olive Breeze, a New Zealand Esperantist school-teacher, described her interesting visits to the Netherlands and France, where she used the widely disseminated International Language, Esperanto; and on November 1, Mr. S.H. Taylor, publicity organiser of the Auckland Esperanto Society, gave a short broadcast concerning Esperanto from 1ZB (Auckland).

Other worthwhile work in the interests of the International Language included a display of Esperanto books and material at the Wellington Public Library during January. Arranged by Mr. Nelson Hill, the exhibit attracted much favourable attention. At Hamilton, Messrs. T.K. Weal and C. Woodgate spoke in the affirmative (and won!) in a debate on the subject, "That the Use of Esperanto should be Encouraged," held at the Catholic Debating Club. Reported in the local newspaper, the debate provided two channels for publicising the International Language. The Wellington newspaper, "The Evening Post," (February 15, 1950) reported that Mexico had commenced to use Esperanto as a means of advertising the country's tourist attractions, a film having been sent to the New Zealand Tourist and Health Resorts Department in exchange for its Esperanto film strip of New Zealand beauty spots. The same journal (March 16) also reported that the New Zealand Tourist Department had received 840 requests from 46 countries including Iceland, Japan, Belgian Congo and Cuba. "This is long-term publicity, it was reported, "and New Zealand should reap the benefit in future years." Other newspaper publicity was gained by Mr. B.H. Clark, who arranged the publication of his experiences and observations at the 15th New Zealand Congress in "The Rodney and Otamatea Times," under the caption, "We Used Esperanto;" and on June 25, 1950, Dr. C.J. Adcock, at the invitation of the Wellington Rationatist Association, gave a lecture on "World Peace and International Language." The Doctor also later wrote an informative article on Esperanto for the Association's official magazine. Perhaps classifiable

as lesser publicity was the inclusion, in the 1950 issue of "Who's Who in New Zealand," of the names of the following New Zealand Esperantists: Dr. C.J. Adcock, and Messrs. Brendon H. Clark, Bertram Potts, A.J. Sinclair and Anton Vogt.

New Zealand Esperantists were officially represented at the 35th Universal Congress of Esperanto (Paris, August 5-12, 1950) by Mr. D.R. Kemsley, of Cambridge. Mrs. Patricia De Cleene, of Palmerston North, also attended, being one of the 2325 Esperantists from 36 countries.

During November, the movement in New Zealand and particularly in Auckland, lost the helpful services of Mr. Ross Robbins, who proceeded overseas to take up an appointment with the University of Jamaica at Kingston. Other losses were sustained through the deaths of Mr. F.M. Earle, of Wellington, in September 1950, and of Mr. John S. Russell, aged 75, of Auckland, one of the earliest pioneers of Esperanto in New Zealand. Although at the time of his death, Mr. Russell was honorary auditor of the Auckland Society, he had filled every office, including translator and tutor, in the Society and the first N.Z.E.A., since taking up Esperanto in 1906. Undoubtedly, Mr. Russell's contribution to the cause of Esperantism during almost half a century was incalculable. With his passing, another "totara had fallen," and the movement had lost a veteran of fine personality, who had unfailingly rendered outstanding service to the furtherance of the International Language and to the ideals of international brotherhood. His unswerving loyalty to Esperantism may be equalled, but not surpassed.

Throughout the year, the clubs prospered in their respective towns - - Leigh, Auckland, Hamilton, Palmerston North, Wanganui and Christchurch. A new club came into being on September 12, 1950, at Tauranga, due largely, perhaps solely, to the efforts and enthusiasm of Mr. Robert J. Clarkson. Guidance of the club was entrusted to the following office-bearers: Messrs. R.J. Clarkson, President; P.F. Carter, Vice-President; H.H. Stratford, Secretary-Treasurer and W. Webb, auditor. Named "La Esperanto-Klubo de Tauranga," the club met weekly at 8 Norris Street and its foundation was regarded as a milestone (the first) in the history of Esperanto in Tauranga. However, this success was off-set by the discontinuance of the course of instruction of the Miramar Translation Centre, owing to the serious indisposition of Mr. Bertram Potts, (tutor); and by the Khandallah Club's going into recess.

The N.Z.E.A. made several appeals ("Trumpet calls to action!") to its members and others, including "lone" Esperantists, in the course of 1950 to strengthen the movement in New Zealand. Instead of forwarding circular letters, the pages of the "New Zealand Esperantist" were used to invite - even urge - individual Esperantists to join the national parent body and to form a club, class, group or society in their communities. The campaign, however, did not arouse interest and the expected "chain of Esperanto clubs extending from the North Cape to Bluff" did not eventuate, the formation of the Tauranga Esperanto Club and the Sydenham (Christchurch) Conversational Group organised by Miss L. Crampton, being the only apparent responses in 1950.

The existing clubs co-operated very well with the "New Zealand Esperantist" and at their Annual Meetings reported improved conditions and strength. The Wellington Club had a very good year and apart from providing instruction and entertainment to its club members, had received 115 visitors during 1950. At its Annual Meeting on December 4, a committee as follows was elected:

President, Mr. George C. Read; Vice-President, Mr. C. Fredericksen; Secretary, Mr. Nelson Hill; Treasurer, Miss H. Plummer; Committee members, Mrs. J. Chisholm, Mr. E.J. Thawley, Mr. W.J. Donovan, Mr. E.R. Dearnley, Mr. D. Smith and Miss F. Bennett. At Christchurch, the society's Annual Meeting took place on November 27, when it was reported that tuition had been given to two classes held at the Canterbury University College under the auspices of the Workers' Educational Association; and later at 213 Manchester Street. Five students had sat and gained passes in the N.Z.E.A. (1950) Translation Test - and honorary membership in the Association. The executive for 1951 was elected as follows: President, Mr. Lincoln A. Efford, M.A.; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. John S. Gray and H.L. Foley; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Wm. H. King; Mr. C.R.S. Barrett, U.E.A. delegate and Esperantist pioneer, was elected an Honorary Life Member of the Society in recognition of his valuable help to the Society and to the Esperanto cause during many years. The Leigh Club functioned throughout the year and all members were corresponding with Esperantists in foreign lands. Mr. Brendon Clark and Mrs. N.A. Wyatt were the President and Secretary-Treasurer, respectively. On December 3, 1950, Auckland Esperantists spent an enjoyable day at the Society's traditional picnic, held on Waiheke Island at the invitation of Mr. Wm. H. Tooley, a widely-known enthusiast, who resided there.

In spite of a railwaymen's strike, which paralysed the main lines of communications immediately prior to the Congress, the 16th New Zealand Esperanto Congress was, undoubtedly, an outstanding success. The eventful manifestation took place in Palmerston North from December 27 to 31, 1950, inclusive, under the auspices of the New Zealand Esperanto Association.

The agenda of the five-days' Congress embraced an official opening ceremony, four business sessions (Annual General Meeting of the N.Z.E.A.), a meeting of the New Zealand members and delegates of the U.E.A., an official photograph, lecturettes in Esperanto, a language session, a concert, a sight-seeing excursion, high tea and formal closing.

Several enthusiasts, who depended on rail and sea transport, were unable to reach Palmerston North and the attendance was, therefore, reduced. Twenty-five Esperantists were, however, present and twenty-seven others were registered as absent members. Five donors subscribed £5 17s.6d. towards the Congress funds.

After the singing of the National Anthem and "La Espero," Mr. Harry E. Facer, President of the Palmerston North Esperanto Club, welcomed the members to Congress on his Club's behalf and called on the Deputy Mayor, Mr. F.P. Opie, to address and open the Congress.

Having warmly welcomed the visitors to the city, Mr. Opie referred to the Biblical story of the confusion of tongues and the part that Esperanto could play in bringing understanding to the peoples of the world. He said he had perused with great interest the "Life of Zamenhof," and he fully concurred that walls of misunderstanding divided the nations. Mr. Opie realised very vividly how the difficulty and difference of language could be deliberately and maliciously used by dominant races over subject races for purely political purposes; and he quoted instances of such deliberate misunderstandings. "This is the season of 'Peace on earth, goodwill to all men'," said Mr. Opie, "but goodwill did not come like manna from Heaven. The Esperanto movement was actively contributing to this great ideal in helping to bring the peoples

of the world together." After complimenting the Esperanto movement in this connection, and wishing it every success and progress, Mr. Opie declared the Congress officially open.

The President of the N.Z.E.A., Dr. C.J. Adcock, then addressed the assemblage. He spoke of the value of national and international Esperanto Congresses. In many spheres, the importance of Esperanto was being realised. The world had become smaller but mankind still lacked a common basis of understanding. The Doctor referred to the difficulties of translation and stressed the special role Esperanto had to fulfil - not to replace any national language but to act as an auxiliary language in all lands and so bring about a true international understanding. "By holding Congresses in New Zealand," Dr. Adcock said, "we hope to make our contribution towards the adoption of a practical auxiliary language and to foster greater understanding throughout the world."

Greetings from absent supporters were presented, followed by goodwill messages from Esperanto organisations and individual Esperantists in a dozen overseas lands.

Members then stood in silence to the memory of the eminent New Zealand pioneer Esperantist, Mr. John S. Russell, and to Mr. F.M. Earle, a member of the N.Z.E.A.

Although cyclostyled club reports had been distributed, delegates from Wanganui, Wellington, Hamilton and Palmerston North read their respective reports; and the Congress Secretary read the remainder, except the report from Leigh, which Mr. Brendon Clark presented orally.

Mr. Bertram Potts introduced Mr. Charles Hellowell, a visitor from Huddersfield, who had been a well-known Esperantist in Wellington before the 1914-18 World War.

The secretary's Annual Report mentioned the various events and subjects already described in these notes. The Balance Sheet for the year ended November 30, 1950, revealed a deficit of £24, which had been met by withdrawing the amount from the Accumulated Fund, leaving a balance of £42 13s.2d. in that fund. The Treasurer attributed the deficiency to the considerably increased charges for printing and stationery and to the high postages, which had almost doubled. A reduction in the amount received for subscriptions (£5 10s.) also contributed to the deficit, although an increase of £3 in donations partially offset this decrease.

The election of officers for 1951 resulted: President, Dr. C.J. Adcock, Wellington; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Brendon H. Clark, Leigh, H.E. Facer, Palmerston North, D.R. Kemsley, Cambridge, and R.J. Clarkson, Tauranga; General Secretary, Mr. J.T. Allan; Membership Secretary, Mr. George C. Read; Congress Secretary, Mr. David A. MacGill; Treasurer, Mr. W.J. Donovan, all of Wellington. Appointments as follow were also made: Mr. Edgar A. Hornblow, Wellington, to be Education Officer - to help further the cause of Esperanto in education circles; Mr. A.J. Sinclair, Te Awamutu, to be "Ideas" Officer - to produce ideas of a practical nature for the furtherance of Esperanto and to communicate them to the N.Z.E.A. executive; Mr. D.R. Kemsley, to be Information Officer - to write to the Press from the Esperantists' viewpoint on questions dealing with international goodwill and understanding.

Congress accepted for investigation a suggestion that New Zealand educationists should form a New Zealand branch of the International Teachers' Esperanto League; and in the absence of an invitation, the matter of arranging the venue of the 17th Congress was referred to the executive. Regarding N.Z.E.A. representation at the 36th Universal Congress of Esperanto (Munich, August, 1951), it was agreed that members of the N.Z.E.A. overseas should arrange a representative among themselves.

The General Secretary (Mr. J.T. Allan) directed the attention of Congress to the unsatisfactory state of the membership and requested positive action to strengthen the Association, which would need an additional income of £40 in 1951 in order to pay its way - in other words, an influx of 160 members. "Increased membership," he said, "was more valuable than donations." Members were asked to renew their subscriptions promptly and to enrol sympathetic friends. A perusal of club reports revealed that 70 members of clubs were not members of the N.Z.E.A! The official organ was sent to approximately 250 individuals, but less than half had paid their subscription. It was the duty of the clubs and individual Esperantists to help build the membership of the Association. An excellent start could be made by enrolling every club member; and it was recommended that clubs increase their subscriptions during the year by five shillings to cover N.Z.E.A. membership.

The Congress was closed in the late afternoon, following a farewell tea and delegates had expressed their appreciation to the host club. In the unavoidable absence of the President, Mr. Bertram Potts thanked all who had contributed to the unqualified success of the 16th, notwithstanding the paralyzing suddenness of the strike. "Much had been accomplished in the four business sessions," Mr. Potts stated. "The other features of the Congress had made it pleasurable and instructive, and the proceedings would live long in the memory of all who had been able to attend. All would go away refreshed with their happy contact with enthusiasts from other centres, ready to do all they could in 1951 to further the ideals of the Esperanto movement."

The 16th concluded with the singing in Esperanto of "Now is the Hour."

1951 - 1955

With the advent of the New Year, 1951, the appointment of a new General Secretary, and a proposed revision of the Association's rules, reference to the N.Z.E.A. Standing Committee ceased. This group of officers became "The Executive" and the former complete body of office-bearers was thereafter referred to as "The Committee." The new references will, therefore, be used in the remainder of these notes.

The personnel of the Executive, at New Year, consisted of Dr. C.J. Adcock (President) and Messrs. Bertram Potts (Editor), James T. Allan (General Secretary), George C. Read (Membership Secretary), David MacGill (Congress Secretary), Edgar A. Hornblow (Education Officer) and W.J. Donovan (Treasurer). In February, however, owing to his departmental transfer to New Plymouth, Mr. Donovan resigned and Mr. F.A. Bailey, a former N.Z.E.A. Treasurer, was appointed as Treasurer with effect from March 22, 1951. The Executive, on

February 5, decided to include the manager of the N.Z.E.A. Book Department, Mr. L.E. Dust, as a member of the Executive. This arrangement continued until November 14, when the Executive reluctantly accepted Mr. Dust's resignation (submitted because of indisposition and pressure of his private occupation); and Mr. MacGill, already an Executive member, agreed to take charge of the Association's Book Department, which, even at that time, was an important and busy office, requiring diligence and the conscientious attention on the part of the manager. Although not a member of the Executive, Mr. Brendon H. Clark had his office of U.E.A. Chief Delegate for New Zealand confirmed for a further period of three years, as from August, 1951. At a meeting held on May 17, the Executive established an Educational Committee to further the interests of Esperanto in educational circles and to investigate the teaching of Esperanto in clubs throughout New Zealand, with a view to suggesting improved methods. The following were appointed to the committee with power to co-opt: Dr. C.J. Adcock, Dr. Helen Steiner (Education Department's Correspondence School) and Mr. E.A. Hornblow. To assist the committee in its work, Mr. G.C. Read had prepared cyclostyled copies of his lecture, "Teaching Esperanto in Clubs," delivered by him at the 16th N.Z.E.A. Congress.

Mrs. Patricia De Cleene, of Palmerston North, was appointed the official New Zealand delegate to the 36th Universal Congress of Esperanto (Munich, Germany, August 4 - 11, 1951) at which she presented the salutations of the Prime Minister, Mr. (later Sir) S.G. Holland. The Executive also endeavoured to appoint a patron, but in this connection, Sir David Smith and Prof. I. Gordon, Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University of New Zealand, respectively, declined invitations to be nominated for the office, without stating a reason, but presumably because of lack of interest in the humanitarian ideals of the International Language Movement.

The Executive held 14 meetings, including two in May, to overtake important accumulating work - some a legacy from the 16th Congress. A considerable number of administrative matters, routine and otherwise, required attention. Major tasks related principally to the amendment of the N.Z.E.A. rules, the next (17th) Congress, a membership drive and competition, and to overseas correspondence.

It was announced in the February (1951) issue of the "New Zealand Esperantist," that the Association had accepted the invitation of the Tauranga Esperanto Club to hold the 17th N.Z.E.A. Congress in its town; and later the relevant dates (December 29, 1951 to January 2, 1952,) and the detailed programme were published - with strong pleas for solid support.

The Executive discontinued the practice of forwarding Quarterly Reports - introduced with the formation of the N.Z.E.A. in January, 1929 - to all Committee members, and replaced it by furnishing copies of the minutes of the Executive monthly meetings. In view of the increasing volume of the Association's correspondence, and also to ensure safe delivery, especially of postal matter insufficiently addressed, the Executive rented Post Office Box 5120, Lambton Quay, Wellington. This was real progress!

The Association's membership roll was purged during the year by a special sub-committee, which later reported that only a few names had been removed.

Information regarding the Esperanto movement in New Zealand was supplied to the U.E.A. for inclusion in the Year Book for 1952; and support was given

to the proposal of the U.E.A. to establish a propaganda section to be named the Centre of Exploration and Documentation (C.E.D.) (Incidentally, it was mentioned publicly at the 46th Universal Congress (Harrogate, August, 1961), that the N.Z.E.A.'s donation of £5 to C.E.D. was the first monetary gift forthcoming from a land organisation received by the Centre following a world appeal for support and that the gesture - from distant New Zealand - had greatly encouraged the instigator, Professor Ivo Lapenna.)

In the course of the year, the majority of the New Zealand Clubs kept in contact monthly with the N.Z.E.A. Executive, which, in turn, arranged the publication of important facts in the "New Zealand Esperantist." Executive decisions were also published for the information of members. In February, the Wellington Club commenced its 1951 season with 54 new members, with eleven teachers providing instruction. At Auckland, on the occasion of the resumption of the year's activities, the Society issued an attractive leaflet giving club and tuition details; and a radio commercial also drew attention to the re-opening. The 'veteran' Christchurch Society resumed operations on April 9, under the auspices of the W.E.A., at the Canterbury University College, after newspaper advertising and publicity in a booklet of Course Syllabuses issued by the W.E.A. Mr. Lincoln A. Efford, M. . . tutored the new students and Mr. Wm. H. King assisted the advanced class. The Palmerston North and Wanganui Clubs reported the exchange of Esperanto books, although the latter was not holding regular meetings during 1951. At its Annual General Meeting on May 31, the Leigh Club re-elected Mr. Brendon Clark as president and tutor, Mrs. N.A. Wyatt as secretary-treasurer. There were two classes for beginners and seniors. The Hamilton Club provided instruction to a small class. An influx of members to the Palmerston North Club necessitated a division and the holding of two classes - on Tuesdays and Thursdays. During August, the Wellington Club reported that its membership was being maintained and that owing to the continued indisposition of the President, Mr. G.C. Read, he was replaced by Mr. C. Fredericksen for the remainder of the year. On September 1, the Tauranga Club celebrated its first anniversary with a social evening. To mark the occasion, the Rotorua radio-station, 1YZ, broadcast a recorded talk by Dr. C.J. Adcock on the value of Esperanto and the solution of the language problem. "The Bay of Plenty Times" suitably reported the function. At this time, both the Christchurch Society and the Palmerston North Club reported that new students of the current year had progressed sufficiently to be able to give short talks in Esperanto. At the annual general meeting of the Tauranga Club held on November 9, 1951, the secretary, Mr. H. Stratford, reported that 45 meetings had been held during the year and that the membership had grown from 9 to 21 members. A Boy Scout, Master Harold T. Booth, had been given a seven weeks' course prior to his leaving for the World Jamboree in Austria. At Wellington, when outward bound, the Scout had spoken in Esperanto at the club there. Incidentally, on the return of the forty-one New Zealand Scouts on November 14, "The Dominion" published the remarks of the contingent leader, Scout Commissioner F.J. Turner, of Fairlie, who stated, "A knowledge of Esperanto had proved very valuable to some boys." Scout Booth (16 years old) addressed the Tauranga Club members during February when he gave an interesting report of his experiences abroad and his meeting with Esperantist Scouts of other countries at the Jamboree. His address confirmed the value of the special tuition given gratuitously by Mr. R.J. Clarkson, the Club President.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Wellington Club on December 6, 1951, the office-bearers for 1952 were elected as follow: President, Mr. Nelson Hill; Vice-President, Miss M.O. Alexander; Secretary, Mr. H.W.R. Petersen; Treasurer,

Mr. C. Fredericksen; Committee, Mrs. H.W.R. Petersen, Messrs. E.J. Thawley, E.R. Dearnley, I. Stevenson, B.B. Callaghan and R. Court-Patience. The Auckland Society received free publicity per medium of "The New Zealand Herald," which reported the collaboration of the Society and the Auckland University Council in the matter of forwarding literature, trees, plants and seeds for planting on the campus of the Hiroshima University. The Society had forwarded Esperanto books and three New Zealand trees, which were duly placed in a greenhouse for acclimatisation. Expressing his thanks, the President of the Japanese University wrote: "The trees will memorialize your friendship with our University."

In the course of the year (1951), several new clubs and classes were formed and reports of their establishment, which appeared in the "New Zealand Esperantist," delighted and encouraged active Esperantists and officials alike. The first announcement came from Te Awamutu where sixty students in Forms III and IV at the local College were receiving Esperanto instruction from Mr. C. Pargeter, Master of Languages. Incidentally, an anonymous donation of sixty Esperanto textbooks had been eagerly welcomed by the young people. From the Otahuhu College, it was reported that the Esperanto study circle was making good progress. During March, Dr. J. Hamvai formed a three months' course in Esperanto at New Plymouth. At the inaugural meeting, Mrs. Helen Harris explained the objects and characteristics of the International Language, and the Doctor, assisted by Mrs. Hamvai (also an experienced Esperantist), gave a demonstration lesson. An Esperanto Club was formed at Cambridge on July 17, 1951, with Miss V. Christian as President and Mr. D.R. Kemsley undertaking the secretarial duties.

In the propaganda field, Mr. A.J. Sinclair maintained his reputation of being the most active worker. He addressed Rotarians at Pahiatua on "Making Friends in 40 Lands" (February 6), and at Palmerston North (April 30) he repeated the talk; and during the same afternoon attended the Boys' High School to tell 350 students about the "wonder" language, Esperanto. This was followed next day by a talk to 850 pupils, aged 10 to 13 years, of the Palmerston North Intermediate School. In July, Mr. Sinclair, assisted by Dr. J. Hamvai repeated his address at the New Plymouth Rotary Club and again at the New Plymouth Boys' High School - to 650 students in Forms III to IV; and each pupil received also a copy of the demonstration lesson to take home. This active propagandist also found the time to contribute a lengthy article on Esperanto to "The Waikato Times;" and to prepare an interesting and informative brochure, "Esperanto, The International Language," which contained a brief history of the early days of Dr. Zamenhof and an elementary lesson designed for children from 10 to 13 years of age. All of Mr. Sinclair's addresses received excellent newspaper publicity in the centres he visited. A great tribute was paid to this "live-wire" Esperantist, when the Bournemouth City Corporation (England) requested 500 copies of Mr. Sinclair's brochure, "UNO's Great Need: An International Auxiliary Language," which contained the Esperanto text of an address delivered by Professor Ivo Lapenna at the International Congress of Esperantists held in Bournemouth in 1950. A supply of the brochure, required in connection with the Festival of Britain, was duly forwarded as requested.

During October, 1951, Mr. R.J. Clarkson spoke to the Tauranga Rotarians and supported his address with a blackboard demonstration and a short public conversation in Esperanto with Mr. P.F. Carter, Vice-President of the Tauranga Esperanto Club. Mr. Clarkson also addressed the members of the Lyceum Club and presented an "Esperanto Key" to all who attended. Talks about Esper-

anto were also given by Miss M.V. Roussell (a blind Esperantist) from station 2YA, Wellington - during a nation-wide Blind Appeal for funds; at the Milson School, Palmerston North (during United Nations week, in November) by Mrs. F.J. Wrigley to the children of the higher standards; and by Dr. F.J. Williams, of Suva, (on December 6) to the Society of Friends, Christchurch, during a short visit to New Zealand.

Added to the numerous club reports published in the newspapers in several centres and an informative letter written by Dr. C.J. Adcock for "National Education" (July, 1951), the lectures, etc., provided a splendid means of disseminating information pertaining to the aims and claims of Esperanto directly to a large section of the New Zealand public. To the Esperantist public, the "New Zealand Esperantist" supplied a wide range of news, etc., overseas and national. The extensive reports of the New Zealand Congress and of the 36th Universal Congress, the interesting accounts of the international travels of Mrs. Patricia De Cleene, and the illuminating articles of prominent overseas Esperantists made the N.Z.E.A.'s official magazine a first-class investment at 5s. yearly.

It is noteworthy that an Esperanto article by Mrs. Y.M. Canty, of Auckland, dealing with the Maori People, appeared in the May issue of the international review, "Esperanto." Four illustrations high-lighted the article. A revised reprint of Brendon Clark's original Esperanto poem, "The Journey of the Maoris to New Zealand," together with two further Esperanto poems from his inspired pen, also appeared in the same issue. Thus the attention of Esperantist public in eighty countries was, to some extent and for a time at least, focussed on New Zealand.

Official N.Z.E.A. Translation Tests were held in April and October, 1951. At the former test, there were 10 entrants, all of whom were successful; and at the latter 15 of the 18 candidates gained passes. On each occasion, Mr. Cliff Toomer was the examiner.

The Betty King Memorial Essay Competition attracted entries from 30 children in various schools scattered throughout New Zealand. The subject was "Why I Should Like to Talk an International Language." Dr. C.J. Adcock who acted as adjudicator, awarded the first and second prizes respectively to Miss Joan Thomson, St. Dominic's College, Dunedin, and to Miss Patricia Adams, St. Mary's College, Wellington; and he complimented the winners on the excellence of their work.

The Esperanto League of Western Australia awarded the 1951 Isor Masel Prize (£5) to Mr. Brendon H. Clark, of Leigh, Northland, for a composition entitled "Blovos el Nordoriento," ("It Blows from the North-East"), and which was described as a series of sketches constituting "a really polished work." Introduced in 1948, the literary competition was open to Australian and New Zealand Esperantists for the best original work in Esperanto of from 1000 to 1500 words on any subject.

Tauranga was the beautiful setting of the 17th New Zealand Esperanto Congress - the Clarkson Congress - which took place under the auspices of the N.Z.E.A. from December 29, 1951, to January 2, 1952. The programme was similar to that observed at the earlier five-days' assemblies.

Mr. R.J. Clarkson, President of the comparatively new Tauranga Esperanto

Club, welcomed the visitors and introduced the Mayor of Tauranga, the Hon. W.E. Barnard, to the assemblage of 48 Esperantists, who had travelled from various centres in the North Island and from Christchurch in the South Island. (There were also 48 absent Esperantist supporters.) In his address, Mr. Barnard traced the history and progress of the International Language and referred to the confusion of tongues. "Esperanto removed that confusion," His Worship said. "The world is in a sorry plight," he continued, "and in desperate need of an instrument of understanding; and the Esperanto movement could considerably help in bringing the peoples of the world closer together." Mr. Barnard expressed pleasure in opening the Congress.

In the absence of Dr. C.J. Adcock, the N.Z.E.A. President, Mr. Bertram Potts, Honorary Life President, presided throughout. After the singing of the National Anthem and "La Espero," Mr. Potts addressed the assemblage. He referred to the travels of Mrs. Patricia De Cleene, of Palmerston North, who had represented New Zealand Esperantists at the 36th Universal Congress of Esperanto at Munich, Germany, where 2000 people from 40 countries had used the one simple common language with complete understanding, without the aid of interpreters and electrical equipment. During her lecture tour through European countries, Mrs. De Cleene had been welcomed into the homes of the people; and wherever she went the Esperanto spoken locally was the same language she had acquired in Palmerston North.

The Congress Secretary, Mr. D.A. MacGill, read messages from absent members, together with greetings from the Netherlands, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Austria, Australia and Poland. The latter lent an international atmosphere to the official opening ceremony.

A brief silence was observed as a mark of respect to the memory of Dr. E.S. Dukes, of Mongonui, (whose death occurred during the year but the date was not recorded), the Rev. Leo Tracey, of Palmerston North (February 4, 1951,) and Mr. B.R. McLaren, of Christchurch (October 6), all members of the N.Z.E.A.

Reports in Esperanto were presented on behalf of their respective clubs by H.E. Facer (Palmerston North), Mr. Wm. H. King (Christchurch), Mr. Brendon H. Clark (Leigh), Mr. H. Stratford (Tauranga), Mr. D.R. Kemsley (Hamilton and Cambridge), Mr. D.A. MacGill (Wellington) and Mr. A.G. Wiltshire (Auckland.)

In the Presidential address given in Esperanto, Mr. Potts traversed the progress and achievement within New Zealand during the year, 1951. The General Secretary, Mr. J.T. Allan, submitted the secretarial report, which mainly dealt with the administrative activities of the Association. Regrettably, he could report only a small increase in the financial membership - 125 members against 120 in 1950; and as a result of the non-payment of many subscriptions, plus the increased printing costs of the "New Zealand Esperantist," which had risen steeply, the very existence of this excellent little publication was in jeopardy. The Treasurer's Annual Report and Balance Sheet were also presented by Mr. Allan in the absence of Mr. F.A. Bailey. The accounts revealed a deficit of £19 11s.3d., largely due to printing costs (£57 4s.3d.) and to postages (£13 7s.d.) Mr. Bailey pointed out in his report that the deficit would have been greater by £10, but for the "fortuitious absorption of that sum held in trust from the former Masterton Club during the past five years;" and he reported frankly that the principal expense of the Association - printing and posting the monthly bulletin totalling £70 per annum - was not warranted, as the annual subscriptions received amounted to approximately only £30. The

Trading Account of the N.Z.E.A. Book Department, however, showed a profit of £22 14s.11d., which increased the funds held in that account to the substantial figure of £99 19s.1d. After a discussion on the financial situation of the N.Z.E.A., it was decided that the clubs should be approached to make special efforts to enrol all members and that the Executive should review the position six months hence and, if necessary, curtail certain issues of the official organ.

Congress approved a sub-committee consisting of Mrs. Y.M. Canty and Messrs. Wm. H. King, A.G. Wiltshire, Brendon Clark, S.H. Taylor and Dr. J. Hamvai to study a proposal to set up an information and documentation centre in New Zealand; and the sub-committee later made a favourable recommendation which was referred to the Executive for suitable action. Other important decisions related to the fixing of Auckland as the location for the 18th New Zealand Congress; the discontinuance of the N.Z.E.A. Translation Test, clubs to encourage their members to sit the B.E.A. Elementary Examination or an equivalent examination to be decided by the Executive; the appointment of Mr. David Tilly of Whangarei and Mr. L.E. Dust of Wellington, as Honorary Life Members of the N.Z.E.A. in appreciation of their long pioneer services - over 40 years - to the movement; the approval, in principle, of draft rules of the Association, the final drafting being left to the Executive; and the adoption of a suggestion of a congress sub-committee (comprised of Mrs. Y.M. Canty, Miss M.V. Roussell and Messrs. R.J. Clarkson and Bertram Potts) that the "New Zealand Esperantist" be issued in Braille each month; and the acceptance, with thanks and applause, of the offer of Mrs. Y.M. Canty to donate £20 to the N.Z.E.A. for the purpose of awarding an annual prize to the candidate gaining the highest marks in the Elementary Examination.

The administration of the N.Z.E.A. during 1952 was entrusted to Dr. C.J. Adcock, President; Messrs. Brendon H. Clark, R.J. Clarkson, D.R. Kemsley and J.G. Kennerley, Vice-Presidents; Mr. J.T. Allan, General Secretary; Mr. David A. MacGill, Congress Secretary; Mr. F.A. Bailey, Treasurer; Mr. G.C. Read, Circulation Officer; Mr. E.A. Hornblow, Education Officer; and Mr. A.J. Sinclair, Ideas Officer.

At the annual U.E.A. Meeting, Mr. Wm. H. King presided; and Esperanto was the sole language used during the two-hours' session. The Chief Delegate, Mr. Brendon Clark, presented an interesting detailed report of his activities and and of the general situation of the U.E.A. in New Zealand; and he also capably answered relevant questions. The delegates present described their respective activities during 1951.

Although Sunday morning (December 30, 1951) was officially free, Mr. Bertram Potts gave a language talk to beginners and answered queries. In the early afternoon the Congress members proceeded by launch to "The Mount." This lovely resort, with so many interests and ever popular for its sea and sun-bathing attractions, was too over-crowded to be comfortable (there were almost naked and sun-tanned bodies everywhere!); and the Congress party was glad to leave the densely packed beach area - its atmosphere heavily laden with dust stirred by continuous motor traffic on the parallel macadam road - to retire to a nearby tea room to partake of refreshments while recovering from the dust bath it had just received.

A recorded talk, ("Esperanto - Efficient in the Highest Degree"), by Dr. C.J. Adcock, was broadcast from station 1YZ, Rotorua, during the afternoon.

The talk, a general survey, concluded: "To the New Zealand Esperantists at Tauranga I would say: "Keep on working for your ideal. You have more than a language to offer the world."

Other lighter, although educational, sides of the Congress included a visit to the historic Mission House, (where the owner, Mr. D.H. Maxwell, gave an interesting talk on the colourful history of the district and the Mission House in particular), an Esperanto Lecturette Session, a concert, a language session, final tea and the closing ceremony.

At the Lecturette Session (in Esperanto), Dr. J. Hamvai, formerly of Budapest, spoke on "The Practical Value of Esperanto." Mr. S.H. Taylor followed with "Theatrical Life," dealing with his own and Mrs. Taylor's long association with vaudeville as professional artists. That publicity for Esperanto could be effectively conducted in the Press by an indirect approach was the theme introduced by Mr. Brendon Clark, whose talk, "Konvinku Oblikve," (Convince Obliquely) was illustrated by newspaper cuttings of letters to editors. Miss M.V. Roussell read an original essay from a Braille shorthand script on "Esperanto Among the Blind," outlining the progress made by the International Language among the sightless in many lands, and the advantages to be derived from a knowledge of the Zamenhofan tongue. The concluding lecturette given by Mr. D.A. MacGill on "The Traditions of Esperanto," dealt with the early history of the Esperanto movement. An interesting innovation was Mr. S.I. Nolan's recording (by tape-recorder, a new apparatus in 1951!) of Dr. Hamvai's remarks and the immediate replaying of a portion of the Doctor's talk - a rather mystifying performance at that time!

An excellent programme of over three hours' duration was presented at the concert. Numerous "artists" contributed outstanding items of a humorous, musical (instrumental and vocal) and/or entertaining nature. Possibly the high light was an international song scene (in costume) produced by Mr. and Mrs. S.H. Taylor, introducing Austria, Italy, France, Ireland, Scotland, Poland, U.S.A., South America, China, Russia and New Zealand, and presented respectively by Mrs. Lila Wiltshire, Mrs. A.T. Clarkson, Mrs. J.B. Toombs, Mrs. J.J. Edwards, Mr. R.J. Clarkson, Mrs. T. Taylor, Mrs. Y.M. Canty, Mr. A.G. Wiltshire, Mr. M.L. McNamara, Mr. S.H. Taylor and Mr. P.F. Carter.

In accordance with the established Congress custom, the members gathered at the long festive board for the final tea and formal closing of the 17th Congress. After the repast, including the cutting of a beautifully decorated congress cake by Mrs. Mary E. Potts, Mrs. Brendon Clark favoured the gathering with a song as a fore-runner to community singing. Appreciatory and thanks-giving speeches followed; and Mr. Bertram Potts, before formally closing the function, paid a tribute to Mr. R.J. Clarkson - a lone Esperantist - who just over a year previously, had taken the initial steps to form the Tauranga Esperanto Club; and with the help of club members, he had been able to arrange the very successful Congress. The Tauranga members were given musical honours ("For They are Jolly Good Fellows"); and, finally, the Congress members sang in Esperanto "Now is the Hour" to close the memorable event. ✓

The International Language and its movement in New Zealand prospered very well throughout 1952 - a year of achievement. With another highly successful Congress concluded, the N.Z.E.A. and club officials worked confidently for the furtherance and ideals of the language of Zamenhof. In this connection, the personnel of the 1951 Executive remained unchanged during 1952, although in

April, for private business reasons, Mr. E.A. Hornblow retired from his position as Education Officer. He was replaced by Mr. S.R. Perfect, who had accepted the responsible office of Chairman of the newly established N.Z.E.A. Information Centre at Auckland, which had been formed in response to a suggestion of the C.E.D., London. Mr. Perfect was assisted in his duties by a committee of two members - Mrs. Y.M. Canty and Mr. G.E. Minchin. The functions of the Information Centre were later defined by the Executive to embrace:

- (a) To prepare statistics for the U.E.A. and the N.Z.E.A.;
- (b) To organise a News Service according to the model of the C.E.D.;
- (c) To apprise the C.E.D. of the details of the dictionary compiled by Mr. Bertram Potts; and
- (d) To seek additional information regarding the U.E.A. book service.

In the course of the year, the Executive held twelve business meetings to administer the Association's affairs. Co-operating with the U.E.A. International Commission of Esperanto and Sociology, the Executive distributed 200 copies of a questionnaire regarding the social status of Esperantists and returned 48 completed forms to the U.E.A. Central Office. Again at the request of the U.E.A., the Executive approached the Postmaster-General (the Hon. Mr. Broadbent), at Wellington, with a request that the New Zealand Government support the proposal that Esperanto be used on the international postal coupons. In his reply, Mr. Broadbent stated that he considered the language problem was adequately met by the use of French and the language of the country of origin of the coupons.

On the death of the Sovereign, His Majesty King George VI, a letter was sent during February on behalf of the N.Z.E.A. to the Governor-General of New Zealand, to express sympathy with the Royal Family and loyalty to Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II. The receipt of the letter was suitably acknowledged by His Excellency.

The Executive appointed Mr. Ernest J. Thawley, of Wellington, as the official New Zealand delegate to the 37th Universal Congress of Esperanto (Oslo, Norway, August 1952); and the permission of the Prime Minister, Mr. (later Sir) S.G. Holland to convey the salutations of the New Zealand Government to the Congress was sought. Mr. Holland, however, replied that he would be pleased if Mr. Thawley greeted the 37th Congress in the Prime Minister's name. Affiliation of the N.Z.E.A. with the U.E.A. was effected in 1952. The associated capitation fee amounted to £8 7s.6d.

During the same year, four competitions were organised by the Executive and resulted: in the Betty King Memorial Essay Competition, with the subject, "An Imaginary Experience with Esperanto," the adjudicator, Dr. C.J. Adcock, awarded the first prize (£2 2s.) to Anthony Kingsway, Atiamuri School, Putaruru, and the second prize to Janice E. Hemmings, Hastings High School. The Yvon Canty Prize winner was Mrs. Kathleen M. Mayson, of Christchurch, who in passing the B.E.A. Elementary Examination with Honours gained the highest marks of the year. On this occasion, the prize was one year's subscription to the review, "Heroldo de Esperanto." At the request of Mr. W. Wright of Kati Kati, a translation competition was arranged and the prize of £1 1s. (donated by Mr. Wright) was awarded to Mrs. E.M. Shaw, of Wanganui. The passage for translation was that part of M. Louise Haskin's poem, "God Knows," which was quoted by King George VI on Christmas Day, 1939. The Adjudicator was Mr. Brendon Clark (Leigh). The N.Z.E.A. Membership competition was won by the Palmerston North Club with an increase of 327 per cent, with the Tauranga Club as runners-

Other matters to receive the attention of the N.Z.E.A. Executive concerned the arrangements for the 18th New Zealand Congress at Auckland from December 29 1952, to January 2, 1953. The first public announcement regarding the Congress appeared in the May issue of the "New Zealand Esperantist," and thereafter the Executive devoted part of each of its monthly meetings to the consideration of details pertaining to the Congress and/or to its programme, including the printing for the first time of a Congress sticker - on this occasion depicting the well-known scene of Rangitoto Island with the Auckland University in the foreground. The purchase of new books to the value of £75 was approved; it was decided to publish three propaganda brochures; and to record in Esperanto the minutes of the Executive meetings in order to permit the exchange of protocols with the Swedish Esperanto Federation - at the latter's suggestion. The Executive also accepted the gift of books from Mrs. Jean McNab, of Masterton, and Mr. E. Snedding, of Wellington; and arranged for any editions considered suitable to be added to the George Gordon Esperanto Collection in the Alexander Turnbull Library. In June, in accordance with a Congress resolution, the Executive surveyed the financial position of the N.Z.E.A. and decided, in view of the satisfactory increase in the membership, that it was not necessary to curtail the present frequency of the issue of the "New Zealand Esperantist." However, it was agreed that the N.Z.E.A. official organ should be sent only to financial members of 1951 and 1952.

While the Executive members were attending to multifarious matters at headquarters, club officials and many individuals throughout the country had their shoulders to the wheel in their respective districts and circles. Clubs were functioning at Auckland, Cambridge, Christchurch, Hamilton, Leigh, New Plymouth, Tauranga, Wanganui and Wellington, although the Cambridge Club did not meet during the winter months. Instruction in Esperanto was, of course, provided at each Club meeting. At the Public Works Department's camp at Haywards, a class was formed and tutored by Mr. D.A. MacGill; and Mr. and Mrs. S.H. Taylor arranged a weekly class at the Maori Community Centre during February. At Auckland, Dr. J. Hamvai conducted a course for 60 students under the auspices of the W.E.A. at the Auckland University College. At the formation of the class on June 11, Rotarian A.J. Sinclair of Te Awamutu, introduced the tutor and briefly explained the value of Esperanto in the propagation of understanding between the peoples of the world. Dr. Hamvai used the direct method of teaching and his lectures were well-attended throughout; and in October, the Doctor reported that, as a result of an announcement in "La Praktiko," (Netherlands), "many letters and postcards keep pouring in from foreign lands." A W.E.A. Course was also conducted at the Canterbury University College as from April 21, under the tutorship of Mr. Lincoln A. Efford. Alluding to the course in an article of 8 inches, "The Christchurch Press" mentioned that the lectures "are partly financed by the interest on a bequest by Mrs. Sarah Ann Emson, a well-known Christchurch resident, who was very interested in the language. She died about thirty years ago." The Christchurch Esperanto Society resumed operations at the conclusion of the W.E.A. instructional course and provided practice in speech to the students - on several occasions with a Dutch visitor, Mrs. A. Blyveld. The Society's officers were Messrs. Lincoln A. Efford, M.A., President; John S. Gray and Lee E. Pollock, Vice-Presidents; and Wm. H. King, Secretary-Treasurer. At the Annual Meeting of the Auckland Society, the following office-bearers were elected for 1952: Mr. M.L. McNamara, President; Mrs. Y.M. Canty, Vice-President; Mr. A.G. Wiltshire, Secretary; Mrs. Y.M. Canty, Treasurer; Mrs. Lila

Wiltshire, Assistant Secretary and Publicity Organiser; Mr. J.G. Kennerley, Auditor; Mr. and Mrs. S.H. Taylor and Mr. C.W. Brandon, Committee members. Office-bearers of the Leigh Club were Mr. Brendon H. Clark, B.A. President and Tutor; Mrs. Norris Wyatt, Secretary-treasurer; Miss K. Routley, Assistant Secretary; Master Ian MacKinnon, Librarian. Guidance of the Palmerston North Club was entrusted to Mr. H.E. Facer, President; Mrs. S.T. Wrigley, Vice-President; Mrs. E. Facer, Secretary-treasurer. The Club met on two evenings weekly. The Wanganui Club met weekly at 312 Victoria Avenue and was administered by Mr. F.A. Bates, M.A., President; Mr. E.A. Watkin, M.A., Vice-President; and Mr. W.O.D. Ryall, secretary-treasurer. At the second Annual Meeting of the Tauranga Club held on November 15, the election of officers resulted: Mr. R.J. Clarkson, President; Mrs. J.B. Toombs and Mr. P.F. Carter, Vice-Presidents; Mr. H. Stratford, Secretary-treasurer; Mrs. E.D. Marne and Miss M. Webb, Committee Members; Miss I. Linthorne, Librarian; and Mr. W. Webb, Auditor. At New Plymouth, Mr. W.J. Donovan succeeded Dr. J. Hamvai as tutor of the local club on the transfer of the latter to Auckland. The names of the Wellington and Cambridge Club officers were not published in the "New Zealand Esperantist," although the former, probably the largest club from a membership view point functioning at the time in New Zealand, was actively engaged in disseminating the International Language. A successful innovation as regards Esperantist activities was introduced on November 8, 1952, when 21 members of the clubs at Auckland, Hamilton, Cambridge and Tauranga met at Hamilton to spend some hours together for conversational practice. The programme included a visit to the Hamilton Domain and Lake, the Winter Garden, a cruise in private cars to view other beauty spots, and finally a visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hunter, who served refreshments.

At Auckland and Wellington, both Esperantist organisations suitably celebrated the Anniversary of Dr. Zamenhof's birthday - the former with a social evening in the Fabian Hall, the latter with a special club function, which was reported in "The Evening Post," (December 17, 1952 under the caption, "Esperantists Honour Their Founder," and included a striking remark of Mr. David A. MacGill, who spoke on the origin of Esperanto; "The world owes a great debt to the originator of Esperanto, Dr. Zamenhof, and today all over the world, Esperantists are honouring his memory." To conclude its activities for the year, the Auckland Society held its customary Annual Picnic at Onetangi, Waiheke Island. In the course of the year 1952, the "Esperanta Rondo Amika" came into being at Auckland on February 9, and the "Esperantista Rondo" was established at Tauranga on June 7. In both centres "La Rondo" met monthly in the homes of members for the purpose of using Esperanto in practice, it being the rule that only the International Language was to be spoken at the meetings.

A tremendous amount of publicity was obtained for Esperanto during 1952, by means of the Press, radio broadcasts, talks and lectures. Various newspapers - notably "The Wanganui Herald," "The Auckland Star," "The New Zealand Observer," "The New Zealand Herald," "The Manawatu Evening Standard," "The Rodney and Otamateas Times, Waitemata and Kaipara Gazette," (for which the live-wire Brendon Clark acted as reporter.), "The Te Aroha News," "The Standard," "The Bay of Plenty Times," "The Dominion," "The Evening Post," and "The Christchurch Press" - frequently published reports of club activities and functions, and of talks, lectures, etc., about Esperanto delivered by well-known Esperantists to members of diverse organisations. The newspapers at Auckland and Palmerston North devoted much space to the return home and the travel and Congress experiences of Mrs. Patricia De Cleene and Mr. Ernest J. Thawley during their world tours; and the reports pertaining to Mrs. De

Cleene were reprinted in the Press of other New Zealand towns. "The Manawatu Evening Standard" also published long reports of Mrs. De Cleene's travels as detailed in her letters to the Palmerston North Club. "The New Zealand Observer" (March 26, 1952,) gave an entire column of 14 inches to the experiences of Dr. and Mrs. J. Hamvai; and in "Magazine," (September 27) there appeared an article headed "One World - One Language: Esperantists go in for Films, Poetry and Radio Programmes," together with a photograph showing Dr. Hamvai at a blackboard surrounded by students of the W.E.A. Course at Auckland. On the arrival at Auckland of a Dutch Esperantist family (parents and nine children), "The New Zealand Herald" (February 5) published a three-column caption, "Immigrants bring a 6-Bedroom Prefab." and an equally wide photograph of the family, which, it was mentioned in the report, had come to settle in New Zealand as a result of Esperanto correspondence with Rotarian A.J. Sinclair. Further New Zealand wide publicity for Esperanto was obtained from a Press Association message sent on May 17 to all leading newspapers stating that a Queen Street (Auckland) shop - Messrs Whitcombe and Tombs - offered service to new settlers by displaying a window card with the information that French, Dutch, German, Hungarian and Esperanto were spoken. Incidentally, Dr. J. Hamvai was the translator for Hungarian, German and Esperanto. While it was pleasing to note this wide-spread publicity and to contemplate its impact, it was more pleasing to realise that during 1952 there were no newspaper articles or editorial comment of an unfriendly nature brought to the notice of the N.Z.E.A. Executive - a highly satisfactory change from the not infrequent hostile and prejudiced attacks made on the International Language two and three decades previously by misinformed and unenlightened editors and others.

A new avenue in which to sow the seeds of Esperanto was found in "The Big Stores News," staff magazine of the Farmers' Trading Co., Ltd., Auckland, with a circulation of more than 2000 copies. On two occasions during 1952, Mr. W.H. Eyre, a member of the staff and of the Auckland Esperanto Society, contributed interesting articles regarding Esperanto affairs for the edification of his fellow workers.

In the realm of radio-broadcasting, there was also some activity on behalf of Esperanto. Prominent Esperantists who took part were Miss Renee Brown, from 2XA, Wanganui, on January 19, 1952 (regarding her experience overseas with Esperanto and at the 33rd and 34th Universal Congresses); Mrs. H.W.R. Petersen, from 2ZB, Wellington, on February 1 (Subject, "Esperanto"); Mr. and Mrs. Brendon Clark, from 1ZB, Auckland, on October 4 ("Esperanto" and a song in the International Language); and Mrs. Patricia De Cleene, from 1ZB, on November 14 ("Around the World with Esperanto"). In addition to these broadcast talks, lectures were given in several centres. Miss Renee Brown was particularly active in this field of endeavour. On January 9, Miss Brown spoke to the Wanganui Rotarians on "Esperanto in International Relations." Her remarks were reported at length in "The Wanganui Herald." The same newspaper gave an 11-inch report of her address on March 19 to the Y.W.C.A. members at Wanganui; and "The Te Aroha News" permitted her remarks 8-inch space. During December, Miss Brown gave talks about Esperanto to the St. John's Hill Kindergarten Association, the Post and Telegraph Women's League, the Durie Hill Parent Teachers' Association and to the Tawhere School Parent Teachers' Association - a first class performance on Miss Brown's part. Mr. Bertram Potts spoke to the Miramar Methodist Men's Fellowship about "The Language Problem" on March 26; Dr. C.J. Adcock addressed members of the Wellington Travel Club on March 27; Mr. Howard F. Franks, formerly secretary of the Masterton Club, gave talks to the Rotary Clubs at Waipawa and Waipukurau during September; Mr. S.R.

Perfect addressed the members of the Fabian Club, Auckland, on "The International Language" on October 11; Mr. R.J. Clarkson, of Tauranga, delivered an interesting lecture to the Kati Kati Women's Institute during November; and Mr. A.J. Sinclair explained the aims and claims of Esperanto to the Auckland Creditmen's Club on December 2 and was generously reported in "The New Zealand Herald" the following day.

Another helpful publicity effort was made at Auckland where Mr. and Mrs. S.H. Taylor, assisted by Mesdames J.J. Edwards and Y.M. Canty, organised an Esperanto Court at the International Caravanserai staged in the Town Hall from March 24 to 29. In this way Esperanto was brought to the notice of many visitors to the exhibition, including City Councillor Joan Riley, who commented on "the crying need for an international language."

The Esperantist public of New Zealand was provided with information relating to different phases of Esperantism by the "New Zealand Esperantist," with Mr. Bertram Potts the editor responsible. Noteworthy were the articles "Early History of Esperanto in New Zealand" by Mr. Potts, "Esperanto...Efficient in the Highest Degree" (the text of Dr. Adcock's broadcast talk during the 17th N.Z.E.A. Congress), "Esperanto as an Educational Tool", also by Dr. Adcock, "The Oslo Esperanto Congress - - Great Success," being an airmail report from the N.Z.E.A. delegate, Mr. E.J. Thawley, "Mrs. De Cleene in Casablanca" and "Mrs. Patricia De Cleene in Hollywood," both factual reports, the latter from a Los Angeles Esperantist, Mr. Ted Stewart. The January number and half of the February issue carried detailed reports of the 17th New Zealand Congress; and all other numbers published in 1952 contained Esperanto news from overseas. These news items showed the infiltration of Esperanto into many various international fields, and encouraged active New Zealand Esperantists to greater efforts to achieve their ideal. On the other hand, in the course of the year the magazine announced the movement's loss through death of three fellow enthusiasts: At Wanganui, on April 19, 1952, suddenly, Lt. Col. J.L. McAlister, then in retirement at New Plymouth, and a former tutor of the Wellington Club in the late 1930's. On May 17, Mrs. Rose Schacht, of Wellington (wife of Dr. P. Schacht, also an experienced Esperantist); and Mr. M.R. Munro, a member of the Tauranga Club.

Auckland - the Queen City - was the sunny scene of the 18th New Zealand Esperanto Congress held under the auspices of the New Zealand Esperanto Association, from December 29, 1952, to January 2, 1953, in the Fabian Hall, 3 Queen Street. The Congress was well attended and strongly supported, there being 68 and 52 attending and absent members, respectively; and two overseas Esperantists, Major R. Raven-Hart, of Ceylon, and Miss Ruth M. Spencer, of Halifax, England, also favoured the Congress by their attendance.

The President of the Auckland Club, Mr. M.L. McNamara, extended a hearty welcome to the Congress members at an informal gathering arranged to permit members to become acquainted and friends to meet at afternoon tea. The introduction of this pleasant session into the Congress programme met with general approval. The Official Opening ceremony commenced with the singing of the National Anthem and "La Espero." Mr. McNamara introduced Mr. W.T. Anderton, Member of Parliament for Auckland City, and invited him to open Congress. Before doing so, Mr. Anderton

addressed the assemblage. He stated that he had first become acquainted with Esperanto forty years previously in Great Britain and regretted that he had not then acquired a knowledge of the language, when the opportunity was available. Had he done so, he would not have encountered language barriers during his then recent world tour. The world, Mr. Anderton stated, was all the poorer for lack of an international language to enable the peoples to meet in a bond of understanding. He described the cumbersome and make-shift translation system of the United Nations Organisation, which he had seen in operation, an inadequate system which permitted of no ready exchange of thought. How different it would be if the members of UNO could debate fluently in Esperanto and express themselves in an idiom all could understand. It was within the power of UNO to further the cause of international understanding by including the promotion of Esperanto among its acts of reconstruction. "If we had an international language," he said, "we could turn guns into ploughshares and tractors, and atom bombs into radiant light." Mr. Anderton declared Congress open and wished it every success.

Mr. McNamara introduced Mr. Bertram Potts, Honorary Life President of the N.Z.E.A., who expressed the appreciation of Congress of the address delivered by Mr. Anderton. He apologised for the absence of the President, Dr.C.J. Adcock; and in a brief speech alluded to the outstanding success of the Oslo Universal Esperanto Congress.

A period of silence was observed as a mark of respect to the three members who had passed away during the year, 1952.

The Auckland Congress secretary, Mr. A.G. Wiltshire, presented greetings and messages from absent members and from Esperantists in Australia, Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, England, Germany, France, Italy Japan, Norway, Sweden. The messages from overseas strikingly demonstrated the fact that New Zealand is a member of the international family of nations.

So ended the first day of the memorable Congress. The remaining four days were devoted to the Annual General Meeting of the N.Z.E.A. (four sessions); a meeting of the U.E.A. members (to whom the Chief Delegate, Mr. Brendon H. Clark (Leigh) presented a survey of his year's work; the official photograph; a sight-seeing excursion (by two buses through several Auckland suburbs, to the top of Mt. Eden to admire a superlative circular panorama - described by Mr. C.W. Brandon - to the Sorrento Tea Rooms at the foot of One Tree Hill for refreshments, thence to Bastion Point to view the M.J. Savage Memorial). There were also on the programme a language session (conducted by Mr. Potts); lecturettes, a concert, farewell tea and formal closing.

The following club delegates gave reports on behalf of their clubs: Mr. D.R. Kemsley (Hamilton), Mrs. S.T. Wrigley (Palmerston North), Mr. M.L. McNamara (Auckland), Mr. H.H. Stratford (Tauranga), Mr. Wm. H. King, (Christchurch) Mr. F.A. Bates, (Wanganui), Mr. B.H. Clark (Leigh) and Miss K. Carpenter (New Plymouth). Mr. Potts spoke on the activities and methods of the Wellington Club; and Mr. S.H. Taylor referred to his work at the Maori Community Centre, Auckland.

In his Presidential Address, Mr. Potts, speaking in Esperanto, referred to the steady progress of the language in the fields of literature, radio, science, education, commerce, Rotary and travel, mentioning the recognition and support given by important bodies in many lands. "We should not," Mr.

Potts said, "be discouraged if progress was of the unspectacular kind. The movement was receiving official support in many countries."

The secretary's report presented by Mr. J.T. Allan mentioned the wide activities of the Association during 1952 and gave ample evidence of the progress accomplished in the course of the year. Regarding the N.Z.E.A. membership, Mr. Allan reported that it was most encouraging to find that the number of financial members had increased from 125 in 1951 to 243 (including 5 Life and 20 Honorary Members) in 1952, the improvement being largely due to the efforts of the Clubs' officials. There had been no advance in New Zealand educational circles, although Esperanto had continued to be taught as a "hobby" class at two schools - the Otahuhu District High School and the Palmerston North Intermediate School - according to information furnished to the N.Z.E.A. Executive. The N.Z.E.A. Education Sub-committee had, however, discussed with the Principal, Teachers' Training College, Wellington, the planning of a controlled experiment to show the value of Esperanto as a school subject.

The report of the treasurer, Mr. F.A. Bailey, stated: "By comparison with last year's deficit of £19 11s.3d., this year's gain of £14 5s.1d. is most gratifying, especially as an extra amount of £8 7s.6d. has been paid for affiliation with the U.E.A." Mr. Bailey also reported that the Association's income from current subscriptions had increased from £28 10s. in 1951 to £57 in 1952 - 100 per cent. increase - while £14 for subscriptions in arrears had also been received. However, the cost of the "New Zealand Esperantist", approximately £62 of £78 spent for printing and stationery and postage, exceeded the Association's principal source of income - subscriptions; and that only the profit from book sales, Congress and donations had kept income in excess of expenditure. Both reports were adopted by Congress with a vote of thanks and congratulations to the compilers.

Office-bearers for 1953, elected by Congress were: President, Dr. C.J. Adcock; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. C.W. Brandon (Auckland), Brendon H. Clark (Leigh), Wm. H. King (Christchurch) and Ross Robbins (Wanganui); General Secretary, Mr. James T. Allan (Wellington); Treasurer, Mr. F.A. Bailey (Wellington); Chairman, Information Centre, Mr. S.R. Perfect; Circulation Manager Mr. G.C. Read (Lower Hutt.)

Other important Congress decisions related to the custody by the N.Z.E.A. of club archives; the appointment of Miss M.V. Roussell, of Wellington, as the N.Z.E.A. delegate to the 38th Universal Congress of Esperanto (Zagreb, Yugoslavia, August 1953); and the establishment of a Sub-committee of Esperantist teachers. This last decision was made as a result of a recommendation submitted by a group of teachers which had met during the Congress: Mrs. S.T. Wrigley, Palmerston North, Misses Renee Brown, Wanganui and J.M. Costello, Auckland, Messrs. B.H. Clark, Leigh, F.A. Bates, Wanganui, F.E. Coulthard, Auckland, and Ross Robbins, who had recently returned to Wanganui from Jamaica. Congress also appointed Messrs. C.W. Brandon and M.L. McNamara, of Auckland, to assist the formation of new clubs in New Zealand; and approved the publication of 25,000 copies of a two-page brochure at a cost of £37 with a view to recruiting new members for the N.Z.E.A. and for the clubs - the Information Centre to arrange the issue when the amount covering the printing cost was in hand from contributions. A Publicity Fund was immediately set up in Congress and generous donations were received in the congress-room; and the "New Zealand Esperantist" reported that, at the time the January issue went to press, the sum of £32 had been subscribed. Congress adopted the "Waverley"

grammar-book as being the most suitable for school and general purposes to stock in the N.Z.E.A. Book Department; and authorised payment of a donation of £5 to C.E.D., London, also the distribution of copies of the "New Zealand Esperantist" to the chief libraries of New Zealand. Although an invitation had been received from the Christchurch Society to hold the 19th Congress in "the Garden City," Congress deferred a decision pending the outcome of an early discussion regarding the venue by the Wanganui Club.

At the final business meeting, Mr. S.R. Perfect, chairman of the Information Centre, announced the setting up of an Esperanto News Service to supply newspapers and magazines throughout New Zealand with interesting items of news dealing with the language question; and he sought the helpful co-operation of N.Z.E.A. members in all parts of the country to hand material to the local Press.

Congress was apprised of the indifferent health of Mr. David Tilly, an Honorary Life Member (of Whangarei), and Mr. J.A. Hodges, of Rangiora, and readily agreed that good wishes should be telegraphed to the two elderly pioneers of the International Language movement in New Zealand. A vote of thanks was also passed to Mr. C.R. Davis, of Stratford, for his tutorship of the N.Z.E.A. Advanced Correspondence Course, which position he had resigned through ill-health. To continue this work, Mr. H.W.R. Petersen had accepted an invitation from the Executive.

An outstanding concert was presented to the Congress and included a variety of entertaining plays, sketches, monologues, recitations and magic, interspersed with Spanish dancing and musical items - vocal and instrumental. The lecturettes, given in Esperanto by four competent speakers at a special evening session, were also of an exceedingly high standard and proved to be most interesting. Mrs. Patricia De Cleene, in "Round the World with Esperanto," outlined some of her experiences with Esperanto during a three-years' tour through thirty countries. Esperanto had been to her the open sesame to the hearts and hearths of Esperantists in many lands. Mr. S.R. Perfect dealt with "Problems of World Population," and the difficulties facing posterity with the increasing numbers of the human race. Major R. Raven-Hart, of Ceylon, entertained with "Travel by Canoe," describing the advantages of canoeing and his experiences in several countries. Mr. Ross Robbins gave the geographical and historical background of Jamaica, illustrating many of his remarks with the aid of a blackboard and lantern slides.

A buffet tea was a preliminary to the formal closing of Congress. Then followed appreciatory speeches by the delegates and the valedictory remarks of the Honorary Life President, who expressed the hope that all would meet again at the 19th Congress; and the singing of "Venas Nun la Hor'." (Now is the Hour) signified the conclusion of the enjoyable 18th.

In 1953, the N.Z.E.A. Executive held the first of ten meetings on February 23, after completing the distribution of a full Congress report and the Association's accounts to members - effected per the medium of the "New Zealand Esperantist." The Executive members were Dr. C.J. Adcock (President), and Messrs. Bertram Potts (Editor), James T. Allan, General Secretary, F.A. Bailey, Treasurer, D.A. MacGill (Manager, Book Department), G.C. Read, Circulation Manager and Capt. H.W.R. Petersen (Wellington Club delegate.) For various reasons, however, three changes in the personnel took place: Capt. Petersen, who proceeded overseas, was replaced by Mr. A.J. Cruttenden;

Mr. Read by Mr. George Boyle - necessitated by Mr. Read's departmental transfer; and Mr. MacGill by Mr. G.D. Raynor, but Mr. MacGill was able to accept the position of Education Officer. Capt. Petersen had been appointed the N.Z.E.A. representative on the U.E.A. Committee (authorised when the N.Z.E.A. membership exceeded 200 financial members). He relinquished the position and was replaced by Mr. J.T. Allan. Mr. S.R. Perfect joined the Executive in October on his transfer from Auckland to Wellington, where he continued in charge of the Information Centre. Pressure of his private business, however, permitted him to undertake only the urgent duties associated with the Centre.

Apart from dealing with a large volume of correspondence from diverse sources within New Zealand, the Executive also received numerous communications from the U.E.A., C.E.D. and the Esperanto Language Academy, also from Esperantist organisations in Argentina, Australia, Britain, Denmark, Eire, Sweden and Uruguay. There was, of course, no language barrier to overcome when handling this correspondence. The Association's records, however, indicate that routine matters requiring the attention of the Executive were increasing annually and that the arranging of the national Congress each twelve months was one of the major tasks.

In the course of the year (1953), the Executive re-adjusted the N.Z.E.A. financial year to end on October 31 annually, although the subscription year remained unchanged - to conclude on November 30. Approval was given for the organising of a raffle (which produced a net profit of £78 9s.) for the purpose of purchasing an addressograph and a duplicating machine to facilitate the preparation of circulars, etc., and the distribution of the "New Zealand Esperantist" to members. The former machine was purchased immediately, but as the Wellington Club generously placed its duplicator at the disposal of the Association, the balance of the proceeds was held in reserve for the purpose for which it was raised. The sum of £10 was donated by the N.Z.E.A. to the Auckland Club to assist to defray expenses to be incurred in connection with an Esperanto publicity stall at the Auckland Carnival Fair, held in January 1954.

Regarding the 38th Universal Congress (Zagreb, August, 1953), the Executive communicated with the Prime Minister; and in reply Mr. (later Sir) S.G. Holland wrote to the Association as follows:-

"Prime Minister's Office,
Wellington,
18th March, 1953.

"Dear Sir,

I have received your letter of 2nd March, 1953, from which I was interested to learn that your Association will be represented at the 38th Universal Congress of the Universal Esperanto Association by Miss M.V. Roussell, of Wellington.

"As a movement whose aim is to promote and foster the development of friendship and understanding among people of all races, Esperanto commands widespread interest throughout the world, and I am happy to accede to your request that Miss Roussell should be permitted to convey to the Congress a message of greeting on my own behalf as Prime Minister. You will appreciate, however, that it is not possible to authorise her to speak in the name of the New Zealand Government.

"I feel sure that the forthcoming Congress will be a successful one.

"Yours faithfully,
(Signed) S.G. HOLLAND, Prime Minister."

Incidentally, this was the third year in succession that the Prime Minister sent greetings to a world Esperanto Congress. Miss Roussell, a blind Esperantist well-known in Wellington, was accompanied on her travels by Mrs. J.J. Edwards, of Auckland.

In accordance with a request from the Uruguay Esperanto Society, the N.Z.E.A. forwarded material - brochures, photographs, copies of the "New Zealand Esperantist," a small national flag, etc. - for inclusion in an Esperanto exhibition held in conjunction with the General Conference of U.N.E.S.C.O. at Montevideo in December, 1954.

As one result of the international petition in favour of Esperanto, signed by 492 organisations with a total membership of 15,454,780 and by 895432 private persons, presented at the Interim Headquarters of the U.N.O. on August 2, 1950, the General Conference of U.N.E.S.C.O., on December 10, 1952, adopted the following resolution in the 7th Session in Paris:-

"The Director-General is authorised to communicate to Member States the international petition in favour of Esperanto, which has been submitted to the United Nations and forwarded by that Organisation to UNESCO, and to undertake, in the light of comments received, the necessary preparatory work to enable the General Conference to decide, at its 8th Session, upon the action to be taken on this petition."

In due course, the Acting Director-General approached sixty-five Governments (Member States), including the New Zealand Government, to ask for them to let him have by June 1, 1953, any information which they might choose to furnish on Esperanto and its bearing on the language question. Inter alia, the Acting Director-General's letter stated:-

"It would be especially useful to know how far the teaching and use of Esperanto extend in your country, the results obtained, and what practical plans, in your Government's view, should be submitted to the General Conference at its Eighth Session to give effect to the hope expressed in the attached petition."

The hope referred to was:-

"That the United Nations will help to spread the use of this language in every possible way, for example, by encouraging its teaching in schools where teachers are available, and developing its use in travel, international commerce and correspondence."

The N.Z.E.A. gave every assistance to the U.E.A., sponsor of the petition, and the New Zealand secretary, Mr. J.T. Allan, had a considerable amount of work during a long period in this connection. At the request of the U.E.A., Mr. Allan prepared a suitable report in April, 1953, for the New Zealand Minister of Education, the Hon. R.M. Algie, dealing with the progress of Esperanto in New Zealand and this seven-page letter was forwarded in time for the Government to discuss together with the letter from the Acting Director-General. The various subjects treated in the N.Z.E.A. communication came under such headings as "History of the Esperanto in New Zealand," "Esperanto Literature," "Cultural Value of Esperanto," and "Practical Application of Esperanto." Accompanying the N.Z.E.A. letter were a leaflet, "Esperanto, the International Language," "La Nova Testamento," "Waverley Course (Part 1)," "Somera Universitato, Malmo, 1948," "Pinokjo," "Pensoj de Zamenhof," and "The Language Problem

- Its History and Solution," by E.D. Durrant. The U.N.E.S.C.O. representative in Wellington also discussed the matter with the President of the N.Z.E.A., Dr. C.J. Adcock. The New Zealand Government reported to U.N.E.S.C.O. that Esperanto was well established in New Zealand and was recognised by the Government, but that it was not taught as a compulsory school subject, nor did the Government see how this will be possible, owing to the already over-crowded curriculum. However, Esperanto was being taught as a club activity in some schools and the Government encouraged such developments.

Eight clubs functioned throughout 1953 - at Auckland, Christchurch, Hamilton, Leigh, Palmerston North, Tauranga, Wanganui and Wellington. Dr. J. Hamvai, also conducted a weekly W.E.A. class of Esperanto, with an average attendance of 45 students at the Auckland University College. Regrettably, the New Plymouth Club went into recess during May. However, a new class was formed at the Otaki Sanatorium in September under the guidance of Miss J. Sutherland, assisted at times by Mrs. Patricia De Cleene, of Palmerston North. A new venture in Auckland was the formation of a weekly lunch-time class under the tutorship of Mr. C.W. Brandon on July 7, at the Auckland Society's Club Room, Pacific Building, Queen Street. The course of lessons was originally fixed to continue for ten weeks, but by popular request, it was extended by a further five weeks. The Wellington Club also commenced a new class for Beginners during July. What was claimed to be the "first Esperanto weekend held in New Zealand," took place in October at Tauranga, according to "The Bay of Plenty Times," (October 13). More than forty Esperantists attended from Auckland, Cambridge, Hamilton and Tauranga to use the International Language in practice. At a public concert with an attendance of over eighty, the sum of £14 10s. was collected to assist the local club.

The movement in general and several clubs in particular received encouragement in the work for Esperanto by visits from Miss R.M. Spencer, of Manchester, Mrs. M.B. Nieland, of Chicago, and Mrs. D.M. Worcester, of London. A widely-travelled Esperantist, who had attended several Universal Congresses, Mrs. Worcester visited the clubs at Auckland, Palmerston North, Wellington and Christchurch, and she never failed to make laudatory comment about Esperanto whenever interviewed by newspapermen. Mrs. Worcester's enthusiasm for Esperanto was mirrored in her remarks at the Wellington Club and published in "The Evening Post" (March 3, 1953), including: "If I were asked what has been the greatest contribution to humanity, I should unhesitatingly say 'Esperanto'."

Guidance of five of the clubs during the year was mainly the responsibility of well-known stalwarts. At Wellington: Mr. Nelson Hill, President; Miss M. Alexander, Vice-President; Capt. H.W.R. Petersen, secretary but later replaced by Mr. E.R. Dearnley; Mr. S.M. Moss, treasurer; Dr. P. Schacht and Messrs. E.R. Dearnley, R. Court-Patience and A.J. Cruttenden, committee. At Auckland: Mr. C.W. Brandon, President; Mr. A.G. Wiltshire, Vice-President; Mr. B.S. McCracken, secretary but later replaced by Mr. W.L. McIntock; Mr. S.R. Perfect, assistant secretary and publicity officer; Mrs. Y.M. Canty, treasurer; Dr. J. Hamvai and Misses M. Wood and R. McGregor, committee. At Wanganui: Mr. S.I. Nolan, President; Mr. F.A. Bates, M.A., Vice-President; Miss Renee Brown, secretary; Mr. J. Young, treasurer; committee, the above plus Mrs. E.M. Shaw and Mr. E.A. Watkin, M.A. At Christchurch: Mr. L.A. Efford, President; Messrs. L.E. Pollock and J.N. Owen, Vice-Presidents; Mr. Wm. H. King, secretary-treasurer. At Palmerston North: Mr. H.E. Facer, President; Mrs. S.T. Wrigley, Vice-President; Mrs. E. Facer, secretary-treasurer.

Esperanto was taught in hobby classes in at least four colleges during 1953. At the Otahuhu College the classes were resumed in the new school year; and instruction was introduced into the Tauranga Technical College (night sessions) under the direction of Mr. R.J. Clarkson; Mr. F.E. Coulthard taught the International Language to about 60 boys divided into three groups at the Mt. Albert Grammar School; and at the Wanganui Girls' College a group of pupils formed an Esperanto Club to meet weekly under the guidance of a senior member of the Wanganui Esperanto Club. From Atiamuri, it was reported that Master Anthony Kingsbury (the 1952 "Betty King Essay" winner), had interested several school-mates. His teacher helped the boys and Mr. Brendon H. Clark, school-master at Leigh, assisted by correspondence. ✓

Numerous lectures, talks, etc., were delivered in the course of the year 1953, Mrs. Patricia De Cleene, of Palmerston North, undoubtedly being the most active in this field. After her experiences during three years spent in many overseas countries, Mrs. De Cleene had no hesitation or difficulty about describing the value of Esperanto as the key to easy international communication and travel. At the request of the N.Z.E.A., Mrs. De Cleene supplied the following (incomplete) list of her local lectures: February - Palmerston North Boys' High School; March - Plunket Society; April - Business Girls' Lunch Club; May - Awahuri Women's Institute, combined Anglican and Presbyterian Churches (Shannon), the St. David's Guild (Terrace End), the Mothers' Union; July - Townswomen's Guild; August - Teachers' Association, Wanganui, Women's Branch Labour Party, Town Centre Women's Institute, Oddfellows' Lodge; September - Kelvin Grove Women's Institute. The audiences were attentive and considerably interested and took full advantage of the question periods to ask about the language; and all agreed that Esperanto should be taught officially in the schools of all countries. Mr. A.J. Sinclair, of Te Awamutu, gave a much appreciated talk and distributed literature to the Onehunga Rotary Club on February 5. During a discussion period in September at the Education Department's Correspondence School, Wellington, Mr. E.A. Hornblow, as guest speaker, addressed more than twenty teachers present. Apart from one dissentient voice, all were in favour of Esperanto. Other lectures were delivered by Dr. C.J. Adcock to the members of the English Speaking Union at Wellington on April 15; by Mr. Bertram Potts to the Whakahaere Tramping Club, Wellington, on May 21 (and as a result several members joined the Wellington Esperanto Club); and by Mr. S.R. Perfect to the Auckland Rationalists Association on May 24.

At the Auckland radio-station, 1ZB, Mrs. S.H. Taylor introduced Esperanto into a discussion when interviewed on July 14; two weeks later at the same station, Mr. Taylor also explained the value of Esperanto for foreign travel and Dr. J. Hamvai (Auckland) broadcast a talk on the International Language from 1YZ, Rotorua, on October 4. In this manner, excellent, far-reaching and free publicity was obtained for the Esperanto cause. Likewise, Esperanto was publicised at a stall arranged at the Auckland Town Hall during August; and also at Tauranga where "a week's display of Esperanto literature, picture cards, stamps, illustrated folders and magazines was brought to a close by a public meeting held in the Presbyterian Church Hall at which Mr. R.J. Clarkson presided and addressed the gathering in Esperanto and English." ("The Bay of Plenty Times," February 12, 1953). The Auckland Public Library, it was noticed, added "Nelson's Esperanto Course" to its shelves at this time.

The Yvon Canty Prize for 1953 (one year's subscription to "Heroldo") was awarded to Mrs. Rita Aagaard, of Papatoetoe. The "Betty King Memorial Essay"

Competition, with the subject "How the Children of the World can Profit by Learning Esperanto," resulted in Colleen M. Berry, of the Havelock North School and Anthony Kingsbury, Atiamuri School, gaining the first and second prizes (£2 2s. and £1 1s.), respectively. Mr. Brendon H. Clark, (Leigh) again won the prose section of the Isor Masel Literary Competition, 1953 - organised in Western Australia - for the second time in three years.

The N.Z.E.A. sold eighteen Correspondence Courses during the year - 2 Advanced and 16 Elementary - the associated tutors being Mrs. Helen Harris and Mr. L. Bernstein (Elementary), Mr. R. Robbins (Advanced and Elementary) and Capt. H.W.R. Petersen (Advanced).

The "New Zealand Esperantist" appeared monthly throughout 1953 and every page contained interesting topics and items relating to current activities and events within New Zealand, as well as news from abroad which was constantly arriving with the numerous Esperanto publications reaching the editor. Noteworthy were the articles pertaining to the international Esperanto petition and the U.N.E.S.C.O. approach to 65 governments; "Esperanto is Back in the News," by Dr. Edmond Privat, Professor of English Language and Literature, University of Neuchatel, Switzerland; "People Must Speak to People," by Mr. Mark Starr, member of the U.S. Delegation to the London U.N.E.S.C.O. Conference; and "A Congress of 1760 Esperantists from Thirty Countries," a special report regarding the 38th Universal Congress (Zagreb, August, 1953). The magazine also announced the sad news of the deaths of several highly esteemed and ardent supporters of Esperanto during 1953, namely, Mr. Frederick G. Gibbs (Nelson), Mr. David Tilly (Whangarei), Dr. Peter Schacht (Wellington), Mr. A.J. Sinclair (Te Awamutu), Mrs. Jessie Chisholm (Wellington), Mr. S.M. Ujdur (Henderson) and Mr. F. Leith (Awanui North). Both the late David Tilly (aged 87 years) and Simon M. Ujdur were staunch Esperantist veterans and worked continuously and loyally for the International Language for more than forty years; both were in office as U.E.A. delegates in their respective districts - the former for 33 years from 1920 and the latter for the years 1911 - 1912 and for a second term from 1940; and both gentlemen were, unfortunately, in ill-health when their useful lives closed. Truly, with their passing, two "mighty totaras had fallen." The late A.J. Sinclair, although a comparatively newcomer to the ranks of the Esperantists, possessed unlimited enthusiasm for the ideals of the International Language and the international brotherhood of man; and he proved himself to be an indefatigable propagandist for the Esperanto movement, particularly in the fields of Rotary and education, in which he spread Esperantism by numerous lectures and addresses and by the issue of brochures and leaflets. In these two spheres, Mr. Sinclair was without a peer. The late Peter Schacht, formerly of Zurich, Switzerland, and a life member of the U.E.A., came to New Zealand in 1949 and thereafter was an active member of the Wellington Club. He left New Zealand in May, 1953, to visit his daughter in New York, where he died suddenly on September 20.

The year 1953 closed with the 19th New Zealand Esperanto Congress in session at Wanganui, where 45 Esperantists had assembled on December 28, 1953, for the Annual National Gathering which continued until January 1, 1954. The Congress was supported by 31 absent members and its funds were assisted, as in the past, by generous gifts from 9 donors.

The programme observed on this occasion was similar to those of the eighteen previous Congresses. At a "get-together" function held during the afternoon of December 28, Mr. S.I. Nolan, President of the Wanganui Esperanto

Club, welcomed the visitors "to the beautiful city of Wanganui." The formal Opening of Congress took place during the evening with the singing of the National Anthem and "La Espero" and an official welcome by Mr. Nolan.

Invited by Mr. Nolan to address and open Congress, Mr. J.B. Cotterill, Member of Parliament for Wanganui, expressed his pleasure at being present at such an important gathering. It was a tribute to the work of local Esperantists that this Congress was being held in Wanganui and helping forward the International Language which could be easily used by all people as a second tongue. "Today," he said, "we are living in a very troubled world, beset with misunderstandings, and the language barrier was a contributing cause. Even in New Zealand one could hear young people mocking the various accents of their parents and the people around them, thereby engendering friction and misunderstanding. How much more complicated was the issue where nations were concerned with their dissimilar languages. It was gratifying to read that Unesco had taken heed of the huge Esperanto petition and approached 65 Governments to ascertain the development and use of Esperanto. The adoption of this simple language by the United Nations Organisation would be an important step towards the preservation of peace in the world. The fact that peoples generally could talk to each other with ease by means of Esperanto would be one of the greatest blessings in helping to bring about understanding." In officially opening the Congress, Mr. Cotterill wished the movement and the Congress "every success."

Mr. Nolan introduced Mr. Bertram Potts, President of the Congress in the absence of Dr. C.J. Adcock, N.Z.E.A. President. Mr. Potts thanked Mr. Cotterill for opening the Congress and for his understanding of the practical aims of the Esperanto movement. He stated that the annual New Zealand Congresses were smaller counterparts of Esperanto Congresses held yearly by other national associations in many countries, each contributing a vital link in a worldwide chain of understanding and brotherhood.

At this session, with members of the general public present, Mr. J.T. Allan, N.Z.E.A. general secretary, read in English a paper on "Esperanto in Science and Technology," specially written for the occasion by Mr. D.A. MacGill, B.Sc., of Wellington, and unavoidably absent from Congress; Miss Renee Brown, a school-teacher of Wanganui, spoke on "Personal Experiences abroad with Esperanto", describing how the International Language had been the open sesame in many countries of Europe and narrating her experiences at the Universal Congresses of Esperanto held in Berne, Malmo, Paris and Bournemouth. Mr. Wm.H. King presented a paper on "The Early Days of Esperanto in New Zealand."

During the four following days, the Congress members attended four business sessions of the N.Z.E.A., one meeting of the New Zealand members of the U.E.A. (conducted entirely in Esperanto), an entertaining lecturette session, an assembly for the official Congress photograph, an enjoyable concert, a language session (in four interesting parts: Pronunciation, Richness of Esperanto Expression, Repetitive Words, and Translations of Familiar Phrases), a sight-seeing excursion by bus to the beauty spots and vantage points of Wanganui and Castlecliff), and a buffet tea combined with the formal closing ceremony.

Standing in a brief silence, Congress paid a tribute to the memory of the following members whose deaths had occurred during the year; Mr. D. Tilly (Whangarei), Honorary Life Member, Mr. A.J. Sinclair (Te Awamutu), Mrs. Jessie Chisholm (Wellington), Dr. P. Schacht (Wellington), Mr. F.G. Gibbs (Nelson),

Mr. F. Leith (Awanui North), and Mr. S.M. Ujdur (Henderson).

The internationality of Esperanto - and of the Congress itself - was accentuated by the presentation by the Congress Secretary (Mr. F.A. Bates), of greetings from Australia, Austria, Belgium, North Borneo, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Italy, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, U.S.A. and Yugoslavia, the Australian Congress in Perth, Mr. Teo Jung, editor of "Heroldo de Esperanto," and from numerous absent New Zealand Esperantists.

The international atmosphere thus created was further enriched by the playing of a tape recording of the voices of eminent Esperantists abroad; Mr. Eric W. McCanlis, President of the London Esperanto Club, Mr. John W. Leslie, secretary of the B.E.A., London, Mr. John C. Rapley, assistant secretary of U.E.A., London, and Professor Ivo Lapenna, Director of the Research and Documentation Centre (C.E.D.), extending greetings to the 19th Congress. It was the first occasion that such messages by tape had been presented in a New Zealand Congress.

Congress decided to send a telegram in the following terms to the Minister in Attendance, Royal Tour, Waitomo Caves:

"Please convey to Her Majesty the following resolution.
Quote. That this the 19th Congress of the New Zealand Esperanto Association in session at Wanganui from December 28 to January 1 expresses to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh Loyal Greetings and the hope that this their first visit to the Dominion of New Zealand will be a happy and memorable one, the forerunner of a further visit in the early future. Unquote.
(Signed) James Allan, General Secretary."

Subsequently a message from Her Majesty was received in reply.

"J.T. Allan, New Zealand Esperanto Association Congress,
Box 5120, Wellington.

"The Queen sincerely thanks you and all who attended the 19th Congress of the New Zealand Esperanto Association for your kind and loyal message which both Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh warmly appreciate.

- - - Private Secretary, Wellington."

On behalf of their respective clubs, the following delegates gave oral reports: Mr. Harry E. Facer (Palmerston North), Mr. C.W. Brandon (Auckland), Mr. Wm. H. King (Christchurch), Mr. Don. R. Kemsley (Hamilton), Mr. Ralph Dearnley (Wellington), and Mr. F.A. Bates (Wanganui). In the absence of a delegate from the Tauranga Club, the report was read by Mr. Allan.

Mr. Allan also presented his secretarial Annual Report, the treasurer's Report and Balance Sheet, and the N.Z.E.A. Book Department's Report, which were discussed and adopted. Mr. S.R. Perfect gave a report on the year's activities of the New Zealand Section of the Research and Documentation Centre (C.E.D.), including the publication of a publicity leaflet and the distribution of 30,000 copies by the various clubs. In his Annual Report, Mr. Allan provided the membership figures for the past five years: 1950: 121;

1951: 125; 1952: 243; and 1953: 220 (including the Honorary Life President and 3 Honorary Life Members.) There were eight Esperanto Clubs and three study classes functioning; and the report indicated that Esperanto had been taught during the year in at least four colleges; Mt. Albert Grammar School (Auckland), Otahuhu College, Wanganui Girls' College and Tauranga Technical College.

The Treasurer's Report and Balance Sheet for eleven months ended October 31, 1953, (prepared by Mr. F.A. Bailey), again showed the N.Z.E.A. to be in a strong financial position, notwithstanding the loss of £9 18s.1d. during the period. This was, however, offset by a profit of £20 1s.8d. in the Trading Account of the N.Z.E.A. Book Department. At the time, the Association's Accumulated Fund contained a credit balance of £27 8s.11d.; and the Book Department's stock in hand was valued at £59, after sales amounting to £127 had been effected during the eleven months under review.

Congress elected the following officers for 1954: President, Dr. C.J. Adcock; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. C.W. Brandon (Auckland), R.J. Clarkson (Tauranga), S.I. Nolan (Wanganui) and Wm.H. King (Christchurch); Honorary General Secretary, Mr. J.T. Allan (Wellington); Honorary Treasurer, Mr. E.J. Thawley (Wellington); Chairman, Information Centre, Mr. E.R. Dearnley (Wellington); Education Officer, Mr. D.A. MacGill (Wellington); Circulation Manager, Mr. G. Boyle (Wellington). A message of greeting and good wishes from Congress was forwarded to the veteran pioneer Esperantist, Mr. J.A. Hodges, then living in retirement at Rangiora.

Following an appeal by the Honorary President, Mr. Bertram Potts, Congress discussed at some length the desirability of establishing new clubs in New Zealand. It was also decided to discontinue the club membership competition (won in 1953 by the Palmerston North Club), and to donate £10 to the U.E.A. appeal for funds towards defraying expenses incurred in connection with the presentation of the world petition to the U.N.O. at Montevideo. Mr. F.A. Bates, as secretary of the N.Z.E.A. Education Sub-committee set up at the previous Congress (Auckland), reported little progress in the formation of a New Zealand Esperantist Teachers' Association, but the committee would continue its activities in that direction. As a step towards the compilation of a history of the Esperanto movement in New Zealand, Congress accepted a suggestion that club secretaries should be requested to prepare a history of their respective clubs.

The Annual Meeting of the New Zealand Section of the U.E.A. was well attended. Mr. Wm. H. King presided, Mr. C.W. Brandon acted as minute secretary, and, in the absence of Mr. Brandon H. Clark, the Chief Delegate, Mr. J.T. Allan, N.Z.E.A. committee member of the U.E.A., reported on various aspects of the movement and of the Universal Association relating to New Zealand. U.E.A. delegates, Mrs. Y.M. Canty and Messrs. H.E. Facer, Wm. H. King and C.W. Brandon also reported on their individual work during the past year.

At the lecture session, the Congress members were treated to excellent talks by four capable speakers: Mrs. Y.M. Canty, "Popular Superstitions"; Mr. C.W. Brandon, "Travels of a Soldier"; Miss M. Wood, "The Inns of England"; and Mr. E.A. Watkin, "The Bahai World Faith". Several community songs interspersed the addresses and added to the pleasure of the evening.

The successful 19th New Zealand Esperanto Congress concluded with a

buffet tea, thanks-giving and farewell speeches of the President, Mr. Bertram Potts, and of several club delegates and, finally, with the singing of "Jen la Horo Nun" and "Auld Lang Syne."

Throughout the year, 1954, the International Language movement was further advanced by the efforts of the Executive of the N.Z.E.A. supported by its official organ, "New Zealand Esperantist," also by one Rondo (at Tauranga), eight clubs, etc., and by numerous individual Esperantist workers, enthusiasts and well-wishers. The Executive met on eight occasions in the course of the year, with an average attendance of seven members. The personnel comprised Dr. C.J. Adcock (President), Miss Margaret O. Alexander (who had been appointed assistant secretary and later circulation manager to replace Mr. G. Boyle, resigned), and Messrs. D.J. Langman (who succeeded Miss Alexander as assistant secretary), Bertram Potts (Editor, "New Zealand Esperantist"), E.R. Dearnley (chairman, Information Centre), E.J. Thawley (treasurer), David A. MacGill (Education officer), G.D. Raynor (Manager, N.Z.E.A. Book Department), Ross Robbins (Wellington Club delegate, who also assisted the treasurer) and James T. Allan (General Secretary.)

The business dealt with by the Executive varied from the many routine matters and the arrangements for the 20th New Zealand Esperanto Congress, to consideration of the U.E.A. three-years' plan of work, the proposed changes in the U.E.A. statutes and assistance towards defraying the cost of the Esperanto Exhibition at Montevideo during the then forthcoming discussion of the world petition by the General Conference of UNESCO (December 10, 1954). The Executive established an Education Committee and an Information Office to be administered by Messrs. D.A. MacGill and E.R. Dearnley, respectively, with the following aims: (a) To appoint teachers for the pupils of the Correspondence Courses; to advertise the Courses; to supervise the instruction by correspondence; to advise pupils of the N.Z.E.A. and U.E.A. with a view to their recruitment as members; and to arrange the exchange of ideas regarding the instruction of Esperanto in New Zealand clubs.

(b) To co-operate with C.E.D.; to arrange exhibitions; to prepare brochures; and to compile an index of information about Esperanto by means of which replies to criticism of and lectures on the International Language could be readily prepared. The Executive also decided to contact various cultural and political organisations regarding the world petition to UNESCO (six replies were received); to approach the Junior Red Cross at Wellington to arrange for a N.Z.E.A. speaker to deliver an address on Esperanto (the suggestion was declined); to appoint Mr. Ross Robbins as adjudicator for the Betty King Memorial Essay Competition (during the absence of Dr. C.J. Adcock, who was abroad) and to invite essays on the subject "Why We Need an International Language"; also to appoint Mr. R.J. Clarkson, of Tauranga, a Vice-President of the N.Z.E.A., as the Association's official delegate at the 39th Universal Congress of Esperanto (Haarlem, Netherlands, August, 1954). Mr. Clarkson was also delegated to present the good wishes of the Prime Minister, Mr. (later Sir) S.G. Holland, and to represent Mr. J.T. Allan as the N.Z.E.A. member of the Committee of the U.E.A., this being the first occasion on which such representation was arranged. Mr. C.R.S. Barrett, of Christchurch, was appointed a tutor of the N.Z.E.A. Advanced Correspondence Course; and Mr. Wm. H. King was officially invited to compile a history of the Esperanto movement in New Zealand. (N.B. - Hence the appearance of these notes! W.H.K.) In response to a request from the Scouts' Esperantist League Headquarters (Oldham, England), the Executive specially recommended to all New Zealand clubs that invitations be sent to local Scout and Girl Guide troops to attend courses of instruction

Excellent publicity for Esperanto was obtained by means of a stall conducted for the Auckland Esperanto Society at the Auckland Carnival held at Western Springs from January 27 to February 9, 1954, and attended by 167,000 people. The Auckland Carnival Committee set up by the Auckland Esperanto Society to organise the stall consisted of Mrs. Y.M. Canty, Miss M.M. Wood and Mr. B.S. McCracken, and volunteer members of the Society who assisted with free labour to suitably equip the space rented for the display. A collection of posters, postcards, postage-stamps (always an attraction to many people), addressed envelopes with their original stamps affixed from overseas, Esperanto magazines, tourist folders and brochures, was artistically arranged; and an imposing variety of books, including a number kindly lent by Messrs. Whitcombe and Tombs, was exhibited. A large Esperanto flag on a 12 ft. mast flew over the stall from which many copies of the N.Z.E.A. propaganda leaflet were distributed and about 400 overseas postcards bearing the Society's stamp were given to children. To assist the project, New Zealand Esperantists were invited to contribute funds and the donations received amounted to £59 17s.3d. The sale of books yielded £14 10s. Expenditure, including a rental of £35, amounted to £67 18s.6d., leaving a surplus of £6 8s.9d. as a result of the effort. The Auckland Esperanto Society, however, gained a considerable influx of new members and the International Language was brought prominently to the personal attention of a large section of the general public - Aucklanders and visitors from elsewhere.

The official organ of the N.Z.E.A., "New Zealand Esperantist," was somewhat curtailed during the year in order to reduce the associated expenses incurred by printing, postages and envelopes. Consequently, only seven issues appeared in 1954, five being double and two single numbers. The magazine, however, extended its usefulness and published a wide range of information relating to the movement abroad and within New Zealand.

In the course of the year, the Leigh Esperanto Club went into recess owing to the indisposition of the President, Mr. Brendon H. Clark, and to his extreme occupation in several fields of interest. The departure of several members from the district was another contributing factor. However, several clubs reported an influx of new members, especially in the larger centres - Auckland, Wellington and Wanganui. The study group at the Otaki Sanatorium also increased its membership to sixteen, and proved to be a worth while adjunct to the amenities of the institution. The Auckland Esperanto Society lost the services of several active member-supporters who proceeded overseas during the year: Mr. and Mrs. A.G. Wiltshire, Mrs. Y.M. Canty, Miss Roy McGregor and Mr. Thos. Farr. During August the N.Z.E.A. and the Wellington Club farewelled Dr. and Mrs. C.J. Adcock prior to their leaving New Zealand during the Doctor's sabbatical leave of nine months; and the Palmerston North Club member and teacher, Mrs. S.T. Wrigley, also departed for Europe and the 39th Universal Congress of Esperanto - to increase the Congress membership by one to 2353 members.

Little detailed information is recorded regarding the teaching of Esperanto in the schools during 1954. It is, however, recorded that the weekly Esperanto class continued at the Otahuhu College; and at the Mt. Albert Grammar School, for the second year, approximately sixty boys met voluntarily in their luncheon interval to study under the direction of Mr. F.E. Coulthard. At the Palmerston North Intermediate School about 70 pupils studied the Inter-

national Language during their hobby period each week; and there were also study classes at the Palmerston North Boys' High School. Miss Renee Brown, a teacher, gave weekly lessons as a hobby subject to seven girls at the Tawhero Primary School.

Regrettably, the Esperanto movement in New Zealand lost through death several of its highly esteemed and active members during 1954: on March 22, at Dunedin, Dr. J.A. Hanan, aged 86, a N.Z.E.A. patron, one of the best known figures in New Zealand's political life, a former Minister of the Crown and Chancellor of the University of New Zealand, passed away; on March 2, Mr. F.P. Mulrennan, of Hokitika; on April 6, Mr. Vivian Sowry, of Nikau, Mangamairi, an N.Z.E.A. member who had commenced Esperanto study by means of lessons broadcast from 2YA in 1927; at Rangiora, on May 7, Mr. James Arnold Hodges, in his 71st year, a pioneer of Esperanto and former member of the U.E.A. staff in Geneva, Switzerland - a veritable "totara"; on July 3, Mr. M. Connery, of Taumarunui; on July 11, Mr. John Simmons Grey, of Christchurch, a staunch supporter of the N.Z.E.A. and an official of the local club during many years; Mr. E.A. Linthorne, of Tauranga, and Mrs. R. Burt, of Cambridge, (dates of death not recorded); and at Wanganui, on September 9, Mr. Alfred Carter, aged 93, who purchased his first Esperanto text-book at Nelson in 1905 and joined an Esperanto group in Wanganui in 1921 under the tuition of Mr. S.I. Nolan.

A notable death occurred on October 12 - of "Sonny" Potts, a green budgerigar owned by Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Potts and well-known to visiting Esperantists for his extensive Esperanto vocabulary. An interesting entertainer, "Sonny" included in his repertoire such sentences as: "Mi estas Sonny Potts, Tridek kvar Argentine Avenue, Miramar!" "Bonan tagon, gesinjoroj, mi salutas vin!" "En la mondon venis nova sento!" "Ne forgesu viajn akuzativojn!" and "Kiun nomon vi havas?"

In addition to the publicity afforded Esperanto by the clubs and their newspaper reports and by the "New Zealand Esperantist," several lectures were given and one radio broadcast was made during 1954. On January 5, Mrs. Y.M. Canty addressed the members of the New Zealand Bahai Congress on the language question at Camp Wesley, Henderson; during February, Mrs. P. De Cleene gave a lecture to a well-attended meeting at Dunedin; and on July 10, Mr. S.R. Perfect spoke to the Johnsonville Women's Club on "Esperanto and the Origin of Language." Messrs. S.I. Nolan and F.A. Bates, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Wanganui Club were, during September, guest speakers at a meeting of the leaders of the local Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. They explained the advantages to be derived from a knowledge of the International Language and answered numerous questions. On March 11, Dr. C.J. Adcock, N.Z.E.A. President and lecturer at the Victoria University College, was interviewed at 2ZB station, Wellington. With the assistant-announcer, Miss Valerie Spencer-Smith, the Doctor discussed various aspects of Esperanto, its study, use, spread, etc. The broadcast concluded with two simple phrases in Esperanto to enable listeners to hear and perhaps understand the language without having learned the language.

The Yvon Canty Prize for 1954 was won by Mr. V.R. Moore, of Wellington. He gained the highest marks from 14 New Zealand candidates who sat the B.E.A. Elementary Examination during the year.

Hamilton, "The River City," was the venue of the 20th New Zealand Esperanto Congress. Seven years had passed since the last previous national

gathering of Esperantists - the 13th Congress - had been held there, and some of the Congress members were, therefore, familiar with the lovely river setting of the Congress-town. The programme provided for a five-days' Congress (December 28, 1954, to January 1, 1955); and it attracted only 33 Esperantists from eleven towns, all except one (Christchurch) being located in the North Island. The Congress was, however, supported by not less than 63 absent members in 17 localities of both Islands; and six donors contributed financially to strengthen further the Congress Fund.

The Congress headquarters was at Toorak Hall, 168 Victoria Street, Hamilton, where members first attended a "Get-Together" function during the afternoon of December 28, 1954, to be informally welcomed by the President of the host club, Mr. Nelson J. Winch. After his happy speech, refreshments were served and the afternoon was spent in renewing old friendships and meeting new Esperantists.

The Official Opening of Congress took place during the evening of the same day. As was usual, the proceedings opened with the singing of the National Anthem and "La Espero;" and Mr. Winch welcomed the members to Congress and also visitors from the public before calling on Mr. J.R. Baird, Deputy Mayor of Hamilton, to open the Congress officially. Addressing the assemblage, Mr. Baird stated that he had tackled both Latin and French in his younger days, but only a neutral, international language would solve the language problem. He whole-heartedly supported the Esperanto movement. The adoption of Esperanto would give a practical instrument toward achieving understanding in all spheres of international activities. "I have much pleasure," Mr. Baird stated, "to officially open the 20th New Zealand Congress."

In thanking Mr. Baird, the Honorary Life President of N.Z.E.A., Mr. Bert-ram Potts, apologised for the unavoidable absence of the Association's President, Dr. C.J. Adcock, who was on sabbatical leave overseas. In these circumstances, Mr. Potts presided at the four business sessions of the N.Z.E.A. held during the next few days.

Continuing the Opening Ceremony, the President requested the secretary of the Hamilton Esperanto Club and of the Local Congress Committee, Mr. D.R. Kems-loy, to read the numerous telegrams and letters of greetings from Esperantists and organisations in overseas lands, and from Esperantists in various parts of New Zealand. For the benefit of the members of the public, Mr. V.R. Moore, of Wellington, read a treatise written by Mr. Brandon H. Clark, of Leigh, entitled "Esperanto Translations are Unique;" Mr. R.J. Clarkson, of Tauranga, spoke on "Esperanto and Travel"; and a talk on "The Activities and Advantages of the U.E.A." was given by Mr. D.J. Langman, N.Z.E.A. Assist. Secretary, who also deputised for Mr. J.T. Allan, General Secretary, Mr. E.J. Thawley, Treasurer, and Mr. G.D. Raynor, Manager, N.Z.E.A. Book Department.

The assembly for the official Congress photograph took place at 9 o'clock on the morning of the second day of the Congress, December 29. Then followed the first business session of the N.Z.E.A. at which Mr. Langman presented the minutes of the 19th Congress (at Wanganui), the secretary's Report, the treasurer's Report and Balance Sheet and the N.Z.E.A. Book Department's Report. After discussions, all of the documents were adopted and the compilers were accorded thanks by acclamation.

Regarding the Association's membership, the General Secretary reported a decrease of 21 members, although 74 new members had joined the N.Z.E.A. This

gain was, however, offset by the loss of 119 members who had failed to renew their subscriptions for 1954. Of these, 48 were unfinancial for 1953 and two for 1952! Other matters included in the Report have already been mentioned in these notes.

The treasurer's Balance Sheet for the year ended October 31, 1954, showed a surplus of £25 5s.10d. which was transferred to the Accumulated Fund. In his accompanying Report, Mr. E.J. Thawley pointed out that the surplus had been attained by including in the Income and Expenditure Account the proceeds of a raffle conducted to assist the Association and amounting to £73 9s. Thus, without the raffle profit, there would have been a loss of £48 3s.2d. on the year's working. In his Report, the treasurer stated in this connection: "The cost of publishing the "New Zealand Esperantist," was £74 4s.9d. and this takes up practically all the normal income of the Association (Subscriptions and Congress profits, £78 5s.11d.) It is obvious that immediate steps must be taken to put the finances on a sounder basis."

In his Report, the Education Officer (Mr. D.A. MacGill) stated that the activities of the N.Z.E.A. on the educational field during the year had been confined mainly to correspondence teaching. There were two teachers for the "Popular" Course (elementary), (Mrs. H. Harris and Mr. MacGill himself), one for the Intermediate Course (Mrs. H. Harris) and two for the Advanced Course (Mr. C.R.S. Barrett, Christchurch, and Mr. Ross Robbins, Wellington.) Courses as follow were sold during 1954: "Popular", 18; Intermediate, 5; Advanced, 3. A plea was made for a larger panel of teachers to be built up, especially for the Popular Course. To assist club teaching, the only activity had been the production of two film strips, making a total of three to date; but further strips would be produced as soon as was possible.

The N.Z.E.A. Book Department had a satisfactory year. Sales had increased from £127 to £151, although the profit of £20 11s.2d. was only 10s. higher than in 1953. The Department's Balance Sheet, prepared by Mr. G.D. Raynor, disclosed assets amounting to £169 11s.10d. as compared with £154 14s.10d. in the previous year.

During the early afternoon of December 29, Mr. R.J. Clarkson was interviewed by Miss Marjorie Greene at station 1XH, Hamilton, on the subject "Esperanto - - Key to Foreign Travel."

The broadcast was followed by the Annual Meeting of the New Zealand Section of the U.E.A. Mr. Wm. H. King presided and Mr. C.W. Brandon acted as secretary. Esperanto was the only language used; and general and topical questions relating to the Universal Association were discussed. Attending delegates also orally reported on their year's work. Recently returned from overseas, Mr. R.J. Clarkson, Tauranga, spoke about his interesting experiences at the 39th Universal Congress at Haarlem, held during the previous August.

The second day of Congress concluded with an Esperanto Lecture Session in the evening. Four competent speakers provided addresses: Mr. D.A. MacGill, "Buddhism;" Mr. E.R. Dearnley, "Statistics and Agriculture;" Mr. D.J. Langman, "The Origin of Present Day Races;" and Mr. R.J. Clarkson, "Round the World With Esperanto."

The members attended the 2nd N.Z.E.A. business meeting during the morning of December 30 (third day.) Tributes were first paid to the memory of nine

departed members. As Chairman, N.Z.E.A. Information Centre, Mr. E.R. Dearnley read his Report covering many matters of interest to clubs and to the movement generally. During the associated discussion, the President stressed the importance of furnishing local newspapers with weekly club reports and other available information; and Mrs. H. Harris suggested that greater propaganda could be obtained by articles in women's journals.

During the afternoon, after a personally conducted tour of the Hamilton Telephone Exchange, Congress members enjoyed an excursion by bus through the city and suburbs, with the ever-popular afternoon tea refreshments at the Lake Tearooms, Lake Victoria.

A concert compered by Mr. D.R. Kemsley was presented in the evening. The excellent programme included first-class musical and vocal items and concluded with supper and dancing.

Although the morning of December 31 was originally arranged to be free, members assembled to hear a tape recording of overseas greetings to Congress from Mr. W.A. Gething, President of the B.E.A., Mr. A.C. Oliver, executive member of the U.E.A., Miss M. Vermaas, executive member of the U.E.A., Mr. Cecil C. Goldsmith, the then recently retired secretary of the U.E.A., and Mr. John C. Rapley, secretary of the U.E.A., Rickmansworth. Miss P. Watson, secretary of the London Esperanto Club, announced the speakers and also wished Congress every success. This was the second occasion on which recorded Greetings had been heard at a New Zealand Esperanto Congress, the first being at the previous Congress.

A small group of Catholic Esperantists met and discussed how best to introduce the International Language into Catholic circles.

At the 3rd N.Z.E.A. Business session held during the afternoon, club delegates presented their reports and outlined plans for the New Year's activities. Several clubs reported that the expected results from the distribution of the N.Z.E.A. circulars had not been received; and Mr. R.J. Clarkson advocated that new club students should undertake a correspondence course in addition to the lessons provided in the club room. A discussion regarding the finances of "New Zealand Esperantist" crystallised with the adoption of a resolution recommending to the Executive that the official organ (four pages) should appear six times in 1955, with the probability of extra numbers later in the year, depending on the state of the Association's funds. Another recommendation approved by the members suggested the following annual N.Z.E.A. membership subscriptions: Life Member, £10, Member Supporter, 10s., and Member Subscriber (to "N.Z.E."), 5s. The Editor of the "New Zealand Esperantist," Mr. Bertram Potts, emphasised the necessity for reporting club affairs in the official organ, for documentation purposes. He suggested the appointment of club reporters in order to obtain improved co-operation.

The question of extending the teaching of Esperanto in New Zealand Schools was also discussed at length without any definite proposals being placed before Congress.

In the evening - a free period - Mr. D.A. MacGill screened four film strips dealing respectively with the language problem and its solution, the alphabet and pronunciation, the accusative and combined tenses. Thereafter the members listened to a concert provided by the Municipality in Victoria

With 1955 freshly welcomed, two language sessions were provided from 9 o'clock on January 1. The first, of one hour's duration, was for beginners and at the second, lasting two hours and presented in Esperanto, Mr. Bertram Potts dealt with pronunciation, points of grammar, style and problems in translation.

The fourth and final N.Z.E.A. business meeting was held during the afternoon. After voting a donation of £5 to C.E.D., and recommending to the Executive that during future Congresses, a session for Esperanto teachers should be arranged, Congress elected the following office-bearers for 1955: President, Dr. C.J. Adcock; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. H. Harris (Ahititi), Messrs. C.W. Brandon (Auckland), Wm. H. King (Christchurch), and Nelson J. Winch (Hamilton); Honorary Secretary, Mr. Des. J. Langman (Wellington); Treasurer, Mr. J.T. Allan (Wellington); Chairman, Information Centre, Mr. E.R. Dearnley (Wellington); Education Officer, Mr. D.A. MacGill (Pinehaven); Circulation Manager, Miss M.O. Alexander (Wellington); Editor, "New Zealand Esperantist," Mr. Bertram Potts.

In recognition of his indefatigable services over a long period, the retiring Honorary General Secretary, Mr. James T. Allan, was awarded Honorary Life Membership.

The 20th New Zealand Esperanto Congress closed in the traditional manner; a buffet tea was provided; club delegates expressed their appreciation of the arrangements; the host President, (Mr. N.J. Winch), thanked those present for their attendance - very necessary for the success of the Congress; and the Honorary President (Mr. Bertram Potts) farewelled the Congress members and counselled further willing co-operation and ceaseless publicity - "the life-blood of the movement" - and wished the Clubs another successful year, with a happy re-union for all at the 21st Congress.

The assemblage then joined in singing "Jen Venas la Hor'".

It is noteworthy that the book counter organised by the N.Z.E.A. Book Department netted £20 11s.7d. from sales in the course of the Congress; and that the local newspapers devoted considerable space to the publication of Congress reports. The Press Association also telegraphed particulars of the election of office-bearers throughout New Zealand. As in past years, the Congress publicity proved to be a most effective means of directing public attention towards the International Language and to the fact that Esperanto continued to spread throughout New Zealand and the world - as a result of the practical efforts of an ever increasing band of internationally minded enthusiasts working for the betterment of mankind generally. ✓

In accordance with the decision of the 20th New Zealand Esperanto Congress, as reflected by the election of officers, the personnel of the N.Z.E.A. Executive entrusted with the responsibility of administering the affairs of the Association during 1955 consisted of Dr. C.J. Adcock (President), and Messrs. Bertram Potts (editor, "New Zealand Esperantist"), D.J. Langman (general secretary), J.T. Allan (treasurer), E.R. Dearnley (Chairman, Information Centre), G.D. Raynor (Manager, N.Z.E.A. Book Department), D.A. MacGill (Education Officer) and Miss M.O. Alexander (circulation manager). During July, however, Mr. Langman resigned owing to the pressure of private business and Mr. Raynor accepted the invitation of the Executive to undertake the duties of general secretary. Mr. Dearnley replaced Mr. Raynor in the Book Department; and the Auckland

Esperanto Society took over the administration of the Information Centre.

Early in 1955, the encouraging news that Esperanto had won the recognition of UNESCO at Montevideo, Uruguay, reached New Zealand. The General Conference of UNESCO had adopted the following resolution in the last plenary meeting of its Eighth Session at Montevideo, on December, 1954, proposed by Mexico and seconded by Switzerland:-

"The General Conference, having discussed the Report of the Director-General on the International Petition in favour of Esperanto,

- "(1) takes note of the results attained by Esperanto in the field of international intellectual relations and in the rapprochement of the peoples of the world;
- "(2) recognises that these results correspond with the aims and ideals of UNESCO;
- "(3) authorises the Director-General to follow current development in the use of Esperanto in education, science and culture, and, to this end, to co-operate with the Universal Esperanto Association in matters concerning both organisations;
- "(4) takes note that several Member States have announced their readiness to introduce or expand the teaching of Esperanto in their schools and higher educational establishments, and requests these Member States to keep the Director-General informed of the results attained in this field."

The voting was: 30 to 5 in favour, with 17 abstentions. New Zealand, represented by Dr. C.E. Beeby, leader of the New Zealand delegation, voted in favour.

The General Conference had adopted a few days earlier the report of the Director-General of UNESCO, Mr. Luther H. Evans, dealing with the Esperanto petition. The Universal Esperanto Association was also unanimously granted "consultative status," which meant that the U.E.A. - with which the New Zealand Esperanto Association is affiliated - was given the right to be consulted and to send delegates to UNESCO conferences.

- The favourable vote by UNESCO meant that this world organisation had
- (a) taken cognizance of the aims and claims of Esperanto and of the results it had obtained in the field of intellectual exchanges and in efforts aimed at bringing the peoples of the world closer together, and
 - (b) had expressed willingness to follow future developments with interest and attention, because the results obtained by Esperanto "are in accordance with the aims and ideals of UNESCO."

Announcing the success, the "New Zealand Esperantist" published the following comment in its No. 158/159 of March/April, 1955:-

"The Esperanto movement has definitely made some progress at Montevideo, but a great deal of spade work still remains to be done. The pioneering days of Esperanto are far from being over, even though the practicability of the language has been fully demonstrated over and over again for close on 70 years in all fields of human endeavour. Our progress though unspectacular has been slow but sure, and much still remains to be done

before Esperanto fulfils its destiny and becomes the second language for all. Its great possibilities for the future merit the serious consideration of all who wish to improve the means of international understanding, whether for purely utilitarian or humanitarian ends. N.Z.E.A. notes with satisfaction the interest taken by UNESCO and will co-operate in the advancement of science, education and culture per medium of the International Language."

In the course of the year 1955, the Executive held eight meetings and much of its business was conducted by correspondence. Further consideration was, however, given to the proposed changes in the U.E.A. statutes; affiliation was granted to eight New Zealand clubs, etc., namely, those at Auckland, Christchurch, Hamilton, Palmerston North, Tauranga, Wanganui, Wellington and Gisborne, the last mentioned a new club, having been established on April 1, 1955. Mr. E.J. Thawley, of Wellington, was appointed to represent the N.Z.E.A. and to present the personal salutations and good wishes of the Prime Minister (Mr. S.G. Holland) at the 40th Universal Congress of Esperanto, held at Bologna, Italy, during August, 1955, and attended by 1700 Esperantists from 36 lands. The appointment of Mr. R.J. Clarkson, of Tauranga, as the New Zealand representative of the International Esperanto Museum in Vienna, was noted by the Executive, which also congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Potts on their then forthcoming world tour and approved, with thanks, Mr. Potts's nomination of his son, Mr. Malcolm E. Potts, to the office of Assistant Editor, "New Zealand Esperantist," until the return of the editor in 1957. It was also decided by the Executive to forward the "New Zealand Esperantist" to the libraries in the centres where Esperanto clubs, etc. were found, and to the Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington.

By the end of February, 1955, the clubs at Auckland, Hamilton, Wanganui, Palmerston North and Wellington had resumed their activities for the current season. The Christchurch Society resumed on March 8, and the Tauranga Club on April 18. On April 1, a new club was formed at Gisborne by Messrs. W.C. Cantlon and H.F. Wise, who officiated as President and Secretary-treasurer, respectively; and on September 5, a new group came into being at Trentham Military Camp. After the organiser, Corporal Tony Harris, had addressed the gathering at the Camp, W.O.I. Hedley Brown was elected chairman of the group, and Corporal H.W. Smith its secretary; and Mr. D.A. MacGill, a member of the N.Z.E.A. Executive, was introduced as the tutor. The group met weekly in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, and the tutor used the "direct" method of teaching, assisted occasionally by film strips of his own composition.

The officials who guided the several clubs during the year 1955, according to the reports furnished to the "New Zealand Esperantist", were: Auckland: President, Mr. C.W. Brandon; Vice-President, Mr. B.S. McCracken; Secretary/Treasurer, Miss F. Brown; Assistant Secretary, Miss C. Salmon; Committee members, Mrs. J. Soper, Messrs. J. Eyles and W.F. Dean. Christchurch: President, Mr. L.A.W. Efford, M.A.; Vice-President, Mr. L.E. Pollock; Secretary/Treasurer, Mr. Wm. H. King. Gisborne: as above. Hamilton: President, Mr. Nelson J. Winch; Secretary/Treasurer, Mr. D.R. Kemsley. Palmerston North: President, Mr. H.E. Facer; Vice-President, Mrs. S.T. Wrigley; Secretary/Treasurer, Mrs. E. Facer. Tauranga: President, Mr. R.J. Clarkson; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. V.E. Mehaffey and Mr. P.J. Carter; Secretary, Mrs. E. Barker; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. E. Morine; Treasurer, Mrs. J.B. Tombs; Committee, Mrs. Davenport. Wanganui: President, Mr. S.I. Nolan; Secretary, Mr. F.A. Bates; Treasurer, Mr. J. Young; Committee members, Mrs. E.M. Shaw, Miss Renee

Brown, and Mr. E.A. Watkin, M.A. Wellington: President, Mr. D.J. Langman; Vice-President, Mr. Ross Robbins, M.Sc.; Secretary, Mr. E.R. Dearnley, M.A.; Treasurer, Mr. S.M. Moss; Committee members, Miss M.O. Alexander, Mrs. J. Tricklebank, Messrs. Iain H.H. Chisholm, Nelson Hill, V.R. Moore and D.G. Raynor.

It is a matter for regret that the records available do not furnish all the names of the club tutors who carried out the responsible task of teaching Esperanto, in some cases during a period of many years. Their praiseworthy work in this connection was, and still remains, invaluable as the principal means of directly disseminating a knowledge of the International Language - mainly to adult students. It is also recognised that the duties of the tutors required regular weekly attendance on their part at the club room: and that they frequently travelled in inclement weather, especially during the winter months, with the attendances of their students doubtful. However, reports published during 1955 in the "New Zealand Esperantist" recorded the services of Esperantist teachers in clubs and educational institutions, as follow:

Auckland: Mrs. Y.M. Canty, Mr. C.W. Brandon and Dr. J. Hamvai. Christchurch: Messrs. L.A.W. Efford and Wm. H. King. Hamilton: Messrs. N.J. Winch and D.R. Kemsley. Trentham M.C.: Mr. D.A. MacGill. Wellington: Messrs. D.J. Langman, Ross Robbins, G.D. Raynor, E.R. Dearnley and Nelson Hill. Mt. Albert Grammar School: Mr. F.E. Coulthard. Otahuhu High School: Miss L.G. Housby. Pukekohe High School (new hobby class): Mr. A.J. Groenstein. Tauranga Technical College: Mr. R.J. Clarkson. Tawhero School: Miss Renee Brown. Although information was not published, it is known that tuition was also provided at the Gisborne, Palmerston North, Tauranga and Wanganui Clubs by Messrs. W.C. Cantlon, H.E. Facer, R.J. Clarkson and E.A. Watkin, respectively. To their credit, these stalwarts carried the torch of Esperanto a further stage during their day - as many had done before and have done since.

It was noticed that during 1955 several newspapers published club reports, notably at Gisborne, Wanganui, Wellington and Tauranga. In this way, free and useful publicity was obtained for Esperanto. Further publicity was also secured by several lectures to a variety of organisations and by radio broadcasts of talks and interviews.

In the course of the year, Mr. C.W. Brandon addressed the members of the International Friendship League at Auckland in the interests of Esperanto and the Auckland Society; and Mr. H.E. Facer spoke to about 40 Rotarians at Woodville. On October 11, Mrs. Y.M. Canty was the guest speaker at a meeting of the W.E.A. public speaking group and made the life of Dr. Zamenhof her subject. The question period revealed the interest of the audience in Esperanto and its progress. Later in the month, Mrs. Canty addressed a public meeting at Hamilton and, assisted by coloured slides, told how Esperanto had simplified her recent European tour; and Mr. A.G. Wiltshire gave a similar talk to the Canterbury Club (Auckland). Mr. R.J. Clarkson lectured Tauranga Rotarians during November on the subject of the value of Esperanto in literature and travel; at Wanganui, Miss Renee Brown addressed the Catholic Women's League; and by special request, Mr. H.E. Facer gave a talk to the pupils of the Palmerston North Intermediate School, where 34 pupils were studying the International Language. The year was remarkable for the number of inter-club talks given by world-travelled Esperantists after their return from overseas. In this connection, Mesdames Y.M. Canty and P. De Cleene, Mr. and Mrs. A.G. Wiltshire and Messrs. R.J. Clarkson and E.J. Thawley were especially active and effective. It was also noteworthy that in presenting his report to the Victoria University College on his then recent visit to U.S.A., Canada, Britain and the

Continent, Dr. C.J. Adcock, senior lecturer in Psychology, stressed the assistance he had received in speaking Esperanto with many foreign educationists on questions relating to the latest developments in the field of psychology.

Addresses or interviews regarding Esperanto were broadcast during 1955 by Mrs. Y.M. Canty from 2YA (Wellington) on February 6; by Mr. Nelson Hill and Mrs. P. De Cleene from 2ZB (Wellington) on July 24 and September 4, respectively; and a tape-recorded address by Mr. Bertram Potts (Wellington), broadcast from the Gisborne radio-station 2XM, with the object of affording assistance to the new local club, was an outstanding success.

In the field of publicity, effective results were also obtained from three displays arranged at Auckland and Christchurch. In the former centre, a publicity stall was opened and manned by members of the Auckland Esperanto Society during the Easter A. and P. Show (April 12 - 23), and as a result a fourth study group was formed by the Society; and towards the end of the year, Mr. R. Ivory arranged a display of Esperanto literature in the public office of Tourist Air Travel, at the Mechanic's Bay Air Terminal. On September 14, 1955, an attractive stall was organised by Mr. Brian Hearfield of the Christchurch Esperanto Society at the Annual Display and Break-up Concert of the W.E.A. classes. At this function, attended by at least 600 persons, members of the two W.E.A. Esperanto classes combined to sing "La Espero," which was tape-recorded and later broadcast from station 3YA, Christchurch.

The two prizes of the Betty King Memorial Essay Competition, (1955), were won by Marilyn Perrin (first) and Margaret Waugh (second), both pupils of the Palmerston North Intermediate School. The adjudicator, Dr. C.J. Adcock, commented that both girls wrote in excellent style and had collected a considerable amount of information for their essays on "The Value of Esperanto to the UNO." The Y.M. Canty prize for the year was won by Mr. Iain H.H. Chisholm, of Wellington.

Eight New Zealand Esperantists passed over "The Great Divide" during 1955. On January 8, almost immediately after taking part in the 20th N.Z.E.A. Congress, Mr. Charles Croall, who had first become interested in the International Language in 1905 in Dundee, Scotland, was accidentally drowned at Raglan; on February 27, Mr. D.S. Ogden, a member of the N.Z.E.A. and of the Tauranga Esperanto Club, passed away; the life of Mr. Charles H. Phillips, printer, of Newlands, Wellington, closed at Leeds, Yorkshire, England, on June 3 while on a holiday visit there with Mrs. Phillips. A staunch propagandist and supporter of the N.Z.E.A., and a valuable member of the Wellington Club, Mr. Phillips rendered many benefits and favours to both organisations in his professional capacity. The death occurred of Mr. C.M. Davis, aged 67, at Stratford, on June 12. He was a keen Esperantist and former tutor of the N.Z.E.A. Correspondence Courses; on July 2, at Wellington, Mr. Howard Leah passed away in his 80th year, a member of the Wellington Club during the first World War and a foundation member of the N.Z.E.A.; on July 28, the death of Mr. George W. Gambles took place at Christchurch. He had acquired Esperanto while attending the Bradford (England) High School in the early 1900s; at Hamilton, Mr. Nelson J. Winch, President of the local Esperanto Club since its inception in 1946, died suddenly on July 29, aged 57. A Vice-President of the N.Z.E.A., Mr. Winch was well-known throughout New Zealand as an active Esperantist; and towards the end of 1955 (date not recorded), Mrs. L.B. Morse, of the Tauranga Esperanto Club passed away. By the passing of these samideanoj, the International Language movement was so much the poorer.

The 21st New Zealand Esperanto Congress, held under the auspices of the parent organisation, took place in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Cambridge Terrace, Christchurch, from December 29, 1955, to January 2, 1956. On this occasion, probably because of the southern location of the Congress City, there were 38 attending members, while 32 other Esperantists enrolled as absent members; and 12 donors assisted with gifts totalling £4 15s. to strengthen the Congress funds.

The President of the Christchurch Esperanto Society, Mr. L.A.W. Efford, M.A. gave an informal welcome to the visitors and introduced Mr. Bertram Potts, Honorary President of the N.Z.E.A., at a "Get-Together" meeting held during the morning of the first day. At the official opening ceremony in the afternoon, after the singing of the National Anthem and "La Espero," Mr. Efford welcomed the assemblage and spoke briefly of the history of the movement in Christchurch, his Society being the second oldest in New Zealand; and he called on the Deputy Mayor of Christchurch, Mr. George Manning, a proven friend of Esperanto, to open Congress. After expressing greetings and his hopes for a successful Congress, Mr. Manning alluded to the great service that Esperanto was rendering in helping to bring the peoples of the foreign lands closer together. "If we could understand each other in conversation," he said, "and be able to express our thoughts and ideas with facility, there would be opportunity for closer, more intimate relationship throughout the world. Esperanto was making a contribution towards that day, which we all looked forward to, when nations would live at peace with each other. UNESCO was broadening its influence by encouraging Esperanto." Mr. Manning also referred to the then recent 40th Universal Congress of Esperanto in Bologna, Italy, where 1700 people of 36 countries had met together day after day, using the one simple language in and outside the Congress. He had pleasure in officially opening the Congress.

In proffering thanks to the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Bertram Potts, who presided in the absence of the N.Z.E.A. President, Dr. C.J. Adcock, referred to the recognition of Esperanto by UNESCO and the continuing progress of the movement. Congress members stood in a brief silence as a mark of respect to the eight members whose deaths had occurred during 1955, as recorded above. Mr. Wm.H. King, secretary of the local Congress Committee, read greetings from overseas and absent New Zealand Esperantists; and the following club delegates conveyed Greetings and gave brief reports relative to their respective clubs: Mr. E.R. Dearnley (Wellington), Mr. Wm.H. King (Christchurch), Mr. W.C. Cantlon (Gisborne), Corporal H.W. Smith and F.J. Holloway reported on the activities of the Esperanto Group at Trentham. Reports from clubs in Auckland, Hamilton, Palmerston North, Tauranga and Wanganui were read by the N.Z.E.A. General Secretary, Mr. G.D. Raynor.

As indicated above, there were four sessions to deal with the business of the N.Z.E.A. At the first, Mr. G.D. Raynor presented the minutes of the previous Congress, also the Association's Annual Report and the Treasurer's report and Balance Sheet. The N.Z.E.A. Book Department's Report was presented by Mr. E.R. Dearnley.

The General Secretary reported with pleasure that the Association's membership had increased from 199 to 256 members, including five Honorary Life Members, during the financial year ended October 31, 1955; that eight affiliated clubs had functioned during the year, and that new classes had been established at Timaru and New Plymouth. The report referred to various matters which have already been mentioned herein - during the survey of the activities for 1955.

The Balance Sheet for the same period disclosed a surplus of £10 7s.7d. The treasurer, Mr. J.T. Allan, reported that this was brought about mainly through economies effected by publishing the "New Zealand Esperantist" each two months instead of monthly; and by the payment of subscriptions by a record number of financial members - 251.

The Report of the manager of the Book Department stated: "Business has been very brisk during the year. Almost every item in the Trading Account shows a rise of 50 per cent. on the figures for the previous year. Members paid a lively attention to the B.E.A. book lists and reviews in the "New Zealand Esperantist" and hastened to order anything new." The accounts showed that purchases of stock amounted to £193, sales to £196, stock in hand at balance time was valued at £122, and that the year's profit was £35 10s. Hence, from administrative, financial and trading points of view, the Association was considered to be in a strong position.

The Congress Secretary (Mr. Wm. H. King) read a letter from the Secretary of the Hastings Branch of the National Council of Women (Mrs. F. Cater), stating that the following remit had been forwarded to the Dominion Council of Women to come before the 1956 Conference for discussion: "That the Education Department be asked to include Esperanto as an optional language for School Certificate and University Examinations." Mrs. Cater's letter, was, of course, received with pleasure.

Owing to serious indisposition, the U.E.A. Chief Delegate for New Zealand, Mr. Brendon H. Clark, of Dargaville, was unable to be present at the meeting of the Universal Association at which Mr. Wm. H. King presided and Mr. V.R. Moore acted as minute secretary. In these circumstances, the Chairman read the Chief Delegate's report; and discussion followed dealing with the advancement of the U.E.A. and Esperanto in New Zealand.

Other business before Congress related to the appointment of N.Z.E.A. representatives in various districts; it was decided to donate £5 to C.E.D.; and the following resolution, prepared by Mr. Wm. H. King, was accepted for implementing by the N.Z.E.A. Executive:

"In view of the fact that the 18th General Conference of UNESCO at Montevideo, took cognizance of the aims and claims of Esperanto and of the results it has obtained in the field of intellectual exchanges and in efforts aimed at bringing the peoples of the world closer together, and expressed willingness to follow future developments with interest and attention, because the results obtained by Esperanto 'are in accordance with the aims and ideals of UNESCO' and, further, that the Conference decided to associate the Universal Esperanto Association in a consultative capacity with UNESCO, the 21st Congress of the New Zealand Esperanto Association meeting at Christchurch, urges the Government to give full and earnest consideration to ways and means of introducing Esperanto into New Zealand educational institutions thus enabling: (1) the present youth and future citizens of the Dominion to acquire a knowledge of the International Language, Esperanto, as a personal and practical means of international intercourse. (2) the Dominion to make a valuable contribution towards establishing world peace, international goodwill and an easy means of conducting international trade and general relations."

In connection with radio-broadcasting, Congress recommended that the

N.Z.E.A. approach the Broadcasting Service with a view to arranging for news to be broadcast on short-wave periodically to South Pacific listeners in Esperanto. It was also decided that Wellington should be the venue of the 22nd New Zealand Esperanto Congress.

Congress was informed that at the national conference of the Junior Chambers of Commerce to be held in the following May, a remit in favour of Esperanto was to be forwarded by the Waipukurau Branch of the J.C.C. The matter was discussed and the Congress members were urged to contact their local members of the J.C.C. Mr. Bertram Potts, however, mentioned that a committee had been formed within the N.Z.E.A. for contacting the J.C.C. and that arrangements were in hand to contact overseas J.C.C. organisations through the U.E.A.

The following resolution was passed by Congress: "The 21st New Zealand Esperanto Congress learns with pleasure that a committee has been formed in the N.Z.E.A. to contact the International Congress of the Junior Chambers of Commerce to be held in Wellington at the end of the year and assures the committee that clubs in New Zealand wholeheartedly support the work."

A fund - the N.Z.E.A. 1956 J.C.C. International Publicity Fund - was formed to help in this activity; and donations received during the Congress totalled £14 7s.6d., indicating the importance placed upon the proposal.

The election of the N.Z.E.A. office-bearers for 1956 resulted: President, Dr. C.J. Adcock; Vice-Presidents, Mesdames Patricia De Cleene (Palmerston North), Y.M. Canty (Auckland), Messrs. Wm. H. King (Christchurch) and Lincoln A.W. Efford (Christchurch); Honorary General Secretary, Mr. G.D. Raynor (Wellington); Treasurer, Mr. J.T. Allan (Wellington); Education Officer, Mr. D.A. MacGill (Pinehaven); Circulation Manager, Miss M.O. Alexander (Wellington).

Mr. Bertram Potts conducted a language session - composed of one hour for beginners and less advanced members, and two hours for the study of pronunciation and points of grammar. In this extremely popular and useful session, Mr. Potts also presented translations of familiar phrases taken from the works of leading authors, past and present.

At the Congress Concert, members listened with great interest and pleasure to a tape-recording of voices of several Italian Esperantists, who extended greetings to New Zealand Esperantists. Mr. Bertram Potts also presented humorous monologues; and the Wellington Esperanto Club replayed various tape-recorded items.

The members spent a Sunday afternoon on a bus tour of the city and northern summit road. After viewing the marvellous panorama of the Canterbury Plains with the Southern Alps in the background, sixty-five miles distant to the west, the party descended to Sumner for refreshments at the Pier Tea Rooms prior to returning to the city.

Following a high tea and a short speech by Mr. L.A.W. Efford to thank all who had contributed to the success of the gathering, the 21st Congress was formerly closed by Mr. Bertram Potts, who also expressed thanks and the hope that all would be present at the 22nd New Zealand Esperanto Congress. Finally came the song in Esperanto, "Jen Venas la Hor'".

The N.Z.E.A. Executive entrusted with the guidance of the parent body in New Zealand during 1956 held its first meeting on February 7, followed by eight others at regular intervals; and the N.Z.E.A. Committee met once - during the 22nd New Zealand Esperanto Congress, on December 31, 1956, to arrange the location of the 23rd Congress and for general business.

The personnel of the 1956 Executive and the Committee were: N.Z.E.A. Executive: Dr. C.J. Adcock, President; Mr. G.D. Raynor, General Secretary; Mr. J.T. Allan, Treasurer; Mr. E.R. Dearnley, Assistant Secretary; Mr. D.A. MacGill, Education Officer; Miss M.O. Alexander, Circulation Manager; Mr. M.E. Potts, Assistant Editor, "New Zealand Esperantist"; Mr. W.J. Donovan, Manager, N.Z.E.A. Book Department; and Mr. V.R. Moore, Wellington Club Delegate and Secretary of the Local Congress Committee. Mr. Dearnley resigned the office of Chairman, Information Centre, to become the Association's Assistant Secretary; and the Centre was transferred to the Auckland Esperanto Society, with Mr. B.S. McCracken as Chairman, assisted by four members undertaking the associated duties.

The N.Z.E.A. Committee consisted of Dr. C.J. Adcock, President; Messrs. G.D. Raynor, J.T. Allan, D.A. MacGill, M.E. Potts and W.J. Donovan; Mr. B.S. McCracken, Chairman, Information Centre; Mesdames Y.M. Canty and Patricia De Cleene, and Mr. Wm. H. King, Vice-Presidents.

The business considered by the Executive was of a varied nature, and included routine correspondence concerning the establishment of new classes, club affiliations, tourism, tape-recordings, a translation of the commentary of the scenic production proposed by the New Zealand Government Film Unit ("Jen Nov-Zelando") ("Here is New Zealand"); proposed amendments to the U.E.A. statutes; the amendment of the N.Z.E.A. rules covering the affiliation of clubs, etc., and to officialise the "New Zealand Esperantist" as the Association's official organ; the appointment of Mr. Bertram Potts as the N.Z.E.A. representative at the 41st Universal Congress of Esperanto (Copenhagen, August 1956; 2200 Congress members from 43 lands), and delegating him to convey the personal message of greetings (the sixth) and good wishes of the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. (later Sir) S.G. Holland; arranging the tape-recording of Greetings from New Zealand to the 27th Italian Esperanto Congress; the making of a gramophone disc to convey the correct Esperanto pronunciation; The advancement of £10 to the information Centre, Auckland, for the current financial year; the nomination of Mr. J.T. Allan as the N.Z.E.A. Committee member of the U.E.A. for the next three years; the acceptance of the residue funds £2 16s. together with the minute and cash books of the defunct Leigh Esperanto Club.

A recommendation was also made in reply to the Auckland Esperanto Society that paid teachers of Esperanto should hold the B.E.A. Diploma; that other teachers should possess a knowledge of the International Language of at least up to the grade of the B.E.A. Elementary Examination; that the latter group should pay particular attention to the pronunciation of Esperanto and that the N.Z.E.A. would arrange for tape-recordings to be made available to assist in this connection.

It was also agreed by the Executive to donate a collection of grammar and

reading books, also dictionaries, to the Antarctic Expedition then about to depart. Remits were also considered for submission to the 22nd Congress; and the Congress programme and arrangements were decided and finalised. The Executive also received advice from the Minister of Education (the Hon. R.M. Algie) regarding the recognition of the N.Z.E.A. by UNESCO, in the following terms:-

"Office of the Minister of Education,
Wellington, C.1.,
October 19, 1956.

"The General Secretary,
"The New Zealand Esperanto Assn.,
WELLINGTON, C.1.

"Dear Sir,

The New Zealand National Commission for UNESCO has recommended to me that your Association be recognised as a National Co-operating Body, as requested in your letter dated April 30, 1956.

"I am accordingly pleased to inform you that I have approved of the New Zealand Esperanto Association being added to the list of National Co-operating Bodies associated with the National Commission of UNESCO.

"I feel sure that your Association will be able to make a real contribution towards the work of the National Commission, and I am very pleased indeed that you decided to apply for acceptance as a Co-operating Body.

"Yours Sincerely,
(Signed) R.M. Algie,
Minister of Education."

Although the N.Z.E.A. Committee, comprised of the above-mentioned personnel, met on only one occasion during 1956, any necessary business was conducted by correspondence with the Executive. From the administration's point of view, 1956 was an extremely busy year.

The cessation of the activities of the Leigh Esperanto Club was notified officially to the N.Z.E.A. headquarters during July, 1956, and the Hamilton Club was also reported to be in recess following the sudden death of its President, the late Nelson J. Winch. However, the remaining clubs - at Auckland, Christchurch, Gisborne, Palmerston North, Tauranga, Wanganui and Wellington - experienced another successful year of operations. During the period, new clubs were formed at Hastings, Papatoetoe and Timaru, while a class at Trentham improved its status to that of a club.

At Auckland, the local Society was guided by the office-bearers as follow: President, Mr. C.W. Brandon; Vice-President, Mr. B.S. McCracken; Secretary, Miss N.P. Brown; Committee, Mrs. Y.M. Canty, Mr. T. Farr, Mr. D.J. Landsman, Mr. L.C. Pender and Mr. A.G. Wiltshire. Tuition and practice classes were conducted by Messrs. McCracken and Farr (first year students, two groups); Messrs. Brandon and Wiltshire (intermediate students, two groups); and Mrs. Y.M. Canty (translation, one group). Although the Society commenced its 1956 season on February 7, with an attendance of about 90 persons, a special evening was held two weeks earlier to farewell Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Potts, who, on January 26, sailed by the "Wanganella" for Sydney on the first stage of a 20 months' tour around the world, involving visits to many countries and lectures

in Esperanto in most. Incidentally, about 90 Esperantists also gathered at the wharf at Auckland to farewell the travellers.

The successful opening of the Society's 1956 activities was due to the establishment of a well-organised publicity stall at the Auckland Birthday Carnival during January 21 to February 8. The Society also staffed a publicity stall throughout the duration of the Auckland Easter Show, and from the effort gained a further influx of new members.

The Wellington Esperanto Club elected its 1956 officers as follow: President, Miss Joyce Ross; Vice-President, Mr. Nelson Hill; Secretary, Mr. V.R. Moore; Treasurer, Mr. S.M. Moss; Committee, Miss M.O. Alexander, Mrs. M.E. Marsh, Miss C. Beattie and Messrs. E.R. Dearnley, I.H.H. Chisholm and Ross Robbins. (It was reported that the club was the first in New Zealand to elect a woman president). There were 81 financial club members, a record for the post-war years, acquired by a vigorous advertising campaign prior to the opening night. In addition to newspaper publicity and to the distribution of posters and leaflets, the club made use of the local radio station as a means of bringing its activities before the public. During the year, club members were encouraged to become better acquainted with Esperanto literature; and conversational circles of beginners and senior grades afforded opportunities for conversation outside normal club routine. Recording tapes and film strips were used as supplementary teaching aids and for entertainment purposes; and members were given the opportunity to record and listen to their own voices as a means of correcting errors in pronunciation. Club programmes throughout the year consisted of short plays, talks, interviews and songs in Esperanto, also quizzes, sketches and the presentation of the film, with Esperanto comment, "Australio Hodiaŭ" (Australia Today).

The Christchurch Society, with Mr. L.A.W. Efford, President, and Mr. Wm.H. King, secretary-treasurer, as in past years in "The Garden City," met at the Christchurch University College as two classes under the auspices of the W.E.A., in order to derive the benefits accruing from the Ensom Bequest - of £500 made some years previously. Under the guidance of Messrs. W.J. Collins (advanced) and Wm. H. King (beginners), the classes continued from April to September and then combined to meet weekly at the W.E.A. Rooms, Gloucester Street. Regrettably, throughout the year, the inspiring and industrious President was seriously ill and unable to assist with the local activities.

The Hastings Club came into being on April 6, 1956, at the Radiant Hall. The gathering was chaired by Mrs. D.E. Donald, and the guest speaker was Mr. H.E. Facer, President of the Palmerston North Esperanto Club. After formation, the club met weekly at 410 Lyndon Road.

At the Annual Meeting of the Palmerston North Esperanto Club held on March 27, 1956, the following officers were elected for 1956: President, Mr. H.E. Facer; Vice-President, Miss A. Siegel; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. E. Facer. From April 10, weekly meetings were held. In addition to these activities at Palmerston North, there was a class of 34 pupils learning Esperanto at the Intermediate Normal School, Ferguson Street, under the guidance of Mrs. K. Fitzsimmons, also two classes at the Queen Elizabeth Technical School, taught by Mrs. S.T. Wrigley.

On March 7, 1956, the Papatoetoe Esperanto Club was formed with the help

of several members of the Auckland Esperanto Society. The following committee was elected for the year: President, Mr. S.N. Smith; Vice-President, Mr. R. Kelly; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. M. Richards. On June 23, Mr. and Mrs. A.G. Wiltshire and Dr. J. Hamvai visited the new club and gave interesting talks on the practical use of Esperanto during overseas travel, and on instruction methods of teaching the International Language. Papatoetoe, as an Esperanto town, also came prominently before the public on February 11, 1956, when "Esperanto Road" - the first so-named in New Zealand - was officially named and opened by Mr. (later Sir) F. Leon Gotz, who also addressed the gathering and affixed the name plate. Mrs. M.M. Aagaard, who initiated the project, unfurled the Esperanto flag and the ceremony concluded with the singing of "La Espero."

At a meeting of the Timaru Esperanto Study Group on August 13, it was decided to form the Esperanto Club of Timaru, with office-bearers as follow: President, Mr. S.G. Hoskins; Vice-President, Mr. C.S. Gordon; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. W.J. Wyber; Committee, Miss M. Bridges and Mrs. L.K. Wilson. One class functioned throughout the year under the tutorship of Mr. Hoskins, and the club arranged, in the interests of publicity, for the film "Australio Hodiaŭ" to be shown on five occasions to approximately one thousand persons in primary and secondary schools, clubs and at public meetings.

Similarly at Trentham, on January 16, 1956, it was agreed to change from a group to a club with the following officers for 1956: President, W.O. J. Hedley-Brown; Vice-President, Mrs. W.T. May; Secretary-Treasurer, Corporal H.W. Smith; Committee, Corporal C.L. Montigamani, Mrs. B. Burt and Corporal N. Spence.

The Wanganui Club was administered by a strong committee during 1956: President, Mr. S.I. Nolan; Vice-President, Mrs. E.M. Shaw; Secretary, Mr. F.A. Bates; Treasurer, Mr. J. Young; Committee, Mrs. V. Moore, Mrs. V. McNaughton, Miss Renee Brown, Mr. E.A. Watkin and Mr. I. Paskaleff. Regrettably, the club suffered a bereavement on August 8, when the death of Mrs. G.I. Watkin occurred. A foundation member, Mrs. Watkin had been an enthusiastic supporter for 22 years.

The only other loss through death in the course of the year was the passing of Mr. Brendon H. Clark, at Dargaville, on November 9, 1956. He was the Chief Delegate in New Zealand of the U.E.A. and widely known throughout the Esperantist world as a talented author and poet. During many years, Mr. Clark was a tireless and dedicated worker for Esperanto. He not only taught the International Language to classes of children in the schools at Makarau and Leigh while headmaster in those districts, but he also coached a number of parents. In 1945, Mr. Clark won the Liverpool University's "John Buchanan Award" (a cash prize of £25), being the first New Zealander to do so; and he won the Isor Masel Prize (of Western Australia) twice in three years. He contributed articles to numerous magazines and periodicals, including "National Education" and "The New Zealand School Journal" in the furtherance of Esperantism. His translated and original poems appeared in the international review, "Esperanto," for Brendon Clark was regarded as a "giant among the Esperanto poets" - the translation of Thomas Bracken's "Not Understood" was considered to be a masterpiece; and his original book, "Kien la Poezio" was reviewed throughout the world as another masterpiece - one reviewer stated, "Regrettably, the first and last book of this talented writer, who has passed on."

In the passing of Brendon Clark, the Esperanto movement lost a truly great and outstanding Esperantist. In the words of the Maori, "a mighty totara has fallen."

In the course of the year 1956, two new Esperanto classes were established in New Zealand schools. At the Otara Intermediate School, Mrs. M.M.(Rita) Aagaard taught a class of 54 students; & at the Northcote College, Mr. E.V. Warren provided instruction in the International Language to a class of 35 pupils. These were indeed most encouraging advances, with possible wide effects.

Club activities and lectures - by radio and by personal attendance - provided during 1956 the main outlet for publicity on behalf of the International Language. The newspapers were Esperanto-shy and reluctant, probably because of the belief "that English will do." However, a good deal was achieved without the aid of the Press, whose contribution towards the betterment of mankind, and the promotion of international understanding, friendship and peace during the year, could be calculated as nil.

Early in the year - on January 4 and 8, 1956, Mrs. P. De Cleene spoke about her experiences with Esperanto from radio-station 3ZB, Christchurch; and on January 25, Mr. Bertram Potts gave an interesting account of the Esperanto movement in New Zealand and overseas from station 1ZB, Auckland. On February 2, Mr. C.W. Brandon lectured from 1YZ, Auckland on the subject "Esperanto"; and on February 4, Wellington club members were interviewed at station 2ZB regarding their forthcoming club opening. Several ordinary lectures were also delivered: at Auckland, on February 3, Mr. C.W. Brandon addressed the members of the Auckland Branch, New Zealand Institute of Electrical Engineers. On April 23, also at Auckland, Mrs. Y.M. Canty spoke to the "New Zealand Association of Tall Women" about "The Haarlem Universal Congress of Esperanto and Experiences in Europe;" and the following evening, Mr. E.R. Dearnley addressed the Khandallah Branch of the New Zealand Labour Party on the subject of International Language. On June 20, Messrs.S.I. Nolan and F.A. Bates spoke to an audience of 50 members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce at Wanganui and their remarks about the need for Esperanto were well received. During July, Dr. C.J. Adcock gave a useful lecture on his experiences in Europe and at an International Congress to the Dominion Annual Conference of the W.E.A. at Christchurch. In September, Mr. A.G. Wiltshire gave a suitable talk to the boys' Esperanto class at the Northcote College; on October 19, Corporal H.W. Smith spoke about the Scouts' Esperanto League to the 4th North Dunedin Troop of Boy Scouts; and Mrs. Y.M. Canty addressed the Women's Forum and the Women's Drama Club of St. Philip's Methodist Church, Auckland, during November.

The 1956 Betty King Memorial Essay Competition, conducted by the N.Z.E.A., was won by Master Graham Harvey, of Northcote College, Auckland, with Master Murray Jennings, of Otara School, second. The adjudicator, Dr. C.J. Adcock, reported that both prize-winners had submitted splendid essays. Mrs. L.Wiltshire won the Yvon Canty Prize for 1956.

The official organ of the N.Z.E.A., "New Zealand Esperantist," appeared in six double issues in the course of 1956. The magazine furnished a wealth of interesting information to its readers and was, in many cases, the only source of Esperanto news available. Unfortunately, lack of finance restricted the magazine and the prospects of its expansion.

The year's activities on behalf of Esperanto in New Zealand concluded

with the holding at Wellington of the 22nd Esperanto Congress arranged under the auspices of the New Zealand Esperanto Association from December 28, 1956, to January 1, 1957. The gathering was attended by 41 Esperantists and was assisted by 46 other members residing in various localities throughout the country. In addition, 21 well-wishing friends subscribed £9 17s. to strengthen the congress fund. ✓

The Congress opened during the morning of December 28 with a general welcome by the Wellington Esperanto Club, as expressed by its President, Mr. W.J. Donovan. The official opening ceremony followed during the afternoon. After the singing of the National Anthem and "La Espero," Mr. Donovan introduced the Mayor of Wellington, Mr. F.J. Kitts, and asked him to open the Congress.

During the course of his address to the assemblage, Mr. Kitts expressed his pleasure at being invited to attend such an important gathering. "The Esperanto Movement," he said, "was one of the worthwhile organisations in the world. Everyone will agree that at the present time, anything that can be done to improve international understanding, to improve the exchange of ideas and the friendly intercourse between nations is something that deserves the full support of all thinking peoples, and all people who desire to see peace and harmony existing between nations. There is no doubt that great benefits will accrue to the world if Esperanto is adopted as a second language by the entire human race." In officially opening the Congress, Mr. Kitts wished the movement and the Congress every success.

The President of the N.Z.E.A., Dr. C.J. Adcock, after thanking the Mayor and the Wellington Esperanto Club, stated that although this Congress was national, its aims were international. He alluded to the outstanding success of the then recent Denmark (Universal) Esperanto Congress, where 2200 Congress members from 42 countries had used the one simple, common language with complete understanding and ease. Dr. Adcock also referred to outstanding developments which had occurred during recent years, including the recognition of Esperanto by UNESCO.

The Congress stood in silence as a mark of respect of two members - Mrs. G.I. Watkin and Mr. Brendon H. Clark - who had passed away since the previous Congress. The General Secretary, (Mr. G.D. Raynor) read greetings to Congress from various overseas and New Zealand Esperantists; and the delegates of the Esperanto Clubs at Auckland, Christchurch, Hastings, Palmerston North, Trentham, Wanganui and Wellington gave reports on behalf of their clubs. Written reports from the clubs at Gisborne, Timaru and Papatoetoe were also presented. A tape-recording was played of the voices of several German Esperantists and of Mr. Bertram Potts, who greeted the Congress from Bologna, Italy.

An all-Esperanto Meeting of the U.E.A. delegates and members in New Zealand was held during the morning of December 29. Mr. Wm. H. King presided and Mr. E.R. Dearnley acted as secretary. The New Zealand Chief Delegate, Mr. J.T. Allan, reviewing the year's activities, mentioned the increased strength of the U.E.A. and stated the need for additional delegates in New Zealand. Mr. Allan also outlined the extensive basic programme of the U.E.A. to be carried out during the coming year. U.E.A. Delegates present reported on their work during the past twelve months.

There were five business sessions of the N.Z.E.A. during the 22nd Congress. These constituted the Annual General Meeting of the Association and

enabled the N.Z.E.A. Committee and members to discuss much important business, including increasing the Association's subscription rates, the amendment of the rules, and the investigation by a special sub-committee on the procedure and programme of future N.Z.E.A. Congresses.

The secretary's Annual Report, presented by Mr. G.D. Raynor, indicated a decrease of 26 N.Z.E.A. members during the financial year and that 12 clubs, etc., had operated during 1956. Interesting comment was made regarding the Congress of the Junior Chambers of Commerce International: "A committee was formed," the report stated, "comprising Messrs. Nelson Hill, J.T. Allan and G.D. Raynor. Esperanto delegates in countries which were sending delegates to the International Congress, were informed of the nature of a remit to be presented. This remit intended to introduce Esperanto as an official language of J.C. International. Subsequently, at the Congress of J.C. International held in Wellington in November, 1956, the remit was discussed and although it was favourably received, it was ruled out of order as J.C. International recognises only three languages for international use." (The reason for resolving the remit to be out of order is incomprehensible. The remit should have been forwarded to the "International" for discussion (and possible adoption) in the three languages recognised, and preferably added to these.)

The Treasurer, Mr. J.T. Allan, reported that the N.Z.E.A. was in a strong position financially. The Balance Sheet for the year revealed a surplus of almost £24, chiefly derived from the increased profit of the 21st Congress. The assets were shown to be slightly above £153.

In addition to these two main reports and the Balance Sheet, reports from the Manager, N.Z.E.A. Information Centre (Mr. B.S. McCracken), the Education Officer (Mr. D.A. MacGill) and the Manager, N.Z.E.A. Book Department (Mr. W.J. Donovan) were received, discussed and adopted. Each report showed that considerable work had been undertaken in their respective fields and that plans had been laid for future activities. Purchases and sales of the Book Department amounted to £160 and £241, respectively.

The election of office-bearers for 1957 resulted: President, Dr. C.J. Adcock; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Nelson Hill, C.W. Brandon, Lincoln Efford, Wm. H. King; Honorary General Secretary, Mr. G.D. Raynor; Assistant General Secretary, Mrs. M.E. Marsh; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. J.T. Allan; Education Officer, Mr. D.A. MacGill; Circulation Manager, Miss C.K. Beattie.

The main decisions reached by the Congress included the acceptance of the Auckland Society's invitation to hold the 23rd Congress in its city; the increasing of the N.Z.E.A. annual subscription to 7s.6d.; the desirability of the N.Z.E.A. contacting professional teachers with a view to establishing a roll and the ultimate formation of a teachers' organisation; approaching the Government with a request to provide facilities for an evaluation of the use of Esperanto in an intermediate school and that the Executive work out details of such a plan before making the approach. It was also decided to recommend to the N.Z.E.A. that the manager of the Book Department should be paid an honorarium, that likewise the general secretary should receive an honorarium of £10 annually, and that £5 be donated to C.E.D., London. A sub-committee comprised of Mesdames Y.M. Canty and Patricia De Cleene, and Messrs. Wm. H. King, Iain H. Chisholm and J.T. Allan, was appointed to discuss fully the programme and arrangements of the national Esperanto Congresses; and at the Fourth Session a report was furnished indicating that the present procedure

etc. was satisfactory.

Best wishes were extended to Miss Joyce Ross (Wellington) and Mr. Wm. H. King, (Christchurch) who were shortly proceeding overseas.

A lecturette session drew interesting and informative talks in Esperanto, as follow: Dr. C.J. Adcock, "Kiel Pensi Erare"; Mrs. P. De Cleene, "Tra Usono"; Mr. D.A. MacGill, "Esperanto kaj la Magnetofono"; Mr. Nelson Hill, "La Historio de la Mistero."

A very worthwhile session, conducted by Mr. B.S. Mc Cracken, related to club activities. The speaker divided his talk into five parts: teaching methods, finance, publicity, programmes, and growth of the clubs. So much discussion was evoked after each subject was presented, that it was possible for only the first three subjects to be introduced.

The lighter side of the Congress was provided in the form of an enjoyable excursion by bus around Wellington's famous Marine Drive, with afternoon tea at Worser Bay, and an excellent concert programme presented on New Year's Eve.

The conclusion of the Congress was effected following a late afternoon tea on January 1, 1957. Dr. Adcock expressed appreciation of the good work performed by members of the Wellington Esperanto Club, Mr. W.J. Donovan replied, and speakers from the various clubs also expressed satisfaction with the services of the host club and of the N.Z.E.A. Committee. In this atmosphere, the 22nd New Zealand Esperanto Congress concluded with the singing, in Esperanto, of "Now is the Hour" and "Auld Lang Syne."

The N.Z.E.A. Executive, as elected at the 22nd Congress, held its first Business Meeting on January 24, 1957, with the following officers in attendance: Messrs. G.D. Raynor, General Secretary, J.T. Allan, Treasurer, W.J. Donovan, Manager, N.Z.E.A. Book Department, D.A. MacGill, Education Officer, B.S. McCracken, Information Officer, Malcolm E. Potts, Assistant Editor, "New Zealand Esperantist," E.R. Dearnley, Wellington Club Delegate, S.R. Perfect, Auckland Society Delegate, Miss C.K. Beattie, Circulation Manager, and Mrs. M.E. Marsh, Assistant General Secretary. In the absence of the President, Dr. C.J. Adcock, Mr. J.T. Allan occupied the chair.

This meeting proved to be the forerunner of six others at Wellington up to September 19, 1957. During March, however, the General Secretary, Mr. G.D. Raynor, resigned his position and Mr. J.T. Allan generously combined the associated duties with his own onerous office of Treasurer. This state of affairs continued until September 19, when the Executive meetings were transferred to Auckland, where in the meantime Mr. J.G. Kennerley had accepted nomination by the Auckland Esperanto Society for the vacant office of General Secretary. In these circumstances, Mr. J.T. Allan resigned his position of treasurer to permit Mr. A.G. Wiltshire to be appointed in his place. Mrs. M. Marsh, of Wellington, assistant General Secretary, also resigned to assist the smooth working of the new Executive in the northern city, where the N.Z.E.A. Executive met on three occasions during the remainder of the year.

Regarding the change of the N.Z.E.A. Headquarters, the Association's President, Dr. C.J. Adcock, published the following announcement in the September - October issue (No. 188/189) of the "New Zealand Esperantist": "The Headquarters of our Association have so long been situated in Wellington that

we have come to take it for granted. The welfare of our movement requires that we make best use of our members wherever they may be. The recent resignation of our secretary forced us to consider whether our best interests would not be served by transferring the executive to Auckland, where suitable people to fill this office could be found. Discussion with the Auckland Esperanto Society resulted in the election of a panel of capable officers who will be able to carry on the policy of the Association with vigour and efficiency and, as a result, the executive will now operate from Auckland. For some time it has been my personal belief that a strong centre like Auckland should be enabled to make a fuller contribution in the common cause, and I welcome this opportunity for the Auckland Esperantists to take their share of office. They come to the task with freshness which should more than make up for the longer experience which we have had in Wellington. We wish them every success in their new responsibilities and promise them all the co-operation possible from Wellington. The new executive will consist of Vice-President, Mr. C.W. Brandon; General Secretary, Mr. J.G. Kennerley; Treasurer, Mr. A.G. Wiltshire; Information Officer, Mr. B.S. McCracken, and such delegates as the clubs may appoint."

The first executive meeting in Auckland was held on October 29, 1957. As the senior officer, Mr. C.W. Brandon, a Vice-President of the N.Z.E.A. presided. Associated with him were the officers named above and Mrs. Y.M. Canty, as the Auckland Society's delegate. With only three months intervening before the 23rd Congress was due to be held, there was much to be done at the new headquarters - now domiciled in the same city where the original N.Z.E.A. had come into being in 1910.

During the nine months preceding the transfer from Wellington to Auckland, however, the out-going Executive had worked with its customary efficiency. The decisions of the 22nd N.Z.E.A. Congress were implemented. The National Film Unit was congratulated on the standard of work of the Esperanto scenic film, "Jen Nov-Zelando," as demonstrated at the preview of the excellent film during the Congress. Action was taken to obtain the approval of the U.E.A. Central Office in Rotterdam of a suggestion that the collection of the U.E.A. subscriptions should be transferred from the Chief Delegate to the N.Z.E.A. Mr. Wm. H. King, formerly of Christchurch, was appointed to represent the N.Z.E.A. at the 42nd Universal Congress of Esperanto at Marseilles and to convey the personal greetings (the seventh in succession) of the then Prime Minister, Mr. (later Sir) S.G. Holland. In an endeavour to strengthen the U.E.A. delegate network in New Zealand, the Executive nominated to the U.E.A. Centre five qualified Esperantist-members for various positions. The conditions of the Betty King Memorial Essay Competition were amended to permit the awarding of one prize only for the best essay. The Hutt Valley Esperanto Club Trust Account, established in 1948 with a balance of £6, was closed with the following allocation of funds: £1 to be spent on advertisements aimed at the re-establishment of the Hutt Valley Club, and £5 for the purchase of tapes to record elementary instruction of Esperanto to assist any Esperanto club in New Zealand. The Executive also decided to accept the offer of Mr. J.T. Allan to store at his residence all N.Z.E.A. records not required for current use.

At Auckland, the new Executive held three monthly meetings before the end of 1957. In addition to making effective arrangements and drawing up a programme for the 23rd Congress, the Executive attended to much routine and formal business necessitated by the change of location of the N.Z.E.A. headquarters, such as to appoint trustees to operate the N.Z.E.A. bank accounts, payment of accounts and dealing with a considerable volume of inward and outward corres-

On November 21, 1957, the chairman welcomed to the Executive Mrs. M.M. (Rita) Aagaard, Papatoetoe Club delegate, and Mr. Wm. H. King, a Vice-President, who had then recently returned from overseas and from the 42nd Universal Congress of Esperanto (Marseilles, 3-10 August, 1957, 1400 members from 35 lands.)

The thirteen Esperanto clubs, etc., affiliated with the N.Z.E.A., resumed their activities for 1957 at varying dates from February 11, when the Auckland Society and the Hastings Club commenced their new season, to May 6, when the Timaru Club held its opening night. At Auckland, the Society was administered by a strong group of office-bearers: Patron, Mr. (later Sir) F. Leon Gotz, M.P. President, Mr. C.W. Brandon; Vice-President, Mrs. Y.M. Canty; Committee, Mesdames N.P. McCracken and Lila Wiltshire, Messrs. T. Farr, B.S. McCracken and A.G. Wiltshire. On February 11, 1957, approximately 60 members and visitors were present at the opening public meeting, when four talks on the International Language were presented. Speakers were as follow: Messrs. F. Leon Gotz, M.P., E.J. Weber, F. Woods and E.V. Warren. Tuition and practice classes were conducted by Mr. T. Farr (first year students), Mr. A.G. Wiltshire (second year), Mr. B.S. McCracken and Mrs. Y.M. Canty (advanced). On March 3, the Auckland Society held its annual picnic at Brown's Bay. About 40 members enjoyed the seaside amenities and accepted the admirable opportunity to engage in continuous practice in the International Language. Incidentally, Esperantist picnics had been held in Auckland and environs intermittently since 1915.

Operations of the Christchurch Society began on March 5, when an annual General Meeting elected the following committee: President, Mr. L.A.W. Efford, M.A.; Vice-Presidents, Miss L. Crampton and Mr. L.E. Pollock; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. O. Thomas; Librarians, Mrs. J.B. Smythe and Mr. J.N. Owen. The Palmerston North Club held its Annual General Meeting on March 26, 1957, and again entrusted its administration to Mr. H.E. Facer, President; Miss Audrey Siegel, Vice-President and Mrs. E. Facer, Secretary-Treasurer. A fortnight later, the club began its weekly beginners' class at 142 Victoria Avenue, while senior members met monthly at the same address.

After a display in the Public Library, the Hastings Club commenced its 1957 season on February 11, with a committee as follows: President, Mr. P.A. Blandford; Vice-Presidents, Miss S.F. Tomkins, Mrs. M. Cohen, Mrs. J.B. Atkins; Secretary, Miss C.M. Berry; Treasurer, Mrs. P. Scherf; Committee, Mr. R. Hill, Mr. D. Edwards, Miss E. Shaw. Mr. Hill was also appointed Publicity Officer. The Club met as an evening class at the Hastings Boys' High School, with the approval of the Education Department. There were 21 members at the opening and five others enrolled later.

The Wellington Esperanto Club's office-bearers for 1957 were: President, Mr. W.J. Donovan; Vice-President, Mr. Nelson Hill; Secretary, Mr. E.R. Dearnley; Treasurer, Mr. S.M. Moss; Committee, Misses R. Mackay, C.K. Beattie and D. Kempton and Messrs. A.J. Cruttenden and R. Paton; and at Tauranga: President, Mr. R.J. Clarkson; Vice-President, Mrs. V.E. Mehaffey; Secretary, Mrs. E. Morine; Treasurer, Mrs. V.E. McHaffey. The club resumed classes during April.

The Timaru Club began its 1957 season on May 6, in the rooms of the Hard of Hearing League, Stafford Street, with 19 members enrolled. The President was Mr. S.G. Hoskins and the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. W.J. Wyber. As a

preliminary, the club conducted a publicity campaign which included talks to scouts, displays in the Public Library and in certain shop windows, and an interview on the local radio station, 3YC. A useful innovation was the introduction of film strips and tape-recordings as aids to class instruction.

During 1957, the Trentham Club was under the patronage of Major O. Burn, Camp Commandant, and the guidance of the President, Sgt.-Major J. Hedley-Brown; Vice-President, Mrs. W.T. May; Secretary-Treasurer, Corporal H.W. Smith; Committee, Mrs. B. Burt, Mrs. P. Suter, Miss A. Cottell, Mr. D.A. MacGill and Mr. W.T. May. During the year, difficulty was experienced in finding sufficient teachers for the classes, but this was overcome to some extent by the use of tape-recorded lessons.

The movement in New Zealand lost through death four members during 1957: Mr. F.J. Holloway passed away at Auckland on March 30, Miss Mary R. Cederman, of Oxford, on July 7, Mr. D. Gordon Harkness, of New Plymouth on October 13, and Mrs. S.T. Wrigley, of Palmerston North, on November 17. All were well-known, competent and loyal Esperantists, who had, in various roles, worked hard and supported the movement during many years. The late Mrs. Wrigley, an Esperantist school-teacher, had attended the 30th Universal Congress of Esperanto held at Haarlem, Netherlands, in August 1954.

Temporary losses to the movement in New Zealand during 1957 resulted through the absence of several active Esperantists while travelling abroad - Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Potts (Wellington), Mrs. Patricia De Cleene (Palmerston North), Mr. Wm. H. King (Christchurch), who represented the N.Z.E.A. at the 42nd Universal Congress at Marseilles, and Mr. and Mrs. W.C. Cantlon, of Gisborne, who also attended the Universal Congress while undertaking a world tour. On January 15, 1957, Miss Joyce Ross, ex-president of the Wellington Club, departed permanently for London; and on March 5, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Robbins and family left Auckland for Australia, where Mr. Robbins took up a post at the University of Canberra. Reports from the travellers testified to the efficiency and usefulness of Esperanto during international travel, especially in non-English speaking countries.

Conversely, during the year the movement gained some help from the visits to New Zealand of Mr. and Mrs. S. Jackson Coleman, widely travelled, veteran Esperantists from the Isle of Man, and of Mrs. F. McGregor of Stretford, Manchester, England. Much newspaper publicity by the former gave added strength to the cause of Esperanto, especially in the Wellington area. Similarly, "The Auckland Star", "The Evening Post," Wellington and "The Christchurch Star-Sun," published extensive reports of interviews with Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Potts, subsequent to their return home from overseas on September 16, 1957. There was also useful publicity for Esperanto in "The Auckland Star" on November 26, on the occasion of Mrs. Patricia De Cleen's return from a six-months' visit to Japan, China and intermediate ports.

In the educational field, there were excellent efforts on the part of several teachers during 1957. In the north, Mr. E.V. Warren conducted an Esperanto hobby class at Northcote College; and Mr. J.E. Henderson taught a similar class at the Tamaki Intermediate School, at Panmure. The respective numbers of students were, however, not reported. The veteran Esperantist, Dr. J. Hamvai, provided tuition by the Cseh (direct) method of instruction to an evening class at the Seddon Memorial Technical College, Auckland; and at the end of the course, the Director of the College, Mr. Scott, presented

certificates to the successful students.

It was interesting to note that, at the evening classes at the Hastings Boys' High School, with a weekly attendance of 1000 adults, Esperanto was, other than English, the only language taught. An effort was made to establish French and German classes, as in past years, but interest had diminished to yield a combined strength of only five persons and these were happy to join the Esperanto class of 16 members. A display of Esperanto material arranged by Mr. E.V. Warren at the Northcote College School Library attracted about 1500 people, including 24 visiting teachers. The New Zealand scenic film, with a descriptive commentary in Esperanto and produced towards the end of 1956 by the National Film Unit of the New Zealand Government, (translator, Mr. Malcolm E. Potts, commentator, Mr. S.R. Perfect), was shown to the children learning Esperanto at the Northcote College and the Tamaki Intermediate School by Messrs. E.V. Warren and J.E. Henderson, respectively. In May, 1957, it was reported that Mr. J. Pankhurst, a teacher at the Shirley (Christchurch) Intermediate School had commenced an Esperanto class in the hobbies period. Tuition ceased, however, at the end of the year.

Esperanto was given publicity in several forms during 1957. The Auckland Society organised a publicity stall at the Auckland Birthday Carnival (January 26 - February 9), which attracted a fair share of public attention. At least 2000 copies of the Society's bulletin and 1500 "Do you Know" leaflets were distributed. At Hastings, the Esperanto Club entered a float publicising Esperanto in the Hastings Blossom Festival parade on September 14. More than 50,000 people witnessed the parade and would have Esperanto brought to their notice by this novel method. A question relating to Esperanto was asked in the New Zealand Parliament, according to "The Evening Post," (Wellington) of October 2, 1957, which reported that Mr. (later Sir) F. Leon A. Gotz, National Member for Manakau, presented the following question: "Will the study of Esperanto be encouraged and be an alternative to a foreign language in post-primary schools?" The official reply from the Minister of Education, Mr. R.M. Algie, read: "Little time is available for the introduction of a further subject in the school curriculum and for this reason alone, I would not agree to the introduction of Esperanto as an official school subject. Where capable Esperanto teachers are available, post-primary principals are entirely free to introduce the subject in school club periods." It is noteworthy that a similar stock reply was given by the Minister of Education (the Hon. H. Atmore) to the deputation organised by the N.Z.E.A. in 1929, although since then other subjects have been added to the curricula and military training has been given in the secondary schools. Thus, the Minister's reply may be regarded as sheer humbug. Incidentally, on behalf of the N.Z.E.A., all members of Parliament were sent a circular of information regarding Esperanto as this time.

During 1957, several members brought Esperanto before sections of the public by delivering talks, etc., to organisations and by radio broadcasts. Two public meetings were addressed at Papatoetoe by Mrs. Y.M. Canty, who illustrated her talks on her experiences in Europe by lantern slides. Mrs. Canty also represented the Auckland Esperanto Society at a panel discussion sponsored by the Modern Language Club at the Auckland University College. During July and August, Mr. Frank A. Bailey (Wellington) gave talks on the International Language to the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Union Company's Businessmen's Lunch Club and the Wellington Travel League. At Auckland, Mr. C.W. Brandon was a guest speaker at the Mt. Roskill Rotary Club at a special

function to mark United Nations' Day and World Fellowship Week. His subject concerned the role of Esperanto in international relations and goodwill. On October 25, Mr. Brandon accepted an invitation of the headmaster of the May Road Primary School to attend the laying of earth from many countries to mark the celebration of World Fellowship Week. He participated in laying earth from the Canary Islands and Spain. About the same time, Mr. Brandon also addressed the New Zealand Association of Radio Transmitters on Esperanto. In early May, on behalf of the Timaru Esperanto Club's resumption of classes, an interview was broadcast from radio station 2XC; in July, Mr. D.A. MacGill was interviewed at 2ZB (Wellington) on the subject of International Language; and on his return to New Zealand on September 16, 1957, Mr. Bertram Potts was interviewed at 1YA (Auckland) on his extensive lecture tour of the world. Mrs. J.J. Edwards, of Auckland, contributed her share towards publicity by contributing an interesting article regarding the use of Esperanto during her travels in Europe to "The New Lynn News". (November 28, 1957.)

The official organ of the N.Z.E.A., "New Zealand Esperantist," appeared regularly during 1957 under the editorship of Mr. Malcolm E. Potts until the September - October issue, when Mr. Bertram Potts resumed his responsibilities of editor. His son, Malcolm, was re-appointed assistant editor by the N.Z.E.A. Executive. A wealth of information was published, including a full report of the 22nd N.Z.E.A. Congress, an abridged report of the spectacular 42nd Universal Esperanto Congress (Marseilles, August 3 - 10, 1957), current New Zealand news and events, overseas Esperanto successes and a full page interesting biography of the late Brandon H. Clark, an outstanding New Zealand Esperantist poet, author and teacher.

A General Election was held in New Zealand on November 30, 1957, and a change of Government resulted. The "New Zealand Esperantist" later published the following comment:-

"New Zealand Labour's Election Policy."

"In the circular distributed to householders prior to the General Election on November 30 appears the following pledge: 'The next Labour Government will strive earnestly for the creation of better relations between the nations, will make every effort to break down prejudice and misunderstanding, and will support all genuine efforts to promote world peace.' As this is the aim for which Esperantists have been devoted for seventy years, this newly elected Government in New Zealand should support the Esperanto movement and lead the world in education reform. Mr. Walter Nash, now elected Prime Minister, officially opened the 5th New Zealand Esperanto Congress in Wellington in 1933."

The winners of the 1957 Betty King Memorial Essay Competition were Master Peter Trayler, 1st, and Master J. Pike, 2nd, both of Northcote College; and the 1957 Yvon Canty Prize was awarded to Mr. D.M. Landsman, of Auckland, who gained the highest marks in the Elementary Examination of the B.E.A. during the year.

The New Zealand clubs, etc., went into recess during December, usually following a social or special function to commemorate the birthday of Dr. Zamenhof, the creator of Esperanto - December 15, 1859. However, a new club, the Waitemata Esperanto Club, was founded during the month, and on December 9, 1957, became affiliated with the N.Z.E.A. Miss Betty Mungall undertook the

duties of secretary.

The 23rd New Zealand Esperanto Congress opened in the comfortably furnished Fabian Hall, 3 Queen Street, Auckland, on December 28, 1957, and continued until January 1, 1958, inclusive. There were 73 members present - a record attendance to that time; and 37 Esperantists supported the gathering as non-attending members. An Australian visitor, Mr. C.H. Hehir, of Kalgoorlie, took part and, during the fourth day, the Hon. Mrs. Ruby F. Hutchison, M.L.C., of Perth, Western Australia, attended and conveyed greetings from Australian Esperantists. She also invited New Zealanders to attend the 11th Australian Esperanto Congress to be held in Melbourne from January 2 to 8, 1958.

As was customary, the general welcome to visiting delegates and members was extended on this occasion by the President of the Auckland Esperanto Society, Mr. A.G. Wiltshire, during the morning of December 28, 1957. The official opening ceremony commenced at 2.30 p.m. on the same day and followed a similar pattern as observed at the previous gatherings: the singing of the National Anthem and "La Espero." At the request of Mr. Wiltshire, Mr. Bert-ram Potts, J.P., F.B.E.A., honorary Life President of the N.Z.E.A., officially opened the Congress and addressed the assemblage.

Mr. Potts said he had played many roles during his long and active career in the Esperanto movement, but this was a new and welcome part. He had recently returned with Mrs. Potts from an extensive world tour, during which he had attended several Esperanto Congresses abroad and given greetings in the name of the N.Z.E.A. He had lectured for thirteen months under the auspices of the U.E.A. in Italy, Yugoslavia, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Norway, finding the International Language widely disseminated, so much so that it had not been necessary to use English anywhere. Esperanto was the same language in every country and Mrs. Potts and he felt as if among New Zealanders everywhere they went. No one seemed a foreigner! They had lived in the homes of the people - an unusual experience for tourists - and had had a royal reception. The International Language, now strongly supported by UNESCO, was making great strides in the fields of education, science, and literature. No one today should be without a knowledge of the International Language.

Mr. Cyril W. Brandon, a vice-president of the N.Z.E.A. and President of the Congress, welcomed the gathering and called upon members to stand in memory of two members - Mrs. S.T. Wrigley, of Palmerston North, and Mr. Fred J. Holloway, of Auckland, who had passed on since the last Congress.

Mr. J.G. Kennerley, General Secretary of N.Z.E.A., read greetings from Christchurch, Wanganui, New Plymouth, Timaru, Wellington, Melbourne (Australian Esperanto Association), Canberra, Sweden, France, Hungary and Bulgaria. Mrs. P. De Cleene gave greetings from Japan, China, Australia and Indonesia; Mr. Potts from European Esperanto Organisations, the British Esperanto Association and the Esperanto League for North America; Mr. Wm. H. King from several European countries; and Dr. J. Hamvai in the name of the Universala Ligo.

Mrs. M.E. Russell, widow of the Esperantist pioneer and first secretary of N.Z.E.A., presented to the Auckland Esperanto Society her late husband's Diploma of the B.E.A.

Club representatives gave reports as follow: Mr. A.G. Wiltshire (Auckland)

Mr. W.C. Cantlon (Gisborne), Miss Ruth Spencer (Christchurch), Mr. D.R. Kemsley (Hamilton), Miss C.M. Berry (Hastings), Mr. Harry E. Facer (Palmerston North), Mr. B.K. Moore (Papatoetoe), Mr. R.J. Clarkson (Tauranga), Mr. E.R. Dearnley (Trentham and Wellington), and Mr. R.H. Dixon (Wanganui).

There was diverse entertainment for the members of Congress during the evening. Dr. J. Hamvai gave a talk illustrated by lantern slides of Paris, Venice, Rome, and Brindisi. Mrs. P. De Cleene also lectured with slides illustrating her then recent journey through Australia, Japan, China and Indonesia, using the International Language wherever she went. A tape-recording compered by Mr. D.A. MacGill was played of the debate in the New Zealand Parliament on the occasion when Mr. (later Sir) F.L.A. Gotz, on October 2, 1957, presented a question to the Minister of Education regarding the introduction of Esperanto into the schools. The debate had been recorded by the Trentham Esperanto Club.

The following four days during which the Congress was in session, were devoted to business and pleasure. During Sunday, December 29, the official photograph was taken and the Congress members enjoyed an outing in two buses and several private cars, travelling along the Marine Drive, through several suburbs to Papatoetoe. There afternoon tea was served and the excursionists made a stop at Esperanto Road - the only New Zealand thoroughfare so named.

Five sessions of the N.Z.E.A. were necessary to meet the requirements of the Association's Annual General Meeting. At the first meeting (December 30), discussion centred around the report of the N.Z.E.A. Education Officer (Mr. D.A. MacGill), dealing with correspondence courses, film strips, instructive tape-recordings, Esperanto in schools, and Esperanto for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

At the second session, the Annual Reports of the Manager, N.Z.E.A. Book Department (Mr. W.J. Donovan), of the General Secretary (Mr. J.G. Kennerley), of the Treasurer (Mr. A.G. Wiltshire), and of the Information Officer (Mr. B.S. McCracken) were presented. The reports, including that of the Education Officer presented earlier, were adopted with thanks and congratulations to the compilers.

The Secretary's Report showed a shrinkage of 11 members during 1957 - from 230 to 219 - despite the increased strength of the movement in New Zealand and the arduous work performed by the Executive, which had met on 10 occasions with an average attendance of 8 members. The affiliated clubs numbered 13 on October 31, 1957, and were located at Auckland, Christchurch, Gisborne, Hamilton, Hastings, Palmerston North, Papatoetoe, Tauranga, Timaru, Trentham, Wanganui, Wellington, and the newest addition, Waitemata, in Onehunga.

The N.Z.E.A.'s Balance Sheet, audited by Mr. K.R. Kay, disclosed an income of £133 5s.10d. and an expenditure of £104 15s., leaving a surplus of £28 10s.10d on the year's operations. The Treasurer, Mr. A.G. Wiltshire, mentioned that only a small amount had been spent on publicity, which needed consideration, and that the Betty King Memorial Trust Fund had become exhausted during the year under review. The N.Z.E.A.'s assets were indicated to be £175 1s.10d. and that the Accumulated Fund balance amounted to £115 11s.10d. The N.Z.E.A. Book Department's profit for 1957 was £23 2s. The value of purchases and sales was £157 and £164, respectively.

At the third session, held during the morning of December 31, 1957, the urgency of forming a Teachers' Esperanto Organisation was stressed and discussed; and it was decided that the N.Z.E.A., with the co-operation of clubs and school-teachers, should compile a roll as a basis for later action. The Congress also proposed "that the N.Z.E.A. Committee should approach the Minister of Education to request permission to train teachers in Teachers' Training Colleges as a preliminary to the general teaching of Esperanto in schools.

The fourth session, held during the afternoon of the same day, dealt with the Executive's remit providing for numerous changes in various rules of the Association. The election of officers for 1958 was held and resulted: President, Dr. C.J. Adcock; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Y.M. Canty, Mrs. M.M. Aagaard, Mr. E.J. Weber, and Mr. C.W. Brandon (all of Auckland); Honorary General Secretary, Mr. J.G. Kennerley; Hon. Assistant General Secretary, Mrs. C.C. Kay; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. A.G. Wiltshire; Information Officer, position left vacant; Education Officer, Mr. D.A. MacGill; Circulation Manager, Mrs. M.E. Marsh. Mr. K.R. Kay was appointed auditor. A vote of thanks with the usual honorarium was accorded the Wellington accountant, Mr. D.L. Irwin, who had audited the books since the re-organisation of the N.Z.E.A. in 1929.

The final (fifth) N.Z.E.A. session (2 p.m., January 1, 1958) was devoted to general business: Hastings was decided upon as the venue for the 24th Congress. Mr. Harry E. Facer was thanked for his assistance in setting up the Esperanto type used in the "New Zealand Esperantist". It was decided that clubs affiliated with the N.Z.E.A. should pay 6d. per member who was not a financial member of the Association. It was recommended to the N.Z.E.A. Committee that a school of instruction be considered for coming teachers in the clubs. Mention was made of the book, "Kien la Poezio?", written by the late Brendon H. Clark, and 23 members immediately ordered copies. The Congress invited Mr. Bertram Potts to resume the language session, a popular feature of recent New Zealand Congresses.

Within the framework of the 23rd Congress there were two meetings of U.E.A. delegates and members. Mr. Wm. H. King presided and Mr. E.R. Dearnley acted as minute secretary. Matters relating to the U.E.A. in New Zealand were discussed, and the delegates present reported on their year's activities. A meeting of members of the Universal League was also held. Dr. J. Hamvai (Auckland), the New Zealand representative of U.L., outlined the aims and development of this world-wide organisation and appealed for increased membership. Other speakers approved of the ideals of the League.

The Congress Concert proved to be most entertaining and a high-class programme, full of interest, was presented as follow: Monologue, Mr. Bertram Potts, "Adventure Abroad"; bones solo, Mr. Frank Woods (Mrs. Gertrude Brady at the piano); sketch, Auckland Esperanto Society members, "La Moderna Generacio", (Miss G. Aagaard, Mr. C.W. Brandon, Mrs. Yvon M. Canty, Mr. F. Woods and Mrs. J.J. Edwards); talk, Mr. E.V. Warren, teacher at Northcote College, introducing pupils in two sketches, "La Razilo" and "La Muta Edzino"; recorder duet, Masters Beke Pedersen and Peter Traylen (scholars); talk, Mr. W.C. Cantlon, "Our Travels in Europe with Esperanto"; two sketches, Papatoetoe Club, "Bono kaj Malbono" (Brian K. Moore and Ken Bond) and "Multe" (Mrs. Rita Aagaard and Mr. Nesbit Smith); musical saw solo, Mr. John H. Stancliffe (Mrs. Brady, pianist); sketch, "Rendevuo", Mrs. P. De Cleene and Mr. M.L. McNamara; piano solo, Mrs. G. Brady. A New Year's Eve Party and Dance followed.

A buffet tea was a prelude to the formal closing of the Congress. Club delegates expressed their appreciation of the Congress arrangements; other speakers thanked the organisers and those behind the scenes; and finally, Mr. C.W. Brandon, the Congress President, expressed his thanks for all that had been accomplished and wished members a Happy Year of successful activity in the cause of the International Language. Proceedings ended with the singing of "Jen la Horo Nun"; and another chapter in the history of Esperantism in New Zealand had been completed.

The N.Z.E.A. Executive commenced its work in 1958 on January 21 and thereafter met monthly. During the year, thirteen Executive meetings, including one special meeting, were held under the rotating chairmanship of the four Vice-Presidents residing in Auckland: Mesdames Rita Aagaard and Yvon M. Canty, and Messrs. C.W. Brandon and E.J. Weber, in attendance with Mr. J.G. Kennerley, the General Secretary, Mrs. C.C. Kay, assistant General Secretary, Mr. A.G. Wiltshire, Treasurer, and Mrs. Lila Wiltshire, Wellington Club delegate. During October, however, Mr. Wm. H. King joined the Executive as the Christchurch Society's representative. Mr. Brandon was deemed to be the senior executive officer. During March, unfortunately, Mr. Kennerley on account of ill-health, resigned his position and Mr. M.L. McNamara replaced him until the end of the year, during which time numerous matters above club level were before the Executive for consideration.

At its meeting on January 21, the Executive decided that Dr. C.J. Adcock, Mr. D.A. MacGill and/or others of the Association should be requested to approach the Minister of Education (the Hon. P.O.S. Skogland) at Wellington regarding the training in Esperanto of teachers in the training colleges, and that two Vice-Presidents and Mrs. C.C. Kay should approach the principal of the Auckland Teachers' Training College, Mr. Lovegrove, to ask for consideration of commencing hobby classes in Esperanto in the local college. Later, Dr. Adcock advised the Executive at Auckland that the deputation which he had arranged to wait on the Minister "had received a very favourable reception," but the matter appeared to be stagnant thereafter. Other Executive decisions concerned the appointment of Miss Colleen M. Berry, of Hastings, as the N.Z.E.A. representative at the 43rd Universal Congress of Esperanto (Mainz, August 1958); to invite messages of Greetings from the Prime Minister, Mr. Walter Nash, Mr. W.T. Anderton, Minister of Internal Affairs, and Sir Sidney Holland, formerly Prime Minister of New Zealand - his eighth successive greeting. The three gentlemen complied. The Executive also changed, on receiving the withdrawal of the Hastings Club, the venue of the 24th N.Z.E.A. Congress to Timaru (December 27 - 31, 1958); arranged an amendment of the N.Z.E.A. rules in accordance with Congress resolutions; and invited the President, Dr. C.J. Adcock, to accept the position of New Zealand representative on the International Organising Committee of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Dr. L.L. Zamenhof, the last decision having been made at a special Executive meeting held on March 3, 1958. The President accepted. Consideration was given to fixing a "standard of attainment" of teachers giving lessons to adults in evening classes and a statement of policy was prepared and forwarded to Dr. Adcock for his comment and criticism. The matter was subsequently submitted to the 24th Congress for discussion. Approval was given the editor to publish separate monthly issues of the "New Zealand Esperantist" for May and June; and the Education Officer, (Mr. D.A. MacGill) was specially thanked for his work in preparing tape recordings. Greetings were sent by airmail to the Bulgarian Esperanto Congress of that year. As the Betty King Memorial Essay Trust Fund

was exhausted, the Executive decided to continue this activity in the form of the "Esperanto Essay Competition" and to provide book prizes. (Mrs. Rita Aagaard kindly donated the prize for 1958). Mr. J.T. Allan was nominated for the office of U.E.A. Chief Delegate in New Zealand. After considering a report of a special sub-committee, it was resolved to submit the names of Dr. C.J. Adcock, Professor C.L. Bailey, of Victoria University College, Wellington, and the late Brendon H. Clark, for inclusion as eminent New Zealanders in the "Golden Book" of the U.E.A., on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Dr. Zamenhof's birthday. At several meetings, matters relating to the 24th Congress at Timaru occupied the attention of the Executive, and a sub-committee was formed to deal with the Congress arrangements - at a considerable distance from the Congress town. At a meeting held on November 18, the Executive received with regret the resignations of Mr. A.G. Wiltshire (Treasurer), who with Mrs. Wiltshire intended to proceed overseas, and of Mr. M.L. McNamara (General Secretary), on personal grounds.

While the N.Z.E.A. Executive and Committee were furthering the interests of the International Language on administrative and higher levels in 1958, the various clubs in New Zealand provided instruction and undertook publicity as opportunities offered. First to meet was the Tauranga Club, which held its Annual General Meeting on January 28, 1958, at 8 Norris Street, and elected the following committee: Mr. R.J. Clarkson, President; Miss I. Linthorn, Vice-President; Mrs. E. Blaikie, Secretary; Mrs. V.E. Mehaffey, Treasurer. With office-bearers elected as follows, the Wellington Club opened its 1958 season on February 3, at the Marine Engineers' Institute Hall, 1 Aitken Street: President, Mr. W.J. Donovan; Vice-President, Mr. Nelson Hill; Secretary, Mr. E.R. Dearnley; Treasurer, Mr. S.M. Moss; Committee, Mrs. M.E. Marsh, Miss C.K. Beattie, Miss I. Callaghan, Mrs. P. Hansen, Mr. J. Gowan and Mr. S.R. Perfect. At Auckland, activities commenced on February 10, 1958, with the following officers administering the Society: President, Mr. A.G. Wiltshire; Vice-President, Mrs. Y.M. Canty; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. M.M. (Rita) Aagaard; Patron, Mr. (Later Sir) F. Leon Gotz, M.P.; Committee, Mrs. C.C. Kay and Mrs. Lila Wiltshire; Mr. C.W. Brandon, Mr. J.H. Stancliffe and Mr. E.J. Weber. During the opening night, the Patron, Mr. Gotz, spoke of his then recent travels in South East Asia; and Mrs. Canty gave a lantern lecture of her travels through Europe. The Esperanto Annual Picnic was held on March 9, at the seaside property of Mr. M.L. McNamara at Browns Bay. Ten new members joined the Society during April as a result of a publicity campaign and the arranging of a stall at the Auckland Carnival.

The guidance of the Trentham Club was the responsibility of Mrs. W.T. May, President; Corporal N.G. Spence, Vice-President, and Mrs. Mary Richardson, Secretary. In addition to the weekly club meetings, conversational practice took place in private homes on alternate Saturday evenings. At Wanganui: Mr. R.H. Dixon, secretary and Mrs. Veronica B. Moore, treasurer. The U.E.A. delegate, Mrs. E.M. Shaw, also conducted a ladies' class at Wanganui. Formed during the previous year, 1957, the Waitemata Club's officers were: President, Mr. B.S. McCracken; Secretary, Miss B. Mungall; Committee, Mrs. J. Gardner, Mr. Howard F. Franks and Mr. T. Farr. The club's weekly meetings were held at 850 Manakau Road, Onehunga. From July, however, the office-bearers for the remainder of 1958 were: Mr. B.S. McCracken, President; Mrs. J. Gardner, Secretary; Committee members, Mrs. Y. White, Mr. T. Farr and Mr. C. Sculthorpe. At Hastings, monthly meetings were held at the Girl Guides' Rooms, 118 Queen Street, under the guidance of Miss S.F. Tompkins, President; Mrs. E. Rickard, Secretary; and Miss E.F. Shaw, Treasurer.

During 1958, the Christchurch Esperanto Society met in the W.E.A. Lecture Hall on Thursday evenings with the following committee in office: Mr. L.A.W. Efford, M.A., President; Miss L. Crampton and Mr. L.E. Pollock, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. O. Thomas, Secretary-Treasurer. On February 11, a special evening was arranged to extend a welcome to Mr. Wm. H. King, a former Secretary-Treasurer-Tutor of the Society. A successful and enthusiastic weekend school was held in the Trades Hall Building, Gloucester Street, under the auspices of the W.E.A. and the Christchurch Society during August 30 - 31, 1958. The school was organised by Mr. Lincoln Efford and officially opened by Mr. A.A. Dingwall, President of the W.E.A. at Christchurch. The tutors were the well-known Esperantists, Mr. Bertram Potts (Wellington) and Mr. Wm. H. King (Auckland.) Four sessions totalling $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours were arranged; and the enrolment fee was a mere 10s.

The Gisborne Club's officers were Mr. W.C. Cantlon, President, and Mr. H.F. Wise, Secretary-Treasurer; and members met each Friday at 83 Salisbury Road. At Timaru, where the 1958 season began in early May, Mr. S.G. Hoskins was the President; Mrs. B.R. Wilson, Vice-President; Mr. W.J. Wyber, Secretary-Treasurer; Committee, Messrs. C.S. Gordon and P. Williams. Instruction was provided by Mrs. Wilson and Mr. Williams (beginners), Mr. Wyber (intermediate) and Mr. Hoskins (advanced.) Later in the year, however, due to resignations and re-organisation, the following committee took office: Mrs. B.R. Wilson, President; Mr. C.S. Gordon, Vice-President and Secretary; Miss T. Seymour, Treasurer; Mr. W.J. Wyber, Language Bureau and Publicity Officer; Mr. P. Williams, Membership Secretary; Mrs. J.G. Malcolm, Librarian; and Mr. S.G. Hoskins, a committee member and tutor. Mr. Wyber also undertook the duties of local Congress Secretary. It was reported that Mr. Hoskins had translated into Esperanto a book containing 1021 English idioms; and that the local Press gave the club full co-operation. In this connection, it is mentioned that "The Timaru Herald" of August 5, published an article on Esperanto to fill 33 column inches, including a three-column photograph. At the end of the year, two club members, Robert Stringer and Wayne Leslie, qualified for the Scout Linguist's Badge - the first two Scouts to so qualify in New Zealand.

The Papatoetoe Club opened its 1958 season on February 20, with Mr. Sidney N. Smith, President, and Mr. Brian K. Moore, Secretary. At the Annual General Meeting of the Palmerston North Club, held on March 25, the election of officers resulted: Mr. H.E. Facer, President; Miss A. Siegel, Vice-President; and Mrs. H.E. Facer, Secretary-Treasurer.

A new study group was established at Dunedin on April 5, 1958, through the efforts of Messrs. W.J. Wyber and P. Williams of the Timaru Club, who, as guest speakers, addressed a meeting and distributed Esperanto literature and other material. Mrs. P. McLachlan was the provisional secretary of the group which met fortnightly in the W.E.A. Rooms, Princes Street. It was reported towards the end of 1958 that a new Esperanto study group under the tuition of Mrs. Helen Harris had been functioning for some time in New Plymouth. During the year, two extra classes began under the guidance of Mrs. Harris (Wednesdays) and Mr. W.L. Wagstaff (Fridays), formerly head teacher of the Central Primary School, New Plymouth. On December 8, 1958, the New Plymouth groups met and decided to form the New Plymouth Esperanto Club and elected the following office-bearers: Mrs. Helen Harris, President; Mr. and Mrs. W.L. Wagstaff, Vice-Presidents; Miss M.E. de Jardine, Secretary-Treasurer; Committee Members, Miss L.M. Mills, Mrs. G. Brewster and Mrs. H.B. Barnard. At Waitara, Taranaki, a group of Girl Guides were learning the International Language under the tuition of Mrs.

Barnard, Scout Mistress, with the assistance of Mr. D.A. MacGill's tape course.

In addition to the course of Esperanto instruction arranged in the active clubs etc., the International Language was taught in several educational institutions during 1958. At Auckland, Mr. C.W. Brandon tutored a hobby class in the local Teachers' Training College, and Mrs. M.M.(Rita) Aagaard instructed a similar class in the Otara Intermediate School. At Northcote College, there were two hobby classes (teacher, Mr. E.V. Warren); and at the Seddon Memorial Technical College, Auckland, a class functioned under Dr. J. Hamvai using the Cseh (direct) method of tuition. The evening Esperanto class was resumed at the Hastings Boys' High School on March 6, under the auspices of the Adult Education. Miss S.G. Tompkins, President of the Hastings Esperanto Club, was the teacher.

Several New Zealand Esperantists undertook world travel during 1958. Mr. and Mrs. S.I. Nolan (Wanganui) left Wellington on March 3, for Europe, including participation in the 43rd Universal Esperanto Congress at Mainz, Germany. Miss Colleen M. Berry (Hastings), accompanied by her mother, also travelled to Mainz. There Miss Berry represented the N.Z.E.A. at the World Congress and presented the salutations of Sir Sidney Holland and Messrs. W.T. Anderton and Walter Nash, the then Prime Minister of New Zealand. Dr. J.H. Beaumont (Auckland) left Napier on March 26 by the "Condesa" as the ship's doctor, to visit Europe. He too, attended the 43rd Universal Congress at Mainz, and also represented New Zealand at the International Ophthalmological Conference at Brussels. Miss J. Greher (Waitemata Club) sailed for England during March. On June 25, Mrs. Alice Kennerley (Auckland), Miss N. Hobcroft (Auckland) and Mr. Louis Bernstein (Wellington) with his wife and two daughters left Wellington by the "Ruahine" for Southampton. Miss R.M. Spencer, of Halifax, England, also travelled by the same vessel after spending some months touring New Zealand and assisting the Esperanto movement wherever possible.

Inward-bound, Mr. Norman Brodie, former President of the Western Australian Esperanto League, with Mrs. Brodie and daughter, arrived at Auckland on January 7, 1958; and during April, Mr. Brian Hearfield, a former member of the Christchurch Society, returned to Christchurch from the Antarctica, where he had served with the New Zealand Geographical Party. Mrs. Elizabeth Brocks and her young daughter Christa, arrived at Wellington on March 10 to settle permanently in New Zealand - "The Evening Post," published a 15-inch write-up of an interview with the Esperantist newcomers, plus a double column photograph, under the caption, "Munster and Wellington Linked by Esperanto." Although passing through New Zealand en route to Australia, Mr. and Mrs. J.K. Andersen, of Copenhagen, visited the Wellington Club on August 25.

A direct loss to the movement was sustained through the deaths of four members and supporters during 1958. Particularly great was the loss of Miss Renee Brown, of Wanganui, who passed away on February 15. A professional school-teacher, and well-known in Esperanto circles, both in New Zealand and abroad, Miss Brown disseminated Esperanto by teaching the language and by giving lectures, etc., to various organisations. While abroad, Miss Brown attended the 32nd Universal Congress at Bern (1947), the 33rd at Malmo (1948) and the 34th at Bournemouth (1949). She represented officially the N.Z.E.A. at the last two world gatherings. The death of Mr. John Annand-Smith, a member of the N.Z.E.A., occurred at Wellington on June 28; and on July 14, Mrs. Sarah E. Phillips, of Newlands, widow of the enthusiastic Esperantist, Mr. Charles H. Phillips, passed away. With other members of the family, she

was an N.Z.E.A. and Wellington Club member during many years and had attended several national Esperanto Congresses. The death occurred on November 5 of Mrs. Jean McNab, of Masterton, where she had worked hard in many roles for the International Language and its ideals for at least forty years. A staunch supporter of Esperantism in all its phases, Mrs. McNab was known throughout the country as the pioneer of Esperanto in the Wairarapa district.

It is noteworthy that during 1958, the President of the N.Z.E.A., Dr.C.J. Adcock, of Victoria University College, Wellington became the New Zealand delegate of "Science Review in Esperanto," an important journal published quarterly entirely in Esperanto as the official organ of the International Association for Esperanto in Science (founded in 1906); that Corporal H.W. Smith, Military Hospital, Trentham, accepted the position of New Zealand representative of the Scout Esperanto League, an international body established in 1918; and that Mr. E.R. Dearnley, secretary of the Wellington Club, won a contest conducted over the commercial radio network during several weeks to find New Zealand's "King of Quiz" for 1958.

In U.E.A. circles, Mr. J.T. Allan, Wellington, was re-appointed as Chief Delegate for New Zealand; and the following delegates were appointed in their respective towns: Mr. S.R. Perfect, Mr. E.A. Hornblow, Mr. W.J. Donovan, Dr. C.J. Adcock, Mr. Joseph Major and Mr. Iain H.H. Chisholm (Wellington), and Mrs. E.M. Shaw (Wanganui). Incidentally, it was reported in the "New Zealand Esperantist" at this time, that there were nine U.E.A. life members residing in New Zealand, namely, Messrs. Wm. H. King and W.T.H. Wright (Auckland), Mr. Frank Wise (Gisborne), Mrs. Patricia De Cleene (Palmerston North), Mr. P. Williams (Timaru), Dr. C.J. Adcock and Messrs. L.E. Dust, Bertram Potts and Malcolm E. Potts (Wellington.)

Apart from the publication of club reports in the newspapers of certain towns, particularly at Wellington and Timaru, where a special article was also published in "The Timaru Herald," there was not a great deal of publicity by means of the Press. The principal Esperantist lecturer during 1958 was, undoubtedly, Mr. Bertram Potts, who gave the following addresses on the subject "From Portugal to Finland with Esperanto": March 27, St. Aidan's Men's Fellowship Club, Miramar; March 31, Wellington Region Youth Hostel Association; April 8, Rotary Club, Upper Hutt; April 23, the Mothers' Union, Lyall Bay; July 30, the Travel League of Wellington; September 7, St. Jude's Church Men's Group, Lyall Bay. On November 4, Mr. Potts was the guest speaker when the Miramar League of Mothers held its annual Fathers' Night at St. Aidan's Hall; and on November 23, he found the time in his busy life to address the Wellington Theosophical Society to outline his thirteen months' tour of Europe, where he lectured on "New Zealand" in every "free" country. At Gisborne, Messrs. W.C. Cantlon and Frank Wise addressed the Youths' Hostel Club during June, in the interests of Esperanto.

Effective publicity for the International Language was, of course, obtained through the stall staffed by the Auckland Society at the annual Auckland Carnival, early in the year. Similarly at Wanganui, there was an excellent reward of ten new members due to the Esperanto Exhibition arranged in the local public library - apart from the general propaganda achieved by this means.

The 1958 Esperanto Essay Competition (formerly the Betty King Memorial Essay Competition), was won by Janice Hastings, aged 12, of the Hastings Intermediate School, Form 1. The winner of the 1958 Yvon Canty Prize was

Mr. J.L. Mainprice, of Takapuna. This Fund was restored to the original sum of £20 by a further donation of £3 by Mrs. Canty and by the addition of the accrued interest for several years.

An announcement in the March-April, 1958, issue of the "New Zealand Esperantist" informed New Zealand samideanoj that: "The Hastings Esperanto Club having gracefully stepped aside to allow the Esperanto Club of Timaru to sponsor the 24th New Zealand Esperanto Congress to be held under the auspices of the N.Z.E.A., the next Congress will be held towards the end of the year in Timaru - 'the Riviera of the South'. Already the local executive is busily planning an outstanding Congress with 'southern hospitality'. For your next Christmas-New Year holidays - - Timaru!"

So it came to pass. Thirty-two Esperantists attended at the Hard of Hearing League's Rooms, Tekapo Building, Stafford Street, Timaru, at 10 a.m. on December 27, 1958, to be welcomed informally by the President of the host club, Mrs. B.R. Wilson. Included among the members of Congress was Mr. Fritz Mueller-Sorau, a keen, versatile Esperantist from Sydney, Australia. Dr. C.J. Adcock, President of the N.Z.E.A. suitably responded.

The 24th Congress - the fifth national gathering (of the second series) to be held in the South Island - took place from December 27 to 31, 1958. In addition to the Esperantists attending Congress at Timaru, there were 49 non-attending members, plus numerous well-wishers elsewhere in New Zealand and abroad, also present in thought. Generous donors augmented the Congress Funds to the extent of £4 6s.

The Congress was officially opened at a ceremony held during the afternoon of the first day. After the National Anthem and "La Espero" - the latter heard by some members for the first time - Mrs. Wilson expressed the appreciation of the Timaru Club at the honour of being the host club for the 24th Congress and called on Cr. Muriel E. Hilton, President of the South Canterbury Adult Education Council and Deputy-Mayor of Timaru, to open officially the Congress. Having referred to the steady progress made by the International Language, Mrs. Hilton said: "In spite of the development of the awesome weapons of destruction, people throughout the world are reaching out towards one another in the spirit of friendship. There is no doubt that no other medium can help to accelerate that feeling of friendship towards nations than one of a common language." Mrs. Wilson hoped that Esperanto would continue to play its part in international affairs and would go from success to success.

In thanking Mrs. Hilton, Dr. Adcock also referred to the growing strength of the International Language. The recognition of Esperanto by UNESCO and their collaboration was evidence of progress already made and a promise of further achievement. Today an international committee was planning the Esperanto Centennial Celebrations. Mr. Walter Nash, Prime Minister of New Zealand, was one of the members of the international Patrons' Committee. In our own country, university professors had advocated the teaching of Esperanto in New Zealand schools and the Department of Education was interested in the possibilities of experimenting with Esperanto as a means of promoting other school work. Overseas experiences had shown that the learning of Esperanto reduced the time required to study English and greatly speeded the learning of French and other foreign languages. It also aroused interest in geography as the result of foreign correspondence between the students. In recommend-

ing the introduction of the International Language into our schools to keep in step with other lands, Dr. Adcock also stressed that more time would be saved in the learning of English grammar and other languages than would be required for the study of Esperanto itself. Notwithstanding the heavy curriculum, it would, therefore, be advantageous to introduce Esperanto. He alluded to the hundreds of Esperanto radio programmes broadcast during the year in Europe and other countries. The language was now extensively used in scientific circles and more and more scientific material was published in the language each year. The International Scientific Esperanto Association issued valuable data as well as an official magazine. In other spheres of international activity, Esperanto had made great strides and the time would inevitably come for the general adoption of the International Language.

At this stage, members stood in silence as a mark of respect to the six Esperantists who had passed away during the previous eighteen months, namely Miss Renee Brown, Miss Mary R. Cederman, Mrs. Jean McNab, Mr. John Annand-Smith, Mrs. Sarah E. Phillips and Mr. D. Gordon Harkness.

At the conclusion of the afternoon tea interval, the acting secretary, Mrs. Rita Aagaard, read greetings from the Universal Esperanto Association (Professor Ivo Lapenna) and from Esperantists in New Zealand and abroad (Australia, Britain, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Malaya, Poland, Russia, Sweden and Yugoslavia). Club representatives presented reports: Mr. S.C. Hoskins (Timaru), Mrs. O. Thomas (Christchurch), Mr. E.R. Dearnley (Wellington), Mr. D.A. MacGill (Trentham), Mrs. Aagaard (Auckland, Papatoetoe and Tauranga). Mr. F. Mueller-Sorau gave greetings in the name of the Australian Esperanto Association and the Sydney Esperanto Society.

Reference to the summary of the official programme, which appears in an addendum to these notes, will indicate that there were four business sessions to permit the N.Z.E.A. to conduct its Annual General Meeting and the Committee to discuss current matters and future policy with the members of the Association. These meetings were interspersed with entertainment, etc., in light and serious vein, during the remaining four days Congress was assembled.

At the first session, the acting secretary, Mrs. Aagaard read the Minutes of the 23rd N.Z.E.A. Congress and presented the secretary's and the treasurer's Annual Reports (in the absence of Messrs. M.L. McNamara and A.G. Wiltshire, of Auckland, respectively), which were adopted with thanks and congratulations to the compilers. In spite of being only ten months in office, Mr. McNamara furnished a concise and interesting report covering numerous matters which had claimed the Executive's attention during 1958. The treasurer's report, also fully informative regarding the state of the membership, clubs and finances, mentioned that the N.Z.E.A. possessed 215 financial members, compared with 224 in 1957, although 42 new members had joined the Association. At the end of May, 1958, however, 80 members had failed to renew their subscriptions and, therefore, their names were deleted from the roll in accordance with N.Z.E.A. Rule 10. There were 11 affiliated and 2 unaffiliated clubs, the former being located at Auckland, Christchurch, Hastings, Palmerston North, Papatoetoe, Tauranga, Timaru, Trentham, Wanganui, Waitemata and Wellington; the latter were the newly formed New Plymouth Club and the Dunedin Group. The report also showed that the N.Z.E.A., acting on behalf of the U.E.A., had received subscriptions from 92 members, plus capitation fees for 137 associate members not individual members of the U.E.A. The N.Z.E.A. Balance Sheet revealed a

surplus of £57 18s.4d., which was carried to the Accumulated Fund. A profit of £74 from the 23rd Congress Account largely contributed to this healthy state of affairs.

The report of the Manager, N.Z.E.A. Book Department (Mr. W.J. Donovan) was read at the 2nd business session. After a discussion, the report was adopted with a recommendation that book prices should be adjusted to yield approximately the same profit as in 1956, and that prices should be not higher than in the bookshops. Mr. D.A. MacGill, Education Officer, also presented his report. Discussion began on matters of education and the competence of Esperanto teachers.

When re-assembled for the third business session held on December 30, the Congress resumed discussion on educational questions and recommended that teachers officially employed by an educational authority to teach Esperanto should have the B.E.A. Diploma, or should be approved by the N.Z.E.A. Executive as suitable teachers. The rules of the Association, redrafted during the year by Dr. C.J. Adcock with Messrs. J.T. Allan and S.R. Perfect, were read with much discussion.

An N.Z.E.A. Committee meeting on December 31, preceded a special discussion of methods on teaching Esperanto in clubs. Mr. S.G. Hoskins (Timaru) presided at the latter meeting. At the fourth N.Z.E.A. business session which followed, it was decided that the matter of organising Esperantist school-teachers was one of urgency. The Congress recommended that the Executive should collect the names of New Zealand Esperantist teachers, and also enquire into the possibility of setting up a Summer School for the instruction in Esperanto of professional teachers.

It was decided to hold the 25th New Zealand Esperanto Congress at New Plymouth. The election of N.Z.E.A. officers resulted: President, Dr. C.J. Adcock; Vice-President, Mr. C.W. Brandon (Auckland); Honorary General Secretary, Mrs. Y.M. Canty; Assistant General Secretary, Miss C.M. Berry; Treasurer, Mrs. M.M. (Rita) Aagaard; Information Officer, position vacant; Education Officer, Mr. D.A. MacGill; Circulation Manager, Mrs. M.E. Marsh (Wellington); Editor, "New Zealand Esperantist," Mr. Bertram Potts; Manager, Book Department, Miss C.M. Berry; extra committee, Mrs. C.C. Kay and Mr. B.S. McCracken.

To assist Executive officers in the performance of their duties, it was recommended that the Executive should endeavour to prepare a guide to the respective duties and also a guide with regard to the duties of anyone establishing a new club.

Within the framework of the Congress, there was a meeting of U.E.A. delegates and members, at which Mr. Wm. H. King presided and Mr. E.R. Dearnley was the protocolist. Esperanto was the only language used throughout the meeting. Unable to be present, Mr. J.T. Allan, Chief Delegate of U.E.A., presented his Annual Report by tape recording and appealed for whole-hearted support for the activities of the world-wide organisation. Delegates present made their reports and a general discussion ensued. At a meeting of the Universal League, Mr. P. Williams (Timaru) deputised for Dr. J. Hamvai, U.L. representative at Auckland. He explained the aims of the organisation and referred to the wealth of literature available and the support given by prominent and learned persons.

At a special session, travel talks were given by Mrs. Y.M. Canty (using slides), Miss C.M. Berry and Mr. Bertram Potts. Each described experiences in foreign lands with Esperanto, the open sesame to enjoyable international travel. A lecturette session comprised the following contributions: "How I became an Esperantist" by Mr. S.G. Hoskins; "I attended Andrew Cseh's Course" (Miss C.M. Berry); "Women's Affairs in Japan" (Mrs. Rita Aagaard); "Entertaining Methods in Esperanto Instruction" (Mr. D.A. MacGill); and "The Epoch of Irrationality" (Mr. F. Mueller-Sorau). At another session, two-minute talks by Beginners were given by Mrs. Eve Fox (Timaru), Mr. J.L. Mainprice (Takapuna), Mr. C.S. Gordon and Mr. M. Sim (Timaru). There were also a Ladies' Session, chaired by Mrs. Y.M. Canty, to discuss methods of introducing Esperanto into women's circles; and two one-hour language sessions conducted by Mr. Bertram Potts. Also within the framework, an official photograph was taken, a pleasant two-hour excursion by bus was made through Timaru and environs - the proceedings were enlivened by a witty driver narrating historical and descriptive details; afternoon tea was served during a visit to the attractive strand of Caroline Bay; and a concert with a first-class programme was enjoyed, (comperes, Mr. Potts and Mr. P. Williams).

During an informal buffet tea, several speakers expressed appreciation of the happy arrangements which had contributed to a very successful Congress; and all who had worked for the Congress were thanked. In this connection, and on behalf of the N.Z.E.A. Executive at Auckland, Mr. Wm. H. King presented a book to Mr. W.J. Wyber in recognition of his indefatigable labours and enthusiasm in organising the Congress. Dr. Adcock expressed his pleasure that most of the proceedings during Congress had been conducted in the International Language and hoped that the Timaru Esperanto Club would profit by the holding of the Congress in its city. He wished all a happy re-union at New Plymouth - at the 25th Congress. The singing of "Jen la Horo Nun" brought the proceedings to a close.

Wide publicity was gained for Esperanto in the district and even further afield. Before the commencement of the Congress, Mrs. B.R. Wilson, the host club's President, was interviewed regarding the gathering and Esperantism at the local radio station, 3XC; during the function, Timaru and Christchurch newspapers gave good coverage to the various sessions; and afterwards, "The Timaru Herald" published an interview with Mr. Bertram Potts about Esperanto generally. The N.Z.E.A. was also indebted to the management of the Crown Hotel, Stafford Street, for prominently displaying the Congress Banner from its balcony throughout the five days of the national gathering.

1959

Esperantists throughout the world observed the year 1959 as the Zamenhof Centennial Year and special endeavours were made to accelerate the progress of Esperanto in every country; and New Zealand Esperantists contributed their share towards the furtherance of the International Language and Esperantism. To start the momentous campaign, the "New Zealand Esperantist" published the following editorial comment for general information in the January 1959 issue:-

"December 15, 1959, will be the 100th Anniversary of the birth of Dr. L.L. Zamenhof, author of the International Language. Conscious that the diversity of languages constituted the fundamental obstacle in all aspects of international communication and consequently of better understanding between the peoples, he dedicated his linguistic genius to the solution of that problem. In 1887, there appeared in Warsaw, Poland, the first grammar book of "Internacia Lingvo", which he published under the pseudonym of Dr. Esperanto. Today the use of the language is world-wide and an important cultural factor recognised by UNESCO. In radio, tourism, commerce, literature, science, and other important spheres of international intercourse, Esperanto has gone from strength to strength and the practical application of the language shows that the fundamental obstacle to international communication and collaboration - the language barrier - is non-existent to all who use it. To commemorate this important Centennial, an international committee is organising world-wide activity, which will reach its climax on December 15 of this year. The basic programme is set out in the review, "Esperanto" of December, 1958. The New Zealand Esperanto Association will co-operate with Esperanto Clubs throughout New Zealand in making the year 1959 a great step forward in the dissemination of the International Language."

The N.Z.E.A. President, Dr. C.J. Adcock, also wrote a long article relating to the Zamenhof Centenary, entitled "A Year for Action," for the next issue of the official organ. Three of the striking paragraphs read as follow:-

"This year marks the centenary of Dr. Zamenhof, the author of Esperanto, the International Language. At this time, it behoves us to consider what has been achieved and what we should be doing to complete the work which Zamenhof so effectively initiated.

"The man in the street cannot be expected to be aware of the progress which Esperanto has made, but probably few Esperantists really appreciate what has been achieved. A mere counting of the number of people who speak Esperanto is a very poor indication. The world is a big place, and to establish the International Language is a task which might daunt the most optimistic. Nevertheless a surprising degree of success has been attained.

.....

"To spread a language by voluntary learning, without any credit in public examinations, is not easy. Really rapid development will come when countries make it a compulsory subject in their schools. We may be much nearer to this than many people imagine. Already many schools have introduced it as an optional subject, and as more and more children are taught the language, the interest in other countries will grow. The final development is likely to be at an increasingly accelerated rate."

In a second article for the Zamenhof Centenary, under the caption, "A Practical Idealist," Dr. Adcock reviewed the ideals of the author of Esperanto. The concluding paragraph is extracted:-

"Zamenhof was truly an idealist. There is still room for idealists. In fact, we might say that the time has come when any realist will recognise the importance of furthering some of these wider aims of this great man. In the enlightened effort to promote understanding, which organisations like UNESCO are making, Esperanto has a special role to play, and anything we can do to further this work can hardly do other than bring credit to the International Language and its creator. As we pause to

honour Zamenhof this year, which marks the centenary of his birth, let us give a little thought to his unselfish humanitarianism and consider how we might make some small contribution to mark our sympathy with him."

The President's call for action did not go unheeded. The N.Z.E.A. Executive, clubs and individual Esperantists whole-heartedly rose to the occasion and made tremendous efforts to strengthen the movement in every possible way - chiefly by subscribing to the special Zamenhof Fund set up by the U.E.A., by arranging publicity and by addressing various groups of people to tell them about the International Language and its advantages and progress.

The N.Z.E.A. Executive met monthly at Auckland from January 15, 1959. Its personnel comprised Mr. C.W. Brandon, a vice-president and chairman, Mrs. Y.M. Canty, general secretary, Miss C.M. Berry, assistant general secretary and Manager of the N.Z.E.A. Book Department, Mrs. Rita Aagaard, treasurer, and Mrs. G.C. Kay and Mr. B.S. McCracken as extra committee members. Notwithstanding that the majority of its members were ladies, the Executive was particularly hard-working and dealt with a heavy agenda at every meeting. Inward and outward correspondence was voluminous during Zamenhof Year; and to expedite replies, the general secretary was empowered to deal with routine correspondence relating to Correspondence Courses, publicity and enquiries. Incidentally, 7,000 copies of the Association's letter-head in two sizes were printed; and the Executive also printed 10,000 book-markers for use in public libraries. Special attention was also given to the matter of organising Esperantist teachers in New Zealand, and to this end the co-operation of the editor of "National Education" was obtained; and a circular letter regarding Esperanto was sent to the Director of Education and, together with enrolment forms, to all Teachers' Training Colleges. With a view to increasing - doubling if possible - the financial membership of the Association, all members, past and present, were suitably circularised.

Perhaps as a Zamenhof Year "amnesty", the Manager, N.Z.E.A. Book Department, was authorised to write-off all bad debts incurred prior to 1957; and at the same time a labour-saving accounting system was introduced. The Executive also established the New Zealand Preparatory Examination as a preliminary test to the B.E.A. Elementary Examination, the answer-papers to be set and marked in New Zealand (Mr. Bertram Potts, examiner), and the Yvon Canty prize to be awarded to the candidate gaining the highest number of marks. Practical Executive support was also given to the proposal to arrange a weekend school at Palmerston North during the Labour Day Weekend, 1959; but the Executive decided against holding a lottery to gain funds.

It is a matter of interest that Sir Sidney Holland and Mr. Walter Nash declined an invitation to become patrons of the Association, although during many years both gentlemen had been well-wishers of the national and international Esperanto Congresses. Reasons for declining patronage were not recorded - neither was the Executive's re-action to the situation. The Postmaster-General also declined to approve an application for the use of a date-stamp bearing a Zamenhof Year centennial slogan.

On the other hand, the Executive accepted an offer of the Chong Press Cutting Bureau to provide a press cutting service at a cost of £2 10s. a hundred clippings; and to approach the New Zealand Tourist Department to suggest the publication in Esperanto of a brochure relating to New Zealand attractions.

Co-operating in the international field, the N.Z.E.A. appointed Mr. A.G. Wiltshire as its official representative at the 44th Universal Congress of Esperanto (Warsaw, August 1 - 8, 1959), and, with the approval of Sir Sidney Holland, Mr. Walter Nash, the then Prime Minister, and Mr. W.T. Anderton, Minister of Internal Affairs, authorised Mr. Wiltshire to convey their personal greetings. The Brazilian Esperanto Exhibition was assisted by sending, at the request of the organisers, a New Zealand flag and suitable photographs; and greetings were forwarded to the 12th Australian Esperanto Congress and to the 1st Indonesian Esperanto Congress held during Zamenhof Year. C.E.D. London, was informed about the celebrations in New Zealand to commemorate the tenth year anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights. The collection of used postage-stamps to assist the finances of the U.E.A. was introduced during the year. The nomination of delegates of the Universal Esperanto Association was made as follow: at Christchurch (Mr. B.J. Clarke, as Junior Delegate (JD)), at Palmerston North (Mrs. Daisy Morgan), Herald Island (Mr. H.E. Facer) - and subsequently approved by the U.E.A. Central Office. Mr. J.T. Allan was appointed as the N.Z.E.A. representative of the U.E.A. Committee for a further term of three years. Towards the end of 1959, all New Zealand clubs operating were urged to commemorate the Centenary with special functions, if possible on December 15, the birth date of Dr. Zamenhof.

On October 21, 1959, the N.Z.E.A. Executive considered an intimation from Mrs. Rita Aagaard, N.Z.E.A. treasurer, that she would not be available for re-election to any office in 1960. Similar advice was received from Mr. C.W. Brandon, Mrs. Y.M. Canty and Mrs. C.C. Kay. It was resolved that the President, Dr. C.J. Adcock, should be apprised of the situation and that the provision of a paid assistant for the Association be discussed at the next Congress. On November 18, however, the Executive further resolved that, owing to the burden of work involved for Executive officers, it was no longer possible to maintain, on the existing basis, the headquarters of the Association in Auckland, and that the headquarters would, therefore, need to be located elsewhere unless clerical help could be provided for the secretary and the treasurer. A basic committee was available in Auckland, however, and prepared to continue the N.Z.E.A. work, subject to paid clerical assistance being approved by Congress. It was suggested that sufficient funds were available from the income of the N.Z.E.A. Book Department and the Association to meet the estimated cost.

Several clubs, etc., opened the 1959 season during February. The Wellington Club commenced its activities on February 2, with an influx of new members and under the guidance of Mr. W.J. Donovan, President; Mr. Nelson Hill, Vice-President; Mr. E.R. Dearnley, Secretary; Mr. S.M. Moss, Treasurer; and Mrs. M.E. Marsh, Mrs. E. Hansen, Mrs. J. Tricklebank, Miss C.K. Beattie, Miss L. Callaghan and Mr. J.N.S. Lawson as committee members. The club met weekly at the Marine Engineers' Institute Building, 1 - 5 Aitken Street. Three classes were formed: the direct method of instruction for beginners (Mr. Nelson Hill, tutor), second year students (Mr. W.J. Donovan), and advanced (Mr. E.R. Dearnley). In addition to providing instruction in Esperanto, the club presented entertaining programmes during the year with a view to retaining the interest of the members and affording them opportunities of hearing and speaking the International Language. The Auckland Society resumed activities at the Higher Thought Temple, Wellington Street, on February 10, when the guest speaker, Mr. Duncan Rae, M.P., addressed the meeting. There were six classes: the beginners, taught by Mrs. C.C. Kay and Mrs. Rita Aagaard; the intermediate, under the tutorship of Messrs. C.W. Brandon and

J.L. Mainprice; the advanced, led by Mrs. Y.M. Canty; and the discussion group guided by Mr. E.J. Weber. A new class of boys was later formed by Miss G. Aagaard. In addition to the Society's weekly meetings, the "Amika Rondo", using Esperanto only, met monthly at Mrs. Canty's home. An attractive stall was arranged by the Society at the Pan-Pacific Scout Jamboree held in Cornwall Park, Auckland, from January 3 to 10, 1959. Another publicity stall was staffed by the Society's members during the two-weeks' Auckland Carnival held at Western Springs from January 24 to February 4, 1959. Informative leaflets were distributed, books were sold and enquiries were received from many North and South Island visitors. During the first two weeks in April, a display of Esperanto material was made by the Society in the Auckland Public Library; and to advertise the International Language, the library used a considerable number of the N.Z.E.A. Esperanto bookmarks. The Zamenhof Year display attracted attention in the University of Auckland Library from June 13 to 20; and the Society also arranged for a publicity poster to be exhibited in the main Auckland railway station on a year's lease. The annual Esperantists' picnic of about 40 persons took place at Brown's Bay on March 22 and proved to be an enjoyable outing. To obtain club funds, the Society conducted a raffle.

The Christchurch Esperanto Society resumed its activities on February 17, 1959, in the W.E.A. Rooms, Gloucester Street, with the following office-bearers: President, Mr. L.A.W. Efford; Vice-Presidents, Miss L. Crampton and Mr. L.E. Pollock; Secretary-treasurer, Mrs. O. Thomas; Librarian, Mr. B.J. Clarke. Publicity included mention of the classes in the 1959 W.E.A. brochure, of which several thousand copies were distributed. From April 21, meetings took place weekly at the local university until September 9, when numbers presented a sketch specially written by Mr. B.J. Clarke to a crowded hall on the occasion of the W.E.A. Break-up concert.

The 25th Annual Meeting of the Palmerston North Club was held on March 3, 1959. With regret the members farewelled Mr. H.E. Facer, the Club President, Mrs. Facer, the Secretary-treasurer, and their daughter, prior to their transfer to Herald Island (Auckland). Mr. Facer had been President since the Club's formation on April 19, 1934, (except for one year, for which he was released at his own request), until his retirement from business. The officers elected for the year were: Mrs. Daisy F. Morgan, President; Miss Audrey Siegal, Vice-President; Mrs. J. Wagstaff, Secretary-treasurer. Weekly meetings were held at 64 Guy Avenue, with Mrs. Morgan undertaking the instruction. In the March-April (1959) issue of the "New Zealand Esperantist" a special tribute of thanks was paid by the editor to Mr. Facer for his assistance in setting up the type in Esperanto for the "Recenza Angulo" of the official organ of the N.Z.E.A.

The Papatoetoe Esperanto Club began its 1959 activities on March 5, with a public meeting in the local Plunket Rooms. The guest speakers were the overseas travellers, Mrs. Patricia De Cleene and Miss C.M. Berry, both of whom testified to the value of Esperanto for international travel. The Club organised an Esperanto stand at the Papatoetoe Trades Fair (March 2 - 7) and distributed leaflets, etc. At Tauranga, the club's evening classes began on March 23; and Mr. R.J. Clarkson coached a class of new pupils at his residence. The Club's Annual General Meeting, held in the Public Library on May 19, elected the following office-bearers: President, Mr. R.J. Clarkson; Vice-President, Mr. W. Kerr; Secretary, Mrs. E. Baikie; Treasurer, Mrs. V.E. Mehaffey; extra committee, Mrs. E. Morine and Miss D. Fenn. During May, an

exhibition of Esperanto books, posters, photographs, etc., continued for two weeks at the Tauranga Public Library. The Hastings Club resumed classes during April; and during May posters featuring the Zamenhof Year, together with books, etc., were exhibited in the local Public Library. After a long illness, Miss S.F. Tompkins again coached the evening class at the Hastings Boys' High School; and on May 28, "The Herald Tribune" published a four-column photograph of Miss Tompkins at the blackboard and a 14-inch report of her experiences abroad with Esperanto.

The New Plymouth Club met on April 15 and the evening was devoted to study and discussing the forthcoming New Zealand Esperanto Congress. Later, the four Esperanto groups constituting the club met weekly - two on Mondays and Wednesdays and two on Fridays, and all met together once monthly. Such was the great interest in Esperanto in New Plymouth.

On April 24, 1959, the Timaru Club launched its Zamenhof Year's operations with a public meeting. Teaching began on May 4 under the guidance of the veteran teacher, Mr. S.G. Hoskins. An Esperanto exhibition, arranged by Mr. P. Williams at the Timaru Hobbies' Fair (June 20 - 27) attracted much attention. At the club's Annual Meeting which took place on July 6, the following were elected to office: President, Mrs. B.R. Wilson; Vice-President, Mr. P. Williams; Secretary-treasurer, Mr. C.S. Gordon; Committee, Mrs. J.G. Malcolm, Mr. S.G. Hoskins and Mr. T.A. Gatchell; representatives on Adult Education, Mr. Hoskins and Mrs. M. Graeve. A bring-and-buy stall held in September netted £2 2s. towards the club's funds. The final meeting for 1959 took place on October 5. The opening date of the Trentham Club was not reported in "New Zealand Esperantist"; but on December 17, "The Upper Hutt Leader" reported the Annual Meeting with the election of officers: President, Mr. W.T. May; Vice-President, Mr. D.A. MacGill; Secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Mary Richardson; Committee, Mesdames P. Blackwell, W.T. May, M.J. Taillie and Mr. D. Daly.

At Wanganui, the local Esperantists were particularly active during Zamenhof Year. A sub-group of the Wanganui Esperanto Club met weekly at 216 Victoria Avenue for advanced study, etc.: on Mondays a group met for study only at 90 Glasgow Street; and the Club's members met on Tuesdays at the latter address. Being Zamenhof Year, much time was spent on publicity matters, resulting in circulars being forwarded to women's groups, Rotary, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Y.M. and Y.W.C.A., with offers to supply a speaker. Thirty copies of "Seventy Years of the International Language," by Professor Ivo Lapenna, were distributed to various groups and persons in Wanganui in an endeavour to bring the Esperanto movement to the fore during the Centennial year. During December, an Esperanto display was arranged at the local A. and P. Show to exhibit materials sent by 84 people in 24 lands. Considerable attention was attracted, including 5-minutes' comment in the "Town Topics" session from radio station 2XA. The election of officers held on June 3 resulted: President, Mrs. E.M. Shaw; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. E.A. Watkin and F.A. Bates; Secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Veronica Moore; Committee, Mrs. A.G. Mills, Mrs. G.D. MacFarland, Mrs. V. Brown, Miss J. Barnes, Mrs. C. Delves, Miss E.T. White and Mrs. C.H. Terry.

The Dunedin Group secretary, Mrs. P. McLachlan, reported during September that the W.E.A. Esperanto class had met fortnightly during the year in the W.E.A. Room, H.B. Building, Princes Street.

Two new groups and one club came into being during Zamenhof Year. Early

in 1959, Mrs. M. O'Callaghan and Mrs. J.F. Bryce of Levin, formed an Esperanto study group with several members and met at 28 Sussex Street, Levin. The local Press gave good publicity to the Group's foundation and activities. The Invercargill Esperanto Club was established at a public meeting held on July 20, 1959, when Mr. W.J. Wyber, of Timaru, was the guest speaker. Beforehand, however, Mr. Wyber had addressed a group of senior scholars and teachers at the Invercargill Technical College, contacted the local Chamber of Commerce, the city's chief Librarian (to arrange an Esperanto display) and, in the absence of the Mayor, the Town Clerk. Mr. E.R. Latham, President of the W.E.A. occupied the chair at the meeting at which Mr. Wyber presented the case for Esperanto. A second meeting was held on August 3 and the Invercargill Esperanto Club was formed. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. David G. Jaquiere; Secretary, Mr. David McMillan; Interim Treasurer, Miss P. Bonney; Publicity officer, Mr. W.J. Keiller; extra committee, Miss H.A. Finlayson; Tutor, Mr. Jaquiere (in conjunction with taped lessons specially prepared by Mr. D.A. MacGill, N.Z.E.A. Education Officer). The Club met weekly at the Scottish Hall, Esk Street. The Hutt Valley Esperanto Group was formed on July 21, 1959, when Mr. Nelson Hill, Wellington Esperanto Club President, addressed a meeting held at 128 Gracefield Road, Petone. Thereafter the members met there weekly to receive instruction - the beginners from Mr. Wm. Turner, and the more advanced from Mr. Kevin Boyd.

In addition to the club activities mentioned above, two Esperanto weekend schools were arranged during Zamenhof Year. At Christchurch, under the auspices of the Canterbury W.E.A. and the Christchurch Esperanto Society, a week-end school commenced on Saturday, October 3, with tuition provided by Mr. Bertram Potts, of Wellington, and continued until October 5. The school was organised by Mr. L.A.W. Efford, secretary of the W.E.A. and the C.E.S. An Esperanto weekend school at Palmerston North, held from October 24 to 26 and comprising seven instructive and entertaining sessions, was arranged by the N.Z.E.A. in conjunction with the Palmerston North Esperanto Club. There were sixteen students and the subjects followed the Christchurch pattern, with special attention devoted to the development by clubs of diversified programmes to follow tuition periods.

In February, 1959, Mr. D. Landsman began an Esperanto class of student teachers (twice weekly lessons) at the Wellington Teachers' Training College. Dr. C.J. Adcock, N.Z.E.A. President, addressed the class shortly after its formation; and on May 5, Mr. Bertram Potts spoke on pronunciation and the participles. To those unable to attend, Mr. Landsman gave extra tuition weekly at his home.

Apart from the evening class conducted at the Hastings Boys' High School, little was reported about hobby classes of Esperanto in certain schools. Early in August, however, a party of students from the beginners and intermediate Esperanto classes of Northcote College, Auckland, visited the Papatoetoe Club.

The Yvon Canty Prize (1959) was won by Mr. E.V. Warren, of Auckland. The winner of the N.Z.E.A. Essay Competition (1959) was Catherine Anne O'Reilly, 13 years of age, of St. Anthony's School, Seatoun, Wellington. The successful candidate at the 1959 N.Z.E.A. Preparatory Examination was Mrs. G. Brewster, of New Plymouth, who was awarded a book prize. It is noteworthy that Master Leslie Collinge, a pupil of the Esperanto class at Northcote College, won a prize in an international exhibition of children's drawings and paintings held

during the year at Znojmo, Czechoslovakia. His prize was accompanied by a letter in the International Language.

The movement in New Zealand lost two Esperantists through death during the year - Mrs. K. King, of the Wellington Club passed away early in 1959, and Mr. A.L. Drury, of Motueka, in October.

At least twelve New Zealand Esperantists travelled overseas during 1959. Miss A. Cottell, of the Trentham Club left early in the year; Mr. Wm. H. King (Auckland) on March 4; Mrs. J.J. Edwards (Auckland), on April 8; Mrs. Sarah E. Jones (Hastings), early May; Mr. and Mrs. A.G. Wiltshire (Auckland), June 20; Mr. and Mrs. H. Mercer and Mrs. K. Flatman (all of Timaru - departure date not recorded); Mr. James Young (Wellington Esperanto Club) with Mrs. Young and daughter - date not stated; Mrs. Joan White (Auckland) and Miss S.F. Tompkins (Hastings) during December. With the exception of Mrs. S.E. Jones, who visited Queensland, all of the travellers proceeded to Britain by devious routes - via Japan, Panama, New York and Suez. Mr. and Mrs. Wiltshire journeyed to Warsaw, where Mr. Wiltshire was the official N.Z.E.A. representative at the 44th Universal Congress of Esperanto - 3256 Congress members from 45 lands were present. They travelled in many European countries and attended the 45th Universal Congress at Brussels before returning to New Zealand in 1960. Mrs. Edwards, Mr. Young and Mr. King also took part in the 44th Congress at Warsaw. The last named deputised for Mr. J.T. Allan, N.Z.E.A. representative on the U.E.A. Committee, at several meetings of the Committee held during the Congress. Thereafter he spent two years visiting most countries from the Soviet Union to the Canary Islands before returning home in September, 1961. Mr. King also attended the 45th and 46th Universal Congresses held at Brussels and Harrogate in 1960 and 1961, respectively, and on each occasion deputised for Mr. Allan at the U.E.A. Committee meetings. There were no foreigners at the Congresses! During these extensive travels, Esperanto proved to be a wonderful aid and brought friendly contacts in every town visited. Indeed, in practice, it was well proved that for Esperantists the language barrier did not exist; and a similar testimony has invariably been given by returning Esperantist travellers.

Perhaps because of the special efforts made during Zamenhof Year, there was an extraordinary number of lectures, talks and addresses delivered to various non-Esperantist organisations and groups during 1959. Again, the principal lecturer was Mr. Bertram Potts, of Wellington. Using the subject, "Further Memories of an Esperanto Lecture Tour from Portugal to Finland," Mr. Potts appeared for the second time before the following three organisations: On March 14, the Wellington Theosophical Society; March 19, the St. Aidan's Men's Fellowship Social Club, Miramar; and on April 20, the Home and School Association, Miramar Central. Continuing his talks during Zamenhof Year, Mr. Potts addressed on May 4, the ladies of the Strathmore Park Kindergarten Mothers' Club; on June 4, the Brooklyn Townswomen's Guild; on July 14, the lady members of the English Speaking Union (as reporters were present from "The Dominion" and "The Evening Post" excellent reports appeared the following day); on July 23, the Northland Townswomen's Guild; on August 18, the Lower Hutt Townswomen's Guild and on October 12, the Rongotai Townswomen's Guild. On April 21, Mr. S.I. Nolan (Wanganui) addressed the International Club at the Y.M.C.A.; and during June, Mr. E.A. Watkin and he were the guest speakers at the monthly meeting of the Aramoho Home and School Association. Their respective subjects were "The History of Esperanto" and "European Travels with Esperanto." Immediately after his return from overseas and the 43rd Universal

Congress at Mainz on March 3, Mr. Nolan addressed many clubs and gatherings in the district, details of which were not recorded. On June 24, Mrs. E.M. Shaw (Wanganui Esperanto Club President), spoke on "Zamenhof Year" at the Knox Friendly Circle; on July 14, she was the guest speaker at the afternoon meeting of the National Council of Women; and on September 16, Mrs. Shaw addressed the Wanganui East Kindergarten Mothers on Esperanto. During July, Mr. S.N. Smith (Papatoetoe Esperanto Club President) gave talks to the Junior Chamber of Commerce, Otahuhu, and to the Papatoetoe Arts Group. Mr. C.W. Brandon, an N.Z.E.A. Vice-President, Auckland, spoke to a church group at Mt. Roskill towards the end of January, 1959. On August 11, he addressed the Young Wives Fellowship of St. George's Presbyterian Church, Auckland, on the subject "The Language Problem;" and on September 22 the Homemakers' Fellowship of the Shackleton Road Baptist Church. As a preliminary to the formation of the Invercargill Esperanto Club, Mr. W.J. Wyber (Timaru) addressed the senior scholars and teachers of the Invercargill Technical College on July 20; and he was the guest speaker at a public meeting held at Invercargill on August 3, when the new club was founded. Mrs. Y.M. Canty (Auckland) gave a talk to the Hillsborough Mothers' Club on June 24; and on September 16 the same speaker addressed the Otahuhu Presbyterian Women's Fellowship. On October 14, Mrs. Canty and Mrs. Rita Aagaard addressed the International Fellowship League, Auckland. Mr. E.A. Watkin, M.A., (Wanganui) was another very active lecturer during 1959. On June 16 Mr. Watkin gave a public address on "Esperanto: What is it?" at the Y.M.C.A. and on July 8, on request, he repeated the address to the Youth Section of the Y.M.C.A.; on August 5, while visiting New Plymouth, Mr. Watkin spoke to the Women's Division of the Federated Farmers at Hurworth; on November 9, he addressed the Wanganui Rotary Club. On July 6, Mr. G.A. Blong (Whangarei) spoke to the St. John's Men's Club; on July 13, Mr. L.A.W. Efford, M.A. (Christchurch Esperanto Society President), gave a talk to the members of the local Toc H; on August 18, Mr. R.J. Clarkson (Tauranga Esperanto President) told the local Women's Institute about the International Language; and on October 15, Mrs. Helen Harris (New Plymouth) addressed the Frankleigh Park Kindergarten Association. As regards radio broadcasts: Mr. and Mrs. S.I. Nolan, of Wanganui, gave several talks from the local station 2XA, after their return home from overseas; on May 12, Mr. R.J. Clarkson spoke from 1YZ (Rotorua) on "The Zamenhof Centenary"; and on November 15, Mr. Nelson Hill was interviewed at 2ZB (Wellington) on the subject "Esperanto."

It is undoubtedly probable that the above particulars, although comprehensive and covering a vast field of endeavour, as they do, are not complete and that other lectures, etc., were delivered during the year. The details presented were those reported in the N.Z.E.A. official organ, "New Zealand Esperantist" during Zamenhof Year.

Increased Esperanto publicity noticeable in the New Zealand newspapers during 1959 was no doubt due to the observation of the Zamenhof Centenary. In addition to the publication of reports relating to the ordinary club activities and the 24th New Zealand Esperanto Congress, there were allusions to the Zamenhof Year. In this respect, "The Christchurch Press" published an excellent article, requiring 31 inches of space, on August 16, entitled "Father of Esperanto Born 100 Years Ago," written by Francoise Niederhausen. Addresses specially delivered in connection with the Centennial Year were well reported, often at considerable length. This was so, especially at Wanganui, where the many lectures of Mrs. E.M. Shaw and Messrs. E.A. Watkin and S.I. Nolan were given good coverage. "The Wanganui Herald" reported at length the 44th Universal Congress and the attendance and travels of the former Wanganui

stationmaster, Mr. James Young; and on December 15, the leading article of the same journal (15-inch double column) headed "An International Language", gave details of the life of Dr. Zamenhof and of the dissemination of the language. In towns such as Tauranga, Hastings, Timaru and Invercargill, the local newspapers published reports often extending to and beyond ten inches of space. At Auckland, "The New Zealand Herald" and "The Auckland Star," both with a wide circulation, furnished on occasions impressive reports about the local Society's activities; and the same courtesy was extended by newspapermen at Wellington and Christchurch.

There were seven issues - five two-monthly and two monthly - of the "New Zealand Esperantist" during 1959. As in the past years, a complete report of the annual National Congress and of the N.Z.E.A. accounts appeared in the January number. The editor published special appeals to school-teachers to co-operate with the N.Z.E.A. in the formation of a teachers' organisation. There were also calls to isolated Esperantists to establish Esperanto Clubs, etc., in their respective districts. A plea was made on behalf of the N.Z.E.A. - to double the Association's membership. Prominent reports were published of the formation of the new clubs, etc., at Invercargill, Hutt Valley and Levin; and also of the 44th Universal Congress at Warsaw. To the "true blue" Esperantists, the reports were informative and a source of encouragement and satisfaction, in that they gave a good indication of the expanding growth of the Esperanto movement, not only in New Zealand but elsewhere in the world.

The year set aside to commemorate the Zamenhof Centenary was indeed outstanding as regards actual achievements and the impetus given the cause of the International Language in New Zealand. Abroad, too, the movement profited financially in that New Zealand Esperantists donated the sum of £50 to the Zamenhof Fund organised at the U.E.A. Central Office, Rotterdam. With the great burden of routine work, it was not possible for the N.Z.E.A. Executive to embark on any ambitious programme for Zamenhof Year, but clubs and individual Esperantists responded excellently to appeals to celebrate the Year fittingly and advantageously in their respective districts. In addition to the numerous lectures, etc., there were Esperanto displays at eight public and university libraries and at least four shows and exhibitions. Esperanto was mentioned at least 200 times in the New Zealand Press during 1959. The N.Z.E.A. had information showing that Esperanto had been taught in at least two classes in Teachers' Training Colleges, four classes in evening schools and in seven classes in Intermediate Schools during the year; and a list of names of approximately 40 professional teachers and training college students had been compiled by the N.Z.E.A. as a start towards the formation of an urgently needed Teachers' Organisation in New Zealand.

As 1959 drew to a close, active Esperantists were fully aware of the success of the efforts in New Zealand during Zamenhof Year, and they looked forward to the advent of the 25th New Zealand Esperanto Congress at New Plymouth from December 28, 1959, to January 1, 1960, with the knowledge that Esperanto was not an "emprise" as once stated by a New Zealand editor. The N.Z.E.A. Executive and the local Congress committee - with Miss M. de Jardine the efficient, energetic secretary - had made beforehand all necessary arrangements to ensure that the annual National Gathering would be enjoyable and successful, and at the same time be a manifestation of the aims, aspirations and tremendous value and importance of Esperanto; and it was hoped to convince at least some of the citizens accordingly.

Ideal sunny weather conditions prevailed at New Plymouth during the five days the 25th Esperanto Congress was assembled - under the auspices of the N.Z.E.A., and for the first time in Taranaki. There was an attendance of 40 members, and 46 absent Esperantists supported the Congress with membership fees and donations - the latter amounted to £3 11s.

During the morning of December 28, 1959, Mrs. Helen R. Harris, (New Plymouth Esperanto Club President) welcomed the members to Congress and Dr. C.J. Adcock, N.Z.E.A. President, suitably responded. A brief meeting of the N.Z.E.A. Committee also took place before lunch to discuss formal matters.

The official opening ceremony followed previous patterns: the National Anthem and "La Espero" were sung; and Mrs. Harris, after greeting the Congress presented the Mayor of New Plymouth, Mr. A.G. Honnor. His Worship referred to the increasing progress of Esperanto throughout the world and wished the movement every success. He opened the Congress with an Esperanto sentence: "Mi havas grandan plezuron oficiale malfermi la Kongreson."

Dr. Adcock introduced the guest speaker, Mr. E.C. Alderman, M.P. for New Plymouth, who said that Esperanto could be the means towards obtaining a strong foundation for better international relationships and he would like to see the teaching of Esperanto started in our schools. He wished it had been available to him when he was at school. "If the powers that be feel they cannot make Esperanto an obligatory subject, they could make it a hobby subject," he maintained. "People would be surprised how many pupils would take the language," he said, "and it would become infectious and widely studied. In time Esperanto would become a subject in which pupils could qualify for university entrance."

Dr. Adcock, replying, referred to the great strides that Esperanto was making in schools of many lands and hoped that New Zealand would achieve similar progress. The Minister of Education, Mr. P.O.S. Skoglund, had approved the teaching of Esperanto in New Zealand schools as a club subject. What Esperantists wanted to see was the official recognition of Esperanto as something that added to the qualification of teachers. No doubt the time was drawing near when Esperanto would be an established university, college and high school subject for which teachers would get the same credit as for other subjects.

The Congress members stood in silence as a mark of respect to the members, Mrs. K. King, of Wellington and Mr. A.L. Drury of Motueka, who had passed away during 1959.

Greetings from overseas organisations and individuals, and telegrams from local well-wishers to Congress were read. Thereafter, the club delegates presented reports: Mrs. Rita Aagaard (Auckland and Papatoetoe), Mr. E.A. Watkin (Wanganui), Miss M. de Jardine (New Plymouth), Mr. D.A. MacGill (Trentham), Mr. E.R. Dearnley (Wellington and Lower Hutt Group), and Mr. W.J. Wyber (Invercargill and Dunedin Group). Christchurch, Levin (Group) and Tauranga reported by letter. During the proceedings, Mr. Wyber was congratulated on his assistance in the establishment of the Invercargill Esperanto Club.

An innovation to the National Congress was the Zamenhof Centennial Commemoration during the evening of December 28, 1959. After the singing of the first verse of "La Espero," Dr. Adcock spoke in Esperanto on the life of L.L. Zamenhof, author of the International Language, born 100 years earlier,

his background, ideals and genius. The "Himno de Danko" was sung; Mr. Watkin then gave quotations from Zamenhof's writings, including part of his historical speech at the First Universal Congress of Esperanto in Boulogne-sur-Mer. Then followed the singing of "Preĝo sub la Verda Standardo." Mr. Bertram Potts spoke on the "Early Days of Esperanto in New Zealand (1904 to 1927)." The enjoyable session concluded with the singing of another of Dr. Zamenhof's poems - "La Vojo."

On this occasion, the Congress programme provided for five N.Z.E.A. business sessions, including the Annual General Meeting of the Association. After hearing and adopting the minutes of the 24th Congress at the first session, Congress accepted the 1959 reports presented by the Assistant Secretary (Miss C.M. Berry), the treasurer (Mrs. Rita Aagaard), and the Manager, N.Z.E.A. Book Department (Miss Berry). In her secretarial report, Miss Berry gave a comprehensive survey of the year's operations, the various details of which have already been referred to herein. Her report of the Book Department's activities mentioned that the very successful Zamenhof Year Book Evenings had resulted in sales of books, etc., to the value of almost £45. Sales at the 24th Congress and the Palmerston North weekend school realised over £30. Purchases amounted to £230, sales totalled £237, and the net profit was £69. During 1959, an application to increase the authorised import license from £135 to £200 was partially successful, in that an additional £20 only had been granted - a very small contribution towards increasing culture in New Zealand and international goodwill and relationships, from the Esperantists' viewpoint. Miss Berry recorded thanks to Miss W.M. Forder for simplifying the bookkeeping system, and to Mr. M.L. McNamara for his untiring assistance in duplicating all lists and circulars required by her department.

The treasurer's report disclosed the N.Z.E.A. financial membership to be 240 in 1959 - an increase of only 25 members above the previous year's total - a rather disappointing response to appeals during the Zamenhof Year. There were eleven affiliated clubs in the following centres: Auckland, Christchurch, Hastings, Palmerston North, Papatoetoe, Napier, Tauranga, Timaru, Trentham, Wanganui and Wellington, while unaffiliated were the Waitemata Club and the Hutt Valley and Levin Groups. As regards the accounts, the year's transactions resulted in a surplus of almost £58 which was added to the Accumulated Fund to increase the total therein to £232. To the year's surplus, the profit of the 24th Congress contributed £34. The Honorary Auditor, Mr. K.R. Kay, certified to the correctness of the accounts.

It was decided at this session that the Executive should consider insuring the possessions of the N.Z.E.A.; and that the balance of the Hutt Valley Trust Fund (£6) should be handed to the new group in Lower Hutt.

At the second session, the Education Officer, Mr. D.A. MacGill, gave his report and Dr. Adcock detailed discussions he had had with the Education authorities. It was decided to invite Mrs. Aagaard to report to the N.Z.E.A. regarding the methods of teaching Esperanto to children and the books required. The N.Z.E.A. Life Membership was fixed at twenty times the sustaining membership fee, that the annual ordinary membership fee should be 10s. and the sustaining fee 12s.6d., and that the club affiliation fee be 6d. per member with a minimum of 5s. It was also decided that an Annual Budget of income and expenditure for the ensuing year be presented for approval at each year's Congress.

Decisions at the third session concerned the encouragement of professional teachers in the N.Z.E.A. to join the Society of British Esperantist Teachers; that the circulation manager should, if possible, be located in the same town as the N.Z.E.A. Executive; and that the N.Z.E.A. should apply for monetary grants to sources that disburse from time to time financial assistance to deserving causes.

At the fourth session, the Congress members accepted the proposed 1960 budget with an estimated income of £225, and empowered the Executive to increase expenditure by £50 if necessary. The importance was stressed of writing overseas for Esperanto brochures issued by government and municipal tourists departments; and a panel of Esperantists was informed to write congratulatory letters to overseas organisations adopting the International Language. In view of the success of the Christchurch and Palmerston North weekend schools, it was proposed to arrange other weekend courses wherever possible.

At the final session it was decided to employ a paid assistant in Auckland, in accordance with the terms of the budget which proposed £104 per annum - Miss M.G. Officer, (Mt. Eden) was later appointed; and that the "New Zealand Esperantist" be sent to the chief Libraries in New Zealand and to the Public Libraries in towns where Esperanto groups function. Other decisions related to the recognition of July 26 (the day on which the first Esperanto book appeared in 1887) as the New Zealand Esperanto Book Day; and the editor of the "New Zealand Esperantist" was authorised to publish from time to time a reminder to local Esperantists to bequeath to the N.Z.E.A. in their last Will and Testament a sum (however humble) for the furtherance of the Association's work.

The election of N.Z.E.A. office-bearers for 1960 resulted: President, Dr. C.J. Adcock, Vice-President, Mr. B.S. McCracken; Honorary General Secretary, Miss C.M. Berry; Hon. Assistant Secretary, Mrs. P. De Cleene; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. S.N. Smith; extra committee, Mrs. Y.M. Canty and Mr. G.R. Clouston; Information Officer, position vacant; Education Officer, Mr. D.A. MacGill; editor, "New Zealand Esperantist", Mr. Bertram Potts; Circulation Manager, Mrs. C.C. Kay; Manager, Book Department, Miss C.M. Berry. Mrs. Canty was also appointed examiner for the N.Z.E.A. Preparatory Examination.

As at all previous Congresses, the U.E.A. delegates and members met. Mr. Bertram Potts presided, and Mr. E.R. Dearnley again acted as secretary - for him, by now, an annual duty! Unable to attend, the Chief Delegate, Mr. J.T. Allan, appealed to members by tape recording to give more support to the U.E.A. Delegates presented their reports orally and discussion followed. At a meeting of Universal League members and in the absence of Dr. J. Hamvai, New Zealand representative of U.L., Mrs. Y.M. Canty outlined the aims of this world-wide organisation. There were two language sessions - for beginners and advanced students - conducted by Mr. Bertram Potts.

Apart from the Association's business, there was a session for tape recordings, at which Mr. D.A. MacGill, an expert in this field, played extracts of the Mainz Congress tape recordings, talks by Professor Ivo Lapenna (London) and Professor Georgo Canuto (Torino), Austrian folk music, etc. During this presentation, Dr. Adcock, Mrs. Canty and Mr. Bertram Potts were interviewed at the radio station 2XP; and the taped interview was later broadcast. There was also an hour's discussion on teaching methods in clubs, during which a mild

earthquake failed to interrupt the equanimity of the gathering. The Congress programme also provided for the members to be photographed officially and to undertake a sight-seeing bus tour, with pleasant chatting over afternoon tea; and included also two-minute talks by beginners, interspersed with community singing, three lectures by competent Esperantists - Miss C.M. Berry ("Laŭ la Literatura Vojo"); Mr. E.A. Watkin ("Radiestezio"); and Mr. S.I. Nolan ("Vojago Alilande per Esperanto"). During the lecturette evening, members listened to a broadcast from 2XP delivered by Mr. D.A. MacGill on "The Life of Zamenhof." At a concert and social, there was a varied programme ranging through from the opening piano solo, songs, highland dancing, monologues - the item, "How Rubenstein Played the Piano," by Mr. S.I. Nolan, drew loud applause - a mannequin parade, song and whistling solo, and a playette with an off-stage choir. An iced cake bedecked with candles, made and donated by Mrs. Patricia Bolton (Wanganui) to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Wanganui Esperanto Club, the 25th New Zealand Congress, the 70th anniversary of Esperanto and the 100th birthday of Dr. Zamenhof, was cut by Miss C.M. Berry. While passing away the few minutes before midnight and the advent of the New Year, the members engaged in community singing under the direction of Mr. Nolan.

On January 1, 1960, after the serving of afternoon refreshments, Dr. Adcock, delegates and several members expressed appreciation of all that had been done during the year and the period of Congress, to further the aims of the International Language movement. The gathering sang "Jen la Horo Nun", and wished each other a happy re-union at the 26th Congress; and thus another national Congress and the Zamenhof Year of Esperanto closed.

1960

Immediately after the conclusion of the Congress on January 1, however, the N.Z.E.A. Committee accepted the opportunity to meet briefly to discuss suggestions arising in Congress. Dr. Adcock presided over an attendance of eight members; Mesdames Y.M. Canty and Rita Aagaard, Misses C.M. Berry and M. de Jardine, and Messrs. Bertram Potts, E.R. Dearnley and D.A. MacGill. The more important decisions of the committee related to the desirability of inviting representatives of other organisations to attend the Annual Congress, and of establishing an exploratory sub-committee for education matters. The former question was referred to the Executive for full consideration and the latter to the President and the Education Officer for investigation.

Although the N.Z.E.A. Executive did not meet in the New Year until February 2, 1960, there were twelve monthly meetings held during 1960. The Executive officers, as elected at the 25th Congress, comprised Mr. B.S. McCracken (Vice-President and Chairman), Miss C.M. Berry (General Secretary), Mrs. P. De Cleene (Assistant General Secretary) Mr. S.N. Smith (Treasurer), Mrs. Y.M. Canty and Mr. G.R. Clouston (extra committee members). Mr. Clouston, however, was unable to continue and was replaced by Mr. L.R. Carter. Regrettably, it was necessary through ill-health for Mr. Smith to resign his position

and Miss Berry undertook also the treasurer's duties until the end of the year. Miss M.G. Officer was employed from January 18 to July 15 as a part time typist (10 hours weekly), and was replaced by Mrs. M.A. Flynn, on a similar basis, as a clerical assistant and as such she attended the Executive meetings to record the minutes and thereby gain an insight into the work of the Association. Despite this office assistance, it became increasingly difficult to cope with the volume of work to be handled; and it was apparent that the Association must work towards providing a central office with at least one full-time paid staff member before any really satisfactory progress could be expected. This plan was, of course, dependent upon the financial resources of the N.Z.E.A. being considerably strengthened.

In these circumstances, the N.Z.E.A. Executive pushed ahead steadily under the accepted slogan for 1960: "Unity is Strength". The affiliation of the Lower Hutt Esperanto Club was accepted; the expenditure of £10 for advertising Esperanto study courses in "The Weekly News" was approved - six advertisements brought 17 enquiries, also the sale of three correspondence courses and several books, and the acquisition of four new members for the N.Z.E.A.; and it was decided to repeat the scheme for a further six insertions; Tauranga was fixed as the venue of the 26th New Zealand Esperanto Congress (December 29, 1960, to January 2, 1961); Dr. J. Hamvai (Auckland) was appointed as the N.Z.E.A. official representative at the 45th Universal Congress of Esperanto at Brussels (July 30 to August 6, 1960), with authority to convey the personal salutations of the Prime Minister, Mr. Walter Nash (his third annual greetings), and of the then Leader of the Opposition, Mr. K.J. Holyoake (his second greetings); the appointment of U.E.A. delegates at Christchurch (Mr. W.J. Collins) and special delegates at Wellington (Mr. Bertram Potts) and at Hastings (Miss Agnes Bray) was recommended to the U.E.A. Central Office in Rotterdam. A 'Pilot' Committee - Messrs. B.S. McCracken and L.R. Carter and Miss C.M. Berry - was formed to consider the work on several plans. The main tasks concerned (1) Applying to the J.R. McKenzie Trust for a grant towards the travel expenses incurred by professional teachers attending courses in Esperanto, and to help finance teachers' courses in New Zealand. (The application was declined.) (2) Organising weekend courses for professional teachers (January, 1961) - Mr. E.V. Warren and Mesdames Rita Aagaard and C.C. Kay were nominated as course instructors. (3) The exploration of methods of raising funds on behalf of the N.Z.E.A. - no satisfactory answers were forthcoming for this problem, which was placed on the agenda of the 26th Congress. The Pilot Committee also investigated the possibility of improving the National Congress programmes. During March, 1960, the Executive, with the assistance of the Education Officer, Mr. D.A. MacGill, made available two correspondence courses - a Beginners at £2 2s. with textbooks and a dictionary provided, and the Progressive at £1, excluding textbooks. The U.E.A. Central Office was advised of Dr. C.J. Adcock's acceptance of the commission to discuss the question of the introduction of Esperanto into New Zealand schools with the New Zealand Education authorities, as part of a world-wide campaign. It was resolved to discontinue the Esperanto Essay Competition owing to the lack of interest; to publish 100 copies of a certificate for issuance to successful candidates at the N.Z.E.A. Preparatory Examination; and to introduce a competition for a New Zealand Esperanto poster. Regarding the official organ, ("New Zealand Esperantist"), the Executive approved the following distribution: 270 copies to N.Z.E.A. members, 100 to Esperanto magazines overseas and libraries in New Zealand, and 100 copies per issue to local clubs. The editor's suggestion that a greater proportion of space be allocated to overseas news in place of monthly reports of club activities, other than special events, was accepted. The Executive donated a copy

of the book, "Zamenhof, the Creator of Esperanto," to the Right Hon. Walter Nash, the Prime Minister, in appreciation of his membership of the International Patrons' Committee during Zamenhof Year, 1959. With regret the Executive received (on December 7, 1960), the resignation of Miss Berry from the position of General Secretary and acting Treasurer, as from the end of the year. Miss Berry, however, intimated her preparedness to continue as Manager of the N.Z.E.A. Book Department during 1961.

With the above record of achievement for 1960 behind it, the Executive formed part of the N.Z.E.A. Committee at a meeting held at Tauranga on December 29, 1960, immediately prior to the official opening of the 26th Congress. The Committee discussed N.Z.E.A. finances and other matters to be placed before the members of Congress then assembling.

Previously throughout the year, the Esperanto club officials and numerous individual Esperantists added their efforts to the momentum given the movement in New Zealand by the hard-working national Executive. It is a noteworthy fact, that new clubs were formed during 1960 at Invercargill, Levin, Lower Hutt, Miramar and Nelson, increasing to sixteen the number of clubs, etc., affiliated to the N.Z.E.A. The clubs at Levin and Lower Hutt, however, had been functioning as groups during part of the previous year; and it was encouraging to note the formation of several new study groups - at Greenhithe and Mt. Albert (Auckland), both tutored by Mrs. Y.M. Canty; at Papatoetoe (Mrs. L. Nash); and at Invercargill, where nine Boy Scouts of the St. Paul's Scout Group studied under Mr. W.J. Keiller. Club activities for the 1960 season were resumed on varying dates between February 1 (Wellington) and March 10 (Invercargill). The well-being of the Auckland Society was in the hands of Mr. (later Sir) F. Leon A. Gotz, M.P., patron; Mrs. Y.M. Canty, president; Mrs. Rita Aagaard, Vice-President; Mr. Peter Stronach, secretary; Mrs. C.C. Kay, treasurer; committee, Messrs. E.J. Weber, J. Charteris, G.R. Clouston and R. Rayment. At the opening meeting, Mr. Gotz addressed the gathering, and Mrs. J.J. Edwards and Miss C.M. Berry, both widely travelled Esperantists, spoke of their experiences at the Universal Congresses held at Warsaw and Mainz, respectively. Mr. C.W. Brandon detailed the enjoyment of over 30 years' foreign correspondence, and Mr. G.R. Clouston described his impressions after one year's study. The annual Esperantists' picnic was again held at Browns Bay, on February 28, 1960.

The office-bearers of the Christchurch Esperanto Society were Mr. Lincoln A. Efford, president; Messrs. L. Pollock, B.C. Crook and A. Holliday, vice-presidents; Mrs. Olive Thomas, secretary-treasurer; Mr. Bevan J. Clarke, librarian and publicity officer. At Invercargill the club officers were: president, Rev. R.T. Findley; secretary, Mr. W.J. Keiller; treasurer, Miss P. Bonney; tutor, Mr. D.G. Jaquiere; publicity officer, Mr. M. Moynihan; librarian, Mr. A. Ferguson. At Levin, the club met weekly at 16 Liverpool Street under the guidance of Mrs. G.E. Bryce. The Lower Hutt Club officers were elected from over 40 members present as follow: president, Mr. Kevin Boyd; vice-president, Mr. N. Nicholson; secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Boyd; treasurer, Mrs. A. Prentice; librarian, Mrs. F. Orchard; extra committee, Mrs. Ngairé Montgomery; tutors: Beginners (direct method), Mr. Boyd; and Advanced, Mrs. Boyd. On April 6, 1960, a "Rondo" commenced its monthly meetings at the home of Mrs. Diane Orchard. The Miramar Club, founded on March 17, 1960, elected the following officers: President, Mr. Tom Edmanson (grandson of the late Wm.L. Edmanson, F.B.E.A., of Wellington, a stalwart pioneer of Esperanto in New Zealand); vice-president, Mr. Noel Bramley;

secretary, Mr. Wm. Smith; treasurer, Mr. S.G. Marshall; committee members, Mrs. J.P. Wilson and Mr. Redge Smith; instructor, Mr. Bertram Potts. On June 9, a second Beginners Class was formed and worked under the tuition of Mr. Ian Stevenson. In March, the New Plymouth Club resumed its activities at the Y.W.C.A., Powderham Street. A club was formed at Nelson on April 24, 1960, with the assistance of Mr. W.J. Wyber of Timaru, who specially visited Nelson for the purpose of arousing interest in Esperanto, and of Mr. David A. MacGill, N.Z.E.A. Education Officer, on holiday at Nelson at the time. Mr. Wyber taped an address which was broadcast from radio station 2XN (Nelson). The officers were Mr. Colin A. Fredericksen, president (a former president of the Wellington Club); Mr. P.B. Archer, secretary-treasurer; and Mrs. G.H. Chapman and Mr. B.G. McKenzie, as extra committee members. The Club met at 164 Quebec Road. The Palmerston North Club resumed at 64 Guy Avenue on March 2 and thereafter met weekly. At Papatoetoe, the club re-opened on February 4 to provide tuition only. Mrs. L. Nash was the president, Mrs. F.E. Newman, secretary. Mrs. Nash also taught several ladies at a morning group. The Tauranga Club began on February 18 at 35 Eighth Street, with the following officers: president, Mr. R.J. Clarkson; vice-president, Mr. R.H. Dixon; secretary, Mrs. E. Baillie; treasurer, Mrs. V.E. Mehaffey; committee, Mrs. E. Morine and Mr. W. Kerr. The Timaru Club resumed after Easter at 201 Le Cren Street; and at the Annual General Meeting held on June 11, the following office-bearers were elected: President, Mrs. J.G. Malcolm; vice-president, Mr. P. Williams; secretary-treasurer, Mr. C.S. Gordon; committee, Mrs. M. Graeve and Mr. S.G. Hoskins (tutor); delegates to the Adult Education Centre, Mrs. L. Wilson and Mrs. Graeve. It was reported that a W.E.A. class of Esperanto was also being conducted at Timaru. During 1960, the Trentham Club met weekly. The officials were: president, Mr. W.T. May; vice-president, Mr. D.A. MacGill; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Mary Richardson; committee, Mesdames P. Blackwell, W.T. May, M.J. Taillie and Mr. D. Daly. Mr. MacGill coached the Beginners and Mr. May led the Advanced Group. At Wanganui, commencing in February, three groups met on three different evenings, while a fourth met during Tuesday afternoons for conversation and singing in the International Language. The Wellington Club opened its 1960 season on February 1, with an impressive display of Esperanto periodicals and books, and met thereafter weekly at the Marine Engineer's Institute Building, 1 - 5 Aitken Street. The elected office-bearers were: president, Mr. W.J. Donovan; vice-president, Mr. J. Dunlop; secretary, Mr. E.R. Dearnley; treasurer, Mr. S.M. Moss; committee, Mesdames M.E. Marsh, J. Tricklebank, E. Hansen, K.M. Dunlop and Messrs. G.T. Corbett and Nelson Hill. On April 11, Dr. C.J. Adcock, N.Z.E.A. President, addressed the members and stressed the importance of strengthening the N.Z.E.A. and U.E.A. The talk was tape recorded for circulation among all New Zealand Clubs. The four clubs in the Wellington area - at Lower Hutt, Trentham, Miramar and Wellington - held a combined meeting on two occasions during 1960 for the dual purpose of introducing club officials and members to each other, and of providing opportunities for the practical use of Esperanto. The first meeting, organised by the Lower Hutt Club, was held on August 20 at the local club room (Nursery Play Centre, Woburn Road); and the second gathering was arranged by the Miramar Esperanto Club and held on November 20 in the St. Aidan's Hall, Miramar. At the latter function, Dr. Adcock addressed the members regarding Esperanto in the schools and his remarks were generously reported in "The Evening Post" under the caption, "Esperanto Impresses Many Educationists." A similar social evening was held on August 4, when Esperantists from Feilding and the Palmerston North Club visited the Levin Esperanto Club for the primary purpose of practising Esperanto. It was an interesting fact, also, that during the year, some clubs made increasing use of tape recordings

in their programmes and tuition periods; and that the clubs at Wanganui and Palmerston North exchanged "taped" greetings and short talks in the International Language, thus providing an excellent opportunity for new members to hear the language spoken by different voices.

It is known that the International Language was taught in a dozen educational institutions of different types during 1960; and it was probable that the N.Z.E.A. was not apprised of all activities in this field. For instance, it was revealed at this time that Esperanto teaching had been introduced into the Tweedsmuir Intermediate School, Invercargill, two years previously (February 1958), with Mr. D.G. Jaquior as the first teacher. There were also Esperanto classes in other schools, etc. At the Tauranga Technical College, Mr. R.J. Clarkson and later Mr. J.D. Baker, conducted a weekly evening class; at Mairehau School (Christchurch), a regular class of pupils from Forms 1 and 11 received Esperanto instruction from Mr. B.C. Crook; at Northcote College (Auckland), Mr. E.V. Warren coached an evening class for Beginners; on March 10, weekly night classes were resumed at the Hastings Boys' High School; an Esperanto evening class, established at the Takapuna Grammar School, was taught by the direct method, with pronunciation checks made by tape recordings; an Esperanto Club at the Palmerston North Teachers' College was tutored by Mr. R.S. McKenzie, M.A., senior lecturer in English at the college; on July 20, 1960, Mr. W.J. Keiller, secretary of the Invercargill Esperanto Club, founded an Esperanto Club in the Southland Boys' High School, Invercargill, with Mr. A.H. Robins, B.A. (head of the Department of English), as president and Mr. Keiller as secretary and tutor. Twenty-one students were present at the foundation meeting. In the Gisborne Intermediate School, Esperanto was introduced in March, 1960, by Mr. Pilcher, who taught the International Language to 12 boys and 13 girls of the 11 - 13 age group. The lessons were held during the hobbies' period and were not part of the syllabus. The headmaster, Mr. John Orgias, B.A., impressed by the progress made, reported, however, in connection with the place of Esperanto in schools, that (1) it offered a further field for experience in language; (2) it provided a challenge to a acquire a new skill; and (3) it could make possible overseas contacts with peoples of various nationalities through a "one-language medium," thus adding considerable interest to the social studies programme. The study of Esperanto was also introduced in March, 1960, to a small class of boys in Heretaunga College by Miss Barbara Woods. The formation of the New Zealand Teachers' Esperanto Association at Wellington on November 29, 1960, was the education highlight and perhaps the most progressive step of the year. In his address at the foundation meeting, Dr. C.J. Adcock, N.Z.E.A. President, referred to the rapid development then being made overseas with regard to the teaching of Esperanto in schools and to the interest among our own educationists in the use of Esperanto as an educational tool. The logical simplicity of Esperanto made it an ideal introduction to foreign language study and a powerful means of increasing insight into the use of our mother tongue. Its use in the higher classes of the Primary Schools brought further advantages in the stimulation of interest in geography and social studies since children were quickly able to correspond on a worldwide basis. Teachers should be made aware of such striking possibilities; and Dr. Adcock hoped that all Esperantists would co-operate in building up a strong teacher organisation to pursue such an aim. The election of officers of the N.Z.T.E.A. resulted: President, Mr. E.V. Warren, Auckland; secretary, Mrs. Ruth C. Dyne, Wellington; treasurer, Miss B. Woods, Wellington; Committee, Dr. C.J. Adcock, Victoria University of Wellington, and Miss P. McAllister, Wellington. The aims of the N.Z.T.E.A. coincided with those of the International League of Esperantist Teachers, founded

in 1949, an organisation acknowledged by UNESCO and with which it has a regular exchange of information of mutual interest.

Publicity for Esperanto was provided through the three main channels of the Press, lectures, etc., and radio; and to a lesser extent by Esperanto displays arranged at the Auckland Easter Show (April 1 - 19) at which 4000 leaflets were distributed, and at the Invercargill Winter Show (May 10 - 14). At the latter, the Invercargill Esperanto Club secretary (Mr. W.J. Keiller) was interviewed by an announcer from radio station 4ZA and the recording was broadcast on May 13. While the stand was operating, Esperanto songs were played continually and an amplifier was used for speaking to the public. The interest shown by country visitors warranted the preparation of an Esperanto Correspondence Course by the local club. There were also Esperanto displays in several Public Libraries and shop windows.

There appeared at least 260 reports concerning Esperanto and/or the movement in New Zealand newspapers during 1960. The reports were published mainly at Auckland, Christchurch, Hastings, Invercargill, Nelson, Takapuna, Tauranga, Upper Hutt, Wanganui and Wellington. "The New Zealand Women's Weekly" (Auckland) in its issue of August 8, published two splendid articles, illustrated by interesting photographs, of one page each, as a result of interviews with Mrs. Y.M. Canty ("World Travel"), and with Dr. J. Hamvai ("European Lecture Tour with Esperanto"); and it is noteworthy that a 30 inch article, "Esperanto - Progress and Prospects," contributed by Mr. W.J. Collins, appeared in "The Christchurch Press" of April 12.

The official organ, "New Zealand Esperantist," reported during 1960, the activities of nine competent Esperantist lecturers in several New Zealand centres. Again the most energetic was Mr. Bertram Potts, of Miramar, who addressed 15 organisations during the course of the year. Mrs. E.M. Shaw (Wanganui), Mrs. Y.M. Canty (Auckland) and Mr. W.J. Keiller (Invercargill) delivered two talks each, while Mr. D.A. MacGill (Trentham), Mr. C.W. Brandon (Auckland), Mr. W.D. Melrose (Invercargill) and Mr. L.A.W. Efford (Christchurch) gave one address each. It is probable, of course, that other Esperantists addressed meetings, but were not reported, owing to the absence of details in the official organ. The organisations, etc., to be enlightened about Esperanto varied and included a home and school association, a Theosophical Society, several Townswomen's Guilds and Church Fellowships, clubs and groups, a Housewives Association, a League of Mothers, a Kindergarten Group, three Rotary Clubs, a Scout Troop, a Royal Numismatic Society, a Group of Senior Scholars and the New Zealand Hard of Hearing League. In addition to the foregoing, valuable publicity was obtained for Esperanto by means of talks and interviews from several New Zealand radio stations. On April 24, 1960, Mr. W.J. Wyber (Timaru) broadcast from 2ZN (Nelson); on May 13, Mr. W.J. Keiller from 4XA (Invercargill); on May 25, Miss Patricia Bonney with the Rev. R.T. Findley and Mr. D.G. Jaquiere were interviewed during 15 minutes at 4YZ (Invercargill); and five days later, the Rev. Findley was again interviewed during the women's session from station 4ZA. Mr. S.G. Hoskins spoke about the International Language to the listeners of 3XC (Timaru) on June 19; on June 16, 23 and 27 and on July 27, Mr. Bertram Potts was interviewed at 2ZB (Wellington) during the Ladies' Session conducted by "Doreen". Mr. Potts and the other speakers, of course, took full advantage of the opportunities offered them to publicise Esperanto.

The Esperanto Essay Competition for 1960 - the last year the competition

was held - was won by Laurel Stafford, aged 13 years, a pupil of the Burnside School, Christchurch. The Rev. R.T. Findley was the winner of the 1960 Yvon Canty Prize. The N.Z.E.A. Preparatory Examination attracted 42 candidates of whom 27 were successful. For unknown reasons, however, several of the remainder did not return their papers.

The movement in New Zealand lost through death during 1960 the support of three active Esperantists - Mrs. Jules Toombs, an energetic member of the Tauranga Club, on March 9; Mr. J.G. Kennerley, a former N.Z.E.A. General Secretary, of Auckland, on August 18; and the veteran Esperantist, Mrs. Sarah E. Jones, patroness of the Hastings Esperanto Club, on November 19.

In addition to the several well-known Esperantists who were already abroad, nine others proceeded overseas on world tours in 1960, namely, Miss Mavis Martin (Tauranga), Mr. and Mrs. William Turner (Wellington), Mrs. Frank Woods (Auckland), Mrs. T.V. Chambers (Invercargill), Mr. and Mrs. R.W.A. Whitehead (Wellington) and Mrs. D. Orchard (Lower Hutt). Mrs. J.J. Edwards (New Lynn) visited Canada and the United States. Three overseas Esperantists visited New Zealand during the year: Miss Carmen Blanchard, a French Esperantist, after teaching in Senegal, spent several days in New Zealand before leaving for New Caledonia; and Mr. and Mrs. A.V. Rutland, Australian Esperantists, arrived in Auckland during October to tour the country. They visited the Auckland, Tauranga and other Esperanto Clubs during their sojourn.

The N.Z.E.A. official organ, "New Zealand Esperantist", appeared in six double issues to convey a wealth of information to its readers. Many of its reports were particularly pleasing and encouraging - the full details of the 26th New Zealand Congress, announcements regarding the formation of new clubs and of the New Zealand Teachers' Esperanto Association, also the introduction of Esperanto into more New Zealand schools and the great honour conferred by U.N.E.S.C.O. by including the name of Dr. L.L. Zamenhof among the six great personalities of the world, being outstanding examples. There was also an informative report by airmail from Dr. J. Hamvai (Auckland) of the 45th Universal Esperanto Congress held in Brussels, Belgium, from July 30 to August 6, 1960, when 2000 Congress members from 40 countries met and proved once again that there is no language problem. Incidentally, this spectacular manifestation was attended by nine other New Zealand Esperantists, in addition to Dr. and Mrs. Hamvai - Mr. and Mrs. A.G. Wiltshire, Dr. J.H. Beaumont, Mrs. Joan White, Mr. C.B. Todd and Mr. Wm. H. King (all of Auckland), also Miss G. Freeman, Mr. Wm. Turner and Mr. Louis Bernstein (all of Wellington). With the approved change of policy of the magazine and commencing with the July - August number, a greater proportion of space of the "New Zealand Esperantist" was devoted to general Esperanto matters and less to club programmes, etc. The November-December issue, however, listed details of twenty clubs and groups then functioning in New Zealand.

The 26th New Zealand Esperanto Congress was held at Tauranga, in summery weather (one day 89°!), in St. Peter's Presbyterian Church Hall, Cameron Road, from December 29, 1960, to January 2, 1961.

On that occasion, the Annual National Gathering attracted 47 Congress members, including four juniors, and the support of 46 absent members. The sum of £9 was donated to assist the Congress funds.

A general welcome was held during the morning of the first day, December

29. At this popular and informal gathering, Mr. R.J. Clarkson, President of the Tauranga Esperanto Club, extended a cordial welcome to the members of Congress; and, in the absence of the N.Z.E.A. President, Dr. C.J. Adcock, Mr. Bertram Potts, Honorary Life President, replied. Professor Ivo Lapenna, General Secretary of the U.E.A., in extending greetings by tape recording from London, outlined the continued progress of the Esperanto movement and expressed appreciation of the work of the N.Z.E.A. and its supporting clubs.

A meeting of the N.Z.E.A. Committee, presided over by Mr. B.S. McCracken, Vice-President, elected Mr. Bertram Potts to preside over the Congress, discussed several recommendations for submission to the sessions, and accepted Wanganui as the venue for the 27th Congress. While the Committee was meeting, the main body of Congress members visited the historical Old Mission House and Begonia House in Robbins Park.

The official opening ceremony commenced in the traditional manner - with the singing of the National Anthem and "La Espero," followed by the official welcome by Mr. Clarkson, who also presented the Mayor of Tauranga, Mr. D.S. Mitchell, and the guest speaker, Mr. G.A. Walsh, Member of Parliament for Tauranga.

Addressing Congress, the Mayor referred to the overwhelming expanse of Asia. "If we are to know, understand, live in harmony with and trade with Japan, China, Indonesia, Russia, and the Asiatic peoples," he said, "we must first increase our knowledge of them. To overcome misunderstandings, and suspicions, and to establish harmonious relationships, there must be lingual association, and with that achieved, mankind will be a long way on the road towards world peace." Continuing, Mr. Mitchell said we could not learn all languages, but with a knowledge of Esperanto, all could express their thoughts. Esperanto had proved to be the solution of the language problem, and he hoped that young people in New Zealand would be taught Esperanto. The repercussions would be invaluable in the international world. "Yes. Teach the children. They are the answer to the future," he concluded, before officially opening the Congress with an Esperanto sentence: "Kun granda plezuro mi malfermas la kongreson."

Mr. Potts replied and thanked Mr. Mitchell for his official opening and his wide understanding of the language situation.

Mr. Walsh, in his speech, supported the objectives of Esperanto. "Past civilisations," he said, "had failed with their many languages to bring mankind together in harmony, sympathy and trust. Our generation lived in fear of the world falling apart again, and a common language for international use would be a real instrument for peace and understanding. Latin had played its part and was now being discarded - a failure. English was widely spoken and taught, but the question was how and when we would achieve an international language. Professional classes of many nations applied Esperanto in their international relationships. It was a common language for the students of the world with the advantage of simplicity and roots found in many tongues." Mr. Walsh stated that the teaching of Esperanto had several times been discussed by the international committee in Parliament. If the language were adopted in overseas educational systems - and it had already made great headway - New Zealand would find it easy to fall into line. "I will back you in Parliament," he said in conclusion. Sir Walter Broadfoot, a former Minister of the Crown, and a member of the N.Z.E.A., was also in attendance on the platform.

By means of a tape recording, the N.Z.E.A. President, Dr. C.J. Adcock, expressed his inability to attend and wished the Congress success. Dr. Adcock referred to the important developments taking place with regard to Esperanto in the educational world, and exhorted members to make every effort to co-operate with this work.

Members stood in a brief silence as a mark of respect to those Esperantists who had departed this life since the last Congress - Mrs. Jules Toombs (Tauranga), Mr. J.G. Kennerley (Auckland) and Mrs. Sarah E. Jones (Hastings.)

The following representatives gave greetings on behalf of clubs: Mrs. B.U. Rickard (Hastings Esperanto Club), Mrs. V. Moore (Wanganui E.C.), Mrs. E. Baikie (Tauranga E.C.), Mr. W.C. Cantlon (Gisborne E.C.), Mrs. Ruth C. Dyne (Miramar E.C.), Mrs. Helen Harris (New Plymouth E.C.), Mr. E.R. Dearnley (Wellington E.C. and Trentham E.C.), and Mrs. Y.M. Canty (Auckland E.S.) Mr. R. Hill brought greetings from Napier and hoped to set up an Esperanto Club shortly. The Timaru E.C. sent greetings by letter. Telegrams and letters brought greetings from individual members in many parts of the country. Overseas greetings arrived from organisations and individuals in many European countries, including the New Zealanders, Mr. Wm. H. King and Dr. J. Hamvai, the latter at the time lecturing on New Zealand in ten European lands.

Mr. A.G. Wiltshire (Auckland) gave a brief report of his recent travels with Mrs. Wiltshire in many countries of Europe and at the Universal Esperanto Congresses held in Warsaw and Brussels. He presented greetings from London, Berlin, Sydney, Melbourne, Stockholm, Warsaw, and the Universal Esperanto Association (Rotterdam). Mrs. J.J. Edwards (New Lynn) also spoke of her travels during 1959 - 60 in Europe, Canada and the United States.

The activities of the first day of the 5-day Congress were completed with the taking of the official photograph at the conclusion of the official opening ceremony in the evening.

During the following four days there was a wide range of interests to occupy the members. The Annual General Meeting of the N.Z.E.A. required five sessions. There was also a meeting of the members of the U.E.A. (Mr. A.G. Wiltshire, chairman), two language sessions conducted by Mr. Bertram Potts, a Ladies' Session (presided over by Mrs. Helen Harris), a period devoted to the playing of educational tapes (with Mr. D.A. MacGill officiating), and another to discuss matters pertaining to the N.Z.E.A. Book Department (principal speaker, Miss C.M. Berry) and to the activities of Esperanto clubs in general. The lighter side of the programme comprised lecturettes given by experienced Esperantists (Mrs. Y.M. Canty (Auckland) and Mr. S.I. Nolan, (Wanganui), and also by beginners (2-minute talks), a concert and New Year's Eve social, morning tea at the seaside residence of Mrs. E.M. Unsworth, Omokoroa, (after a pleasant trip of 13 miles from Tauranga), a visit by bus to Mt. Maunganui and a high tea.

At the N.Z.E.A. business sessions, annual reports were presented by the general secretary (Miss C.M. Berry), the treasurer (but read by Mrs. Canty), the manager, N.Z.E.A. Book Department (Miss C.M. Berry), the editor, "New Zealand Esperantist" (Mr. Bertram Potts), and the Education Officer (Mr. D.A. MacGill). The Budget for 1961 proposed by the N.Z.E.A. Executive was presented to Congress, which adopted all of the reports and the Budget. In her secretarial report, Miss Berry included a large variety of subjects related

to the general situation in New Zealand and the N.Z.E.A. activities and administration - successes and problems - already mentioned in these notes.

As acting treasurer, Miss Berry disclosed that the Association's financial membership had increased by 61 members to 301, despite the usual loss of old members. The improvement was attributed to (1) the general increase of interest taken in Esperanto throughout New Zealand and (2) the fact that two new clubs (Miramar and New Plymouth) included the N.Z.E.A. subscription in their club membership fees. In her report, Miss Berry placed on record the considerable assistance given her by the assistant secretary (Mrs. Patricia De Cleene), Miss W.M. Forder (concerning the bookkeeping and accounts) and by Mr. M.L. McNamara (duplicating service). The report concluded:-

"During 1960, in an effort to ease the work which was too great for any one person, various schemes with others helping have been tried. Unfortunately, it did not prove satisfactory with so many different people handling the work, and entailed long hours of tedious work for Miss W.M. Forder, who so helpfully straightened out the resulting muddle, and prepared the appended Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet. After due consideration, a completely revised and simplified book-keeping system suitable for a growing organisation, has been decided upon and will take effect as from 1st July, 1960.

"Financial situation: Throughout the year the Association as a whole has been hampered by lack of finance and administrative help. Serious consideration has been given to various methods of increasing the income to enable the Association to employ a person during sufficient hours a week in order that the administrative problems be solved. However, no solution has been found.

"The past year has been an important one in the affairs of the Association, showing as it does a definite increase in the membership figures. Equally important is the increasing work entailed, and the absolute necessity shown for paid assistance. The point has been reached where it is impossible to provide the service required to meet the demand throughout the country, and, unless the financial situation is remedied within the near future, it may be found that the Association breaks down on the very brink of success."

The N.Z.E.A. Vice-President, Mr. B.S. McCracken (Auckland), supplied the following additional paragraph to the treasurer's report:-

"The Executive would like all members to be aware of the great financial help the Association has over the past two years received from Mr. P. Berry, in that he has paid his daughter wages to act as Secretary and as the Manager of the Book Department, and provided a flat which has been used in a major way as a centre for the Book Department and Association activities. It is not possible to fully assess such a gift, but on a monetary basis, it would be fair to say that the Association has been the recipient of not less than £900 - £1000."

Congress specially thanked Mr. Berry (Havelock North) for the invaluable help given to the N.Z.E.A.

Notwithstanding these problems and difficulties, the Income and Expenditure

Account disclosed a surplus of almost £24. The Association's income amounted to £248, mainly derived from current subscriptions (£143), the profit of the 25th Congress (£38), donations (£20) and the Book Department's profit (£30). The chief items of expenditure were "New Zealand Esperantist", £71 10s., postages and stationery, £85, and wages, £44. Regarding this payment, Miss Berry reported that "wages is a new item, but will, without a doubt, become a major factor in future years." With the current year's surplus added, the Accumulated Funds of the Association totalled £256.

The Trading Account of the N.Z.E.A. Book Department revealed that purchases amounted to £366, sales to £395 and stock on hand, £295. Sales during "Esperanto Book Day" in New Zealand amounted to £83 and at the 25th Congress, £13. Miss Berry also reported that books had been forwarded to at least ten different schools and training colleges, as well as to the National Library Service. The report concluded:-

"With the more efficient book-keeping and ordering services incorporated last year, the Book Department has now settled into a fairly smooth-running unit of the Association. It is hoped that in future the service can be expanded to include gramophone records, and perhaps help in other ways to meet the needs of a rapidly increasing interest in the International Language."

The proposed N.Z.E.A. Budget for 1961 provided for an income and expenditure of £292. Included were anticipated wages amounting to £156.

Decisions reached in Congress related to the amendment of several N.Z.E.A. rules affecting administration and finance, including a recommendation that the Executive should investigate the possibility of organising a lottery during 1961; and limiting the powers of the Executive only by the Constitution, apart from business concerning (1) the Budget, and (2) the basic pattern of the Congresses. Proposals to reduce to three days the duration of the Annual Congresses and to increase the N.Z.E.A. subscription rates were defeated.

Prior to the election of officers, the out-going Executive announced that Auckland could no longer continue the administration, which would necessitate Congress (1) arranging another centre for N.Z.E.A. with members filling the Executive positions on an honorary basis (with some part-time paid assistance as at present), or (2) finding somewhere a secretary-treasurer on a part-time paid basis, or (3) N.Z.E.A. to go into recess, or (4) finding a simpler form of administration. After a lengthy discussion, the following Executive was elected: President, Dr. C.J. Adcock (Wellington); Vice-President, Mr. E.R. Dearnley (Wellington); General Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Richardson (Upper Hutt); Assistant Secretary, Mrs. M.J. Taillie (Upper Hutt); extra committee, Mr. D.A. MacGill (Heretaunga) and J.A. Wiltshire (Wellington); Information Officer - position left vacant; Education Officer, Mr. D.A. MacGill; Editor, "New Zealand Esperantist", Mr. Bertram Potts; Circulation Manager, Mrs. C.C. Kay (Auckland) pro tem, but Mr. J. Lawson (Upper Hutt) was later appointed; Manager, Book Department, Miss C.M. Berry (Havelock North).

With the election concluded, the following resolution was passed with acclamation: This Congress hands over with confidence the work of the Association to the new Executive in the Wellington area.

In the late afternoon of January 2, 1961, the members of Congress sang

"La Espero" prior to partaking tea. Appreciative and valedictory speeches were made, and, in closing the Congress, Mr. Potts wished the members a happy re-union at the 27th Congress in Wanganui; and, as is customary, all present joined in singing "Jen la Horo Nun."

The N.Z.E.A. Committee took the opportunity immediately after Congress closed to meet, with the following officers present: Mr. Bertram Potts (presiding); Mesdames M.J. Taillie (Trentham), Veronica Moore (Wanganui), Ruth C. Dyne (Miramar, Wellington), Y.M. Cauty (Auckland), Miss C.M. Berry (Havelock North), Messrs. E.R. Dearnley (Wellington), D.A. MacGill (Heretaunga), R.J. Clarkson (Tauranga), and W.C. Cantlon (Gisborne). The Committee authorised arrangements in connection with the formal transfer of the N.Z.E.A. headquarters and the bank accounts to Wellington, and of the Book Department to Havelock North.

1961

In the course of 1961, the N.Z.E.A. Executive met on ten occasions; and the Association's Committee held two meetings - on January 2 and December 28, at the 26th and 27th Congresses arranged at Tauranga and Wanganui, respectively. The first meeting of the new Executive set up in the Wellington area was occasioned on February 15. Dr. C.J. Adcock presided over an attendance of four members, namely, Mr. E.R. Dearnley, vice-president, Mr. D.A. MacGill, Education officer, Mrs. Mary Richardson, secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. M.J. Taillie, assistant secretary. Mr. J.A. Wiltshire, a committee member, sent an apology for his absence.

On June 15, 1961, Mrs. Betsy M. Harvey was appointed to fill the long vacant position of information officer. Mr. A.V. Berry and Mr. F.A. Bailey were invited to the offices of auditors. The former was associated with the N.Z.E.A. Book Department at Havelock North, and the latter with the N.Z.E.A. accounts at Wellington.

It was most encouraging to New Zealand Esperantists to note that five further eminent patrons were appointed to the Association during 1961. For several years, Professor C.L. Bailey, M.A., Dip. Ed., Professor of Education, Victoria University of Wellington, had been the sole survivor of a list of outstanding citizens who had, in this connection, honoured the New Zealand Esperantists' parent body. The N.Z.E.A. Committee was, therefore, proud to announce that the following additional distinguished New Zealanders had expressed their willingness to become patrons of the Association:-

Hon. (later Sir) F. Leon A. Gotz, Minister of Internal Affairs;
 Hon. (Later Sir) Thomas L. Macdonald, High Commissioner for
 New Zealand, London;

Sir John Ilott, J.P., Past Vice-President Rotary International;
 Professor Ernest Beaglehole, Professor of Psychology, M.A.,
 Ph.D., D.Litt., F.R.S.N.Z., F.B.Ps.S.;
 Mr. George W. Parkyn, Director of the Council for Educational Research.

The Executive appointed Mr. Wm. H. King, as the N.Z.E.A. official representative at the 46th Universal Congress of Esperanto, held at Harrogate, England, from August 5 to 12, 1961. In addition to expressing greetings from the Association and New Zealand Esperantists, Mr. King also conveyed to the assemblage (1700 Esperantists from 40 countries) the personal salutations of the Prime Minister, Mr. K.J. Holyoake, (his third annual greetings), the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Walter Nash, (his fourth greetings), the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. F.L.A. Gotz, and of the High Commissioner of New Zealand in London, the Hon. T.L. Macdonald.

Mrs Y.M. Canty, of Auckland, was appointed to represent the N.Z.E.A. at the 13th Australian Esperanto Congress then to be held at Sydney, N.S.W., from January 1 to 7, 1962.

Dr. C.J. Adcock and Mr. Bertram Potts were delegated by the N.Z.E.A. Executive to appear before the Commission of Education to state a case on behalf of Esperanto. Three days later, the newspaper, "The Dominion" reported under the caption, "Esperanto Urged for Schools," as follows:-

"Educational arguments in favour of teaching Esperanto in schools were advanced to the Commission of Education on June 13 by Dr. C.J. Adcock and Mr. Bertram Potts on behalf of the New Zealand Esperanto Association.

"The Association claimed it provided an easy transition from the national language to a foreign language. In general, one year taken from the foreign language and devoted to Esperanto gave better results in the foreign language at the end of the secondary course.

"It improved the use of the national language. Time taken off from English paid dividends in English. It provided a strong incentive for social studies.

"The obvious place to teach Esperanto was in Forms 1 and 11 where no foreign language was usually taught but where children were ripe for introduction to a language other than their own," the Association said.

"At one stage, Mr. Potts was asked to explain in Esperanto the advantages with regard to the grammatical structure of the International Language. This he did and the Commission commented on the fluency with which the language could be spoken."

The officers subsequently reported to the N.Z.E.A. Executive that their submissions to the Commission had been favourably received.

The Executive also authorised the President, Dr. Adcock, and the Vice-President, Mr. E.R. Dearnley, to attend a meeting of the United Nations Association of New Zealand held on October 4, 1961, to discuss the proposed establishment of an International House in Wellington for the purpose of housing over 50 voluntary, international and cultural bodies in the capital city. A committee was set up, but the N.Z.E.A. was not, of course, committed in any

way. Later, however, the N.Z.E.A. Committee approved the suggestion that the Association should become a corporate member of the U.N.A.N.Z. with the payment of an annual affiliation fee of £2 2s.

The nomination of four new officials to act on behalf of the U.E.A. in New Zealand was approved by the N.Z.E.A. Executive, as follows: Mrs. D.F. Morgan, Palmerston North (delegate), Mr. W.J. Collins, Christchurch (delegate), Miss Agnes I. Bray, Hastings (special delegate for radio-journalism), and Mr. Bertram Potts, Wellington (S.D. for literature).

For the first time in New Zealand, the N.Z.E.A. secretary-treasurer was granted a salary - £2 weekly - and a travelling allowance of £50 per annum. To strengthen the Association's finances, the Executive organised a raffle on a national scale. The prizes were: first, a transistor or an electric blanket; second, a traveller's clock; and third, two pairs of nylon stockings. Tickets were sold at 6d. each. The gross income was £88 and the net profit £56.

At its initial meeting in 1961, the Executive decided on a plan of work for the year. Included were a campaign to obtain new members and proposals to clubs of a "bounty" of 2s.6d. for each new member enrolled; also to include the N.Z.E.A. subscription in the annual fees of the club; to make available a tape recording of Dr. Adcock's address on the subject "What Does the N.Z.E.A. do for its Living?"; and to make special efforts to re-interest ex-members of the clubs and of the N.Z.E.A. itself. In an endeavour to arrest the falling off of club attendances, the Executive agreed to the issuance of a questionnaire to survey the clubs' Programmes, and to ascertain the re-action to the proposed introduction of standard textbooks for one, two or three year courses; and a remit for Congress was prepared aiming to foster school activities with a view to bringing the students as they progress into club functions. The Executive framed another remit seeking to introduce special rates of subscriptions for juniors, husband and wife members, and for any senior citizens, particularly Social Security beneficiaries who may suffer financial hardship.

Arrangements to hold the 27th New Zealand Esperanto Congress at Wanganui from December 28, 1961, to January 1, 1962, were made in collaboration with the local Congress committee of the host club - Congress secretary, Mrs. Veronica Moore. Approval was given for the registration of the "New Zealand Esperantist" as a magazine for transmission through the post at a considerably reduced rate of postage. During 1961, the Executive accepted applications for affiliation from the newly formed New Zealand Esperanto Scientific Association and from four new Esperanto clubs, i.e., at Hawera, Clyde-Alexandra, Martinborough and Whangarei. Advice was, however, received that the Hastings Esperanto Club had gone into one year's recess. Examination fees amounting to £8 8s. were received from the N.Z.E.A. examiner, Mrs. Y.M. Canty (Auckland) in respect of 84 candidates, the great majority of whom succeeded - many with distinction - at the N.Z.E.A. Preparatory Examination. Mrs. Ruth C. Dynes, of Wellington, gained the highest marks and was accordingly awarded the Yvon Canty Prize for 1961.

It is an interesting fact that the Executive received an invitation from the Wanganui Esperanto Club for the N.Z.E.A. to support an organisation seeking nuclear disarmament. In accordance with the Esperanto movement's claim to neutrality of religion, race, nationality, politics and social problems, the invitation was declined on the ground that the matter could become a political

There was gratifying progress in the introduction of Esperanto into New Zealand schools during 1961. The General Secretary's Annual Report, furnished to the 27th New Zealand Congress, mentioned that it was known that the International Language was taught during the year in three classes in secondary schools, three in evening schools, five in intermediate schools and five in primary schools. The inclusion of Esperanto as an elective subject in the English syllabus for schools undoubtedly contributed to this progress; and could well prove to be a major mile-stone in the history of Esperanto in New Zealand. The new syllabus - "Language for Primary Schools: English" - published in the course of the year, encouraged teachers to extend their language activities in various ways, including the study of another language, such as French, Latin, Italian, Maori or Esperanto. Although it was the first time that Esperanto had been mentioned along with other languages in the New Zealand school syllabus, some teachers had in fact taught the International Language as a club activity during more than thirty years. However, it was indeed noteworthy that, according to the "New Zealand Esperantist," six additional schools in New Zealand introduced the teaching of Esperanto during 1961, thereby indicating a major "break-through" in so far as education was concerned. The schools were:-

James Hargest High School, Invercargill. - Teacher, Rev. R.T. Findley;
Forms 3 and 4 girls.

Waiwhetu Girls' College, Wellington. - Teacher, Mrs. Elizabeth H.R. Boyd;
weekly classes of 25 students from Forms 4, 5 and 6.

Hawera Intermediate School, Hawera. - Teacher, Mr. W.A. Caddick;
compulsory classes of 97 boys and 92 girls from Forms 1 and 11;
instruction given during two periods weekly of 40 minutes each.

Queen's High School, Dunedin. - Teacher, Miss Merle D. Wildey;
lunch-hour class of 20 girls mostly in 14 - 15 age group;
six other teachers attended the class when possible.

Dunedin Intermediate North, Dunedin. - Teacher, Mr. Geoffrey H. Wilson;
class was conducted during the hobby period and consisted of
23 boys and 21 girls, aged 11 - 13 years, from Form 2A.

Kilbirnie Primary School, Wellington. - Teacher, Mrs. N. McElwee;
class consisted of 25 girls and 4 boys, on elective group in
10 - 13 year range who, because of their special abilities and
interests, were given a further opportunity to study.
Esperanto was, therefore, on the school syllabus.

It was also reported in the "New Zealand Esperantist" that Esperanto had been taught as an elective subject in the Tweedmuir Intermediate School, Invercargill, throughout 1961 by Miss Lynette D. Bailey (Later Mrs. Wm. J. Wyber) to 21 boys and 15 girls of the 11 - 13 age group from Forms 1 and 11. Mr. David G. Jaquier was the first teacher of this class, which began in February, 1958. Esperanto was introduced into the Gisborne Intermediate School in March, 1960, by Mr. R. Pilcher, who in 1961, taught the language to 12 boys and 12 girls, also of the 11 - 13 age group. Similarly, the study of the International Language was introduced in March, 1960, to a small class of boys at the Heretaunga College by Miss Barbara Woods; and a second class for girls was established in March, 1961, under the direction of Mr. S.A. Evans. The class was elective and taught extra curricula. The scholars were aged from 13 to 15 years.

There was a further Esperanto activity at Gisborne Intermediate School towards the end of 1961, when a group of seven teachers, including the headmaster, Mr. John Orgias, commenced to study the International Language under the guidance of Mr. W.C. Cantlon, a prominent New Zealand Esperantist and world traveller, with Mr. Frank Wise, also a widely travelled international traveller, assisting with the tuition. Referring to the study group, Mr. Orgias stated that "the teachers had in mind using Esperanto in their classes during the following year (1962) and that he would be most interested to see how the children took to it and what progress could be made with children of varying ability."

Professional teachers in New Zealand - and the Commission of Education - would no doubt be favourably influenced towards Esperanto by an important announcement that during 1962, Tasmania would include the International Language among the subjects which may be taken for the equivalent of the New Zealand School Certificate Examination. This decision reflected a growing interest in Esperanto as a subject of high educational merit, also another "break-through" in the field of education.

A three-day course of Esperanto study for teachers was held in Wellington during August, 1961. Although only eight professional teachers from widely scattered parts of New Zealand (Tauranga and Invercargill) participated, the course was considered to be successful. Organised by the N.Z.E.A., the course took place in the Education Department at Victoria University, Wellington; and its object was to give the teachers a sufficient knowledge of pronunciation and general principles to enable them, with the help of teaching aids then being prepared, to introduce the language as a club activity into their respective schools. Dr. C.J. Adcock, senior lecturer in Psychology at Victoria College, welcomed the visiting teachers and quoted leading authorities on the educational advantages of the learning of Esperanto by children. Mr. Bertram Potts conducted the course. On the last morning, a reporter from "The Evening Post" photographed the class in action and reproduced the scene the same evening beneath the caption, "Teaching a World-wide Language."

Throughout 1961, the New Zealand Teachers' Esperanto Association, formed in November 1960, consolidated its position by extending its membership roll. The office-bearers were: Mr. E.V. Warren, Auckland, President; Mr. G.H. Tunnicliffe, Hawera, Vice-President; Mr. W.A. Caddick, Hawera, Secretary; Mr. C.M. Smith, Hawera, Treasurer; Dr. C.J. Adcock, Miss P. McAllister, both of Wellington, and Mrs. A. Robinson, Hawera, committee members. With the establishment of the new association, the N.Z.E.A. Executive was able to transfer all matters relating to education in New Zealand to the N.Z.T.E.A. for professional consideration and any necessary action.

A new club was founded at Hawera on April 1, 1961, at a public meeting convened by Miss Julia L. Barker and Mr. W.A. Caddick and held in the Hawera Intermediate School Hall. Mr. G.H. Tunnicliffe, headmaster of the school, presided and Mrs. H. Harris, President of the New Plymouth Esperanto Club, as principal speaker, outlined the origin of Esperanto, its progress and grammatical features. The following office-bearers were elected: President, Mr. W.A. Caddick; Secretary-treasurer, Miss J.L. Barker. Mr. Caddick also undertook the tuition. The club met every Thursday evening in the school hall, although six teacher members of the club met also on Tuesdays in order to hasten their acquirement of the International Language.

The Clyde-Alexandra Esperanto Club was formed at a meeting convened by Mrs. A.C. Skene, an N.Z.E.A. member, and Mrs. G. Cook, held on June 19, 1961, at Mrs. Cook's residence, Dunstan Hospital, Clyde. Officers elected were Mrs. A.C. Skene, President; Miss B.J. Kee, Secretary-treasurer; N.Z.E.A. delegate, Mrs. G.H. Denniston. Meetings were held on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in various residences in Clyde and Alexandra.

During August, 1961, the Martinborough Esperanto Club came into being through the efforts of Mrs. J. Jackson, a local resident who interested six others in the study of the language. Mr. D.A. MacGill, N.Z.E.A. Education Officer, assisted with tape recordings in conjunction with the text-book, "The Esperanto Teacher." At this stage, there was no formal appointment of officers.

The Whangarei Esperanto Group was established on October 16, 1961, at a meeting convened by Mr. Vance O. Grey. Thereafter, the group met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. Allen, Railway Terrace. On December 4, however, the group became the Whangarei Esperanto Club with the following office-bearers for 1962: President, Mr. E.W.(Don) Cornes; Secretary, Miss Marylyn Mist; Treasurer, Mrs. Margaret Morrison; Tutor, Mr. V.O. Grey, assisted by Mr. Cornes.

With the formation of the four new clubs, the number of known Esperanto clubs in New Zealand was increased to 22 during 1961, with 19 affiliated to the parent organisation, the latter being established in the following centres: Auckland, Papatoetoe, Tauranga, New Plymouth, Wanganui, Hastings, Levin, Palmerston North, Trentham, Lower Hutt, Wellington, Miramar, Hawera, Nelson, Christchurch, Timaru, Dunedin, Clyde-Alexandra and Invercargill. At Wellington, an Esperanto study course of ten lessons began on May 2, 1961, under the auspices of Adult Education. The students met at the Trades Hall and were tutored by Mr. E.R. Dearnley.

In addition to these activities, Esperantist circles (Rondoj) were meeting monthly at Auckland, Lower Hutt-Trentham, Wellington and Timaru for the sole purpose of practising Esperanto, the only language used at the gatherings.

As in previous years, publicity for the International Language was obtained principally by means of addresses, radio talks and newspaper reports. At Lower Hutt and Wellington, the clubs also arranged small but effective Esperanto displays of literature and exhibition material designed to demonstrate the progress and use of the language for practical purposes. During 1961, at least 250 newspaper clippings of reports on Esperanto activities, or other references, reached the N.Z.E.A.; and in this connection, a news service, inaugurated by Mr. Bertram Potts and transmitted through the N.Z.E.A. proved well worthwhile. The service provided to all clubs interesting items of Esperanto news suitable for weekly publication in the Press. "The New Zealand Herald" (Auckland), "The Wanganui Herald," "The Dominion" and "The Evening Post" (Wellington) and "The Evening Star" (Dunedin), each with a wide circulation, assisted considerably the work of placing Esperanto before the general public. Noting the weekly Esperanto reports, the editor of "The Evening Star" at Dunedin (Mr. Wm. J. Noble), wrote an encouraging leading article, (November 11, 1961), headed "Esperanto Gains Favour," mainly listing Esperanto progress overseas and its association with U.N.E.S.C.O. "The New Zealand Women's Weekly" (Auckland) published excellent feature articles regarding international travel and Esperanto contributed by Mr. and Mrs. A.G. Wiltshire (Auckland), and by Dr. J. Hamvai (also of Auckland) about his

European lecture tour, during which he had spoken about New Zealand in 98 cities.

The "New Zealand Esperantist" reported details of sixteen addresses, talks, etc., on behalf of Esperanto during 1961. Mr. Bertram Potts (Wellington) addressed five organisations, Mrs. Y.M. Canty (Auckland) four, Mr. R.J. Clarkson (Tauranga) and Mr. A.G. Wiltshire (Auckland) two each, and Dr. F.G. Spurdle (Palmerston North), Mr. W.K. Keiller (Invercargill) and Dr. W.F. Harris (Wellington), one each. Addresses were given to a large cross-section of interests - a Parent, Home and School Association, four Leagues of Mothers, A Women's Social Progress Movement Group, a Fireside Circle, a Church Fellowship, an Optimists' Club, two Rotary Clubs, a Students' Group, a Theosophical Society, a Rationalists' Association, a W.E.A. Public Speaking Club and a Branch of the Women's Institute.

In an address on the subject of "Education for a Changing World," given to the Rotary Club of Wanganui North on June 19, 1961, Dr. F.G. Spurdle, M.A., Dip. Ed., Ph.D., a leading Educationist and Principal of the Queen Elizabeth Technical College, Palmerston North, made a strong plea for the adoption of Esperanto. After treating of the spectacular advances made during the last twenty years in the realm of science and technology, Dr. Spurdle emphasized that the rate at which the world was shrinking through faster travel made an International Language a growing necessity in modern education and an aid to international communication and world understanding. He declared that Esperanto fulfilled the necessary requirements, that its study should be encouraged, and that it should be made a subject for School Certificate and for University Entrance. Dr. Spurdle also urged that the Rotary movement as a whole should promote its study among young people and help to secure for it the status it deserved. Only by such adventurous thinking could education be made to keep pace with the challenge of this fast changing world.

It is perhaps expedient to comment here that, on numerous occasions, Rotarians in various parts of New Zealand had had the full case for Esperanto explained to them by prominent and experienced Esperantists, with the late A.J. Sinclair (himself a dedicated Rotarian) in the vanguard. Despite these efforts and notwithstanding its avowed internationality and declarations of a policy favouring international goodwill, peace and understanding, the Rotary Movement had taken very little, if any, positive action in support of the acceptance of Esperanto as an aid to mankind.

In the field of radio, four talks were recorded as having been given during 1961. Mrs. A. Unsworth, of Tauranga, spoke from 2YZ (Rotorua) on February 2, and from 2YA (Wellington) during the "Women's Hour" on June 8. Mr. Bertram Potts was interviewed in the 2YA Capital Chronicle" on April 10; and at 2XA, (Wanganui) on December 27. His first broadcast included the recitation in Esperanto of several well-known Shakespearian texts.

The arrival and departure of a number of Esperantists from and to overseas countries provided good material for publicity. Likewise, the return to New Zealand of Messrs. Louis Bernstein, (Wellington), Dr. and Mrs. J. Hamvai, (Auckland), and Mr. Wm. H. King (Auckland) from Europe, and of Dr. Ross Robbins, on a short visit from Australia, brought forth mention and reports in the Press. Miss R. Van Ryswyk, an Esperantist from Amsterdam, passed through Wellington in early April, en route to Sydney. During her brief sojourn, Miss Van Ryswyk was welcomed at an evening held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Potts,

where a number of members of the Miramar Esperanto Club experienced their first pleasure in speaking Esperanto with a "foreign" traveller.

Out-going New Zealand Esperantists were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wise, of Gisborne (on a world tour), Mrs. Lorna Wills (for the United States and Great Britain), Mr. Ross Hardie (to Japan) and Miss Janet Jaegar (to Britain), all of Lower Hutt. During August, Mr. and Mrs. S.I. Nolan, of Wanganui, departed for the United States. The Movement in New Zealand was thus deprived, temporarily at least, of the help of these member-supporters.

A further loss was sustained through the deaths during 1961 of Sir Sidney Holland, a former Prime Minister of New Zealand and a well-wisher of Esperantism; Mr. Eric A. Watkin, of Wanganui, (January 21, 1961), a dedicated and an active Esperantist during many years; Miss M.V. (Queenie) Roussell, of Wellington (July 3), an N.Z.E.A. member and, although blind since childhood, the New Zealand official delegate at the 38th Universal Congress of Esperanto (Zagreb, August, 1953); Dr. Fred J. Williams, of Melbourne, (July 15), well-known as a visitor to New Zealand on many occasions and as an enthusiastic Esperantist propagandist and Quaker, who had considerably assisted the Esperanto cause in this country; Miss Hazel M. Moran, of Wellington (September 13), an N.Z.E.A. and Wellington Club member for five years; and Sister Adelaide M. Kerrison, of Palmerston North, also a former member of the Association and of the local Esperanto Club.

Towards the end of the year, it was reported that at a special meeting of New Zealand scientists held on November 16, 1961, in Victoria University, Wellington, it was decided to form the New Zealand Esperanto Scientific Association. Here indeed was real progress! As principal speaker, Dr. W.F. Harris, D.Sc., Senior Paleobotanist of the Geological Survey of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Lower Hutt, stated science was progressing at such a rapid rate today, that the language barrier was one great handicap between scientists of foreign lands. Esperanto had been used by an increasing number of scientists since 1906, when the International Esperanto Scientific Association (I.S.A.E.) was formed in Europe. It had been found that scientists of all lands could rapidly acquire a practical knowledge of the language because of the internationality of its roots and grammatical regularity. Scientists found it difficult to know just what foreign colleagues were doing all over the world, but if they published their findings in the international language, they could rapidly keep pace with their own particular subjects and correspond freely with colleagues of all countries. Dr. Harris was himself preparing an account of recent work in New Zealand's geological history for the "Scienca Revuo," the official organ of I.S.A.E.

Election of the N.Z.E.S.A. officers resulted: President, Dr. W.F. Harris; Vice-President, Dr. John Bradley, D.Sc., Senior Lecturer in Geology at Victoria University; Secretary, Mr. E.R. Dearnley, M.A., B.Sc., D.B.E.A.; Treasurer, Mr. D.A. Laws; extra committee, Dr. D.J. Adcock, M.A., Ph.D., Dip. Soc.Sc., F.B.Ps.S., D.B.E.A., Senior Lecturer in Psychology at Victoria University, Mr. D.A. MacGill, B.Sc., Grad. I.E.E., D.B.E.A., and Mr. Joseph Major, M.A., Cert. N.Z. Library Service. The annual subscription of the N.Z.E.S.A. was fixed at 30s. It was decided to affiliate with the International Body; and that the purpose of the new Association would be to apply the International Language, Esperanto, in scientific and technical circles and to facilitate its use as far as is possible.

It is recorded that a fire which occurred prior to Christmas, 1961, in the parcel branch of the General Post Office, destroyed 250 books in transit to the N.Z.E.A. Book Department and valued at £29 6s.8d. The Esperanto Publishing Coy. (England) generously allowed the N.Z.E.A. £5 3s., a little more than its profit, on the loss sustained. The Post Office, however, informed the N.Z.E.A. that there would be no indemnity for the loss incurred.

The official organ of the N.Z.E.A., the "New Zealand Esperantist," appeared in six two-monthly numbers in the course of the year 1961, under the editorship of Mr. Bertram Potts. Printed in very small type (which at times was adversely criticised by some Esperantists, especially those with failing eyesight), the magazine was crammed full of interesting news and reports for the information of its readers - and, of course, provided an important record of Esperanto events in New Zealand for the information of posterity.

December 28, 1961, found the N.Z.E.A. Committee in session at a special meeting held at Wanganui during the first day of the 27th New Zealand Esperanto Congress. In attendance were Mr. Bertram Potts, who presided, Messrs. W.J. Donovan, E.R. Dearnley, D.A. MacGill, R.H. Dixon, J.E. Lawson, F.E. Wood, J.A. Wiltshire, Mesdames Colleen M. Larsen (nee Berry), Helen Harris, E.M. Shaw, M.J. Taillie, Mary Richardson, and Miss L.D. Bailey. The Committee discussed matters relating to N.Z.E.A. affairs, with special reference to the Association's Budget and to the remits to be placed before Congress. In the absence of Dr. C.J. Adcock, Mr. Bertram Potts was elected to preside over the Congress; and it was also decided to invite Mr. Wm.H. King, who had recently returned from overseas, to resume the compilation of the history of the Esperanto Movement in New Zealand.

The 27th Congress, arranged under the auspices of the N.Z.E.A., was held in the Technical College, Ingestre Street, Wanganui, from December 28, 1961, to January 1, 1962. Scorching weather prevailed, but rain on the last day cooled the atmosphere, making the conditions more pleasant. Congress comprised 63 attending Esperantists, including three juniors and an Australian visitor, Mr. Fritz Mueller-Sorau, of Sydney, N.S.W., and 74 absent members. Donations amounted to £5 2s.6d.

A general "get-together" during the morning of December 28 enabled so-called old-timers and newcomers to meet informally at a pleasant gathering which took place, more or less, around the heavily stocked tables of the N.Z. E.A. Book Department, the centre of attraction at every meeting of the Congress. At this function, Mrs. Esme M. Shaw, President of the Wanganui Esperanto Club, warmly welcomed the members, and Mr. Bertram Potts suitably responded on behalf of the N.Z.E.A. Mr. D.A. MacGill (Heretaunga) auditioned several tape recordings of general interest.

During the afternoon, while the N.Z.E.A. Committee members attended a special business meeting, the remainder of the Congress members enjoyed a visit to the local Museum, Art Gallery and Memorial Hall situated in the Civic Centre.

Proceedings at the official opening ceremony commenced at 8 o'clock in the evening, when the National Anthem and "La Espero" were sung. Mrs. Shaw introduced the Mayor of Wanganui, Mr. E.A. Millward, who, in a speech to the assemblage, referred to the great strides made by Esperanto and the part it was playing in enabling peoples of foreign lands to draw closer together in friendship. Mr. Millward had pleasure in officially opening the Congress.

Mr. Potts thanked His Worship and agreed with him in the role which Esperanto could play - and was already playing - in bringing the peoples of foreign lands in closer touch.

Presented to the Congress by Mr. Potts, Mr. G.A. Spooner, Member of Parliament for Wanganui, as guest speaker stated that with Esperanto, the world had an opportunity to speak with one voice, for the International Language recognised no boundaries, no differences in creeds or races and all could become multi-lingual. He outlined the confusion and lack of trust and co-operation existing in the world. "We have a challenge to make what contribution we can to peace," he said. "This challenge could be met by spreading the teaching of Esperanto, so that it reaches the man in the street." Esperanto is needed in schools everywhere. "In the European Economic Community, where six different countries want to become the United States of Europe, opportunities for Esperanto are limitless," Mr. Spooner added. "Could we not use Esperanto as a simple means to relieve world tensions?"

Responding and thanking Mr. Spooner for his address, Mr. Potts referred to the support which the movement had received from many foreign governments from time to time and the progress made by Esperanto in British and foreign schools. He concluded by announcing that he had just been informed by Mr. C.C. Day, B.A., B.Com., Principal of the Wanganui Technical College and Secretary of the Board of Governors of the W.T.C., that Esperanto could now be taught as an evening class subject on the curriculum of the college. This had been approved by the Director of Education, Mr. A.E. Campbell, M.A., Dip. Ed.

Following a similar programme as observed at the previous twenty-six Congresses of Esperanto in New Zealand, the assemblage at this stage stood in silence in remembrance of the former Prime Minister, the late Sir Sidney Holland, and those Esperantists who had passed on since the last Congress, namely, Mr. Eric A. Watkin, of Wanganui; Miss M.V.(Queenie) Roussell and Miss Hazel M. Moran (both of Wellington); Dr. Fred J. Williams, of Melbourne and formerly of Wanganui; and Sister Adelaide M. Kerrison, of Palmerston North.

Greetings were received by letter from national Esperanto organisations in Austria, Brazil, Britain, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, Madagascar, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, U.S.A. and Venezuela, and from the South Asia Esperanto Federation, as well as many private letters from foreign countries, including Japan, Hungary and U.S.S.R.

Best wishes were received from the following patrons of the N.Z.E.A.: Hon. F.L.A. Gotz (who wrote in Esperanto), Hon. T.L. Macdonald (London), Sir John Illott, Professor Ernest Beaglehole and Mr. G.W. Parkyn. Telegrams and letters were also received from N.Z.E.A. members unable to attend.

Brief reports were given by Mr. Wm. H. King of Auckland (with greetings from Esperanto organisations abroad) and Mr. S.I. Nolan of Wanganui, of their respective tours overseas. Mr. Fritz Mueller-Sorau, Vice-President of the Sydney Esperanto Society, presented greetings in the name of his Society and of the Australian Esperanto Association.

The remaining four days of the Congress were devoted to four business sessions of the N.Z.E.A. and two meetings of the delegates and members of the U.E.A., at which Mr. Wm. H. King presided, and Mr. E.R. Dearnley acted as

secretary. Mr. J.T. Allan, Chief U.E.A. delegate in New Zealand, was the principal speaker. There were also language sessions for beginners and advanced students (both ably conducted by Mr. Bertram Potts); lecturettes (with five competent speakers taking part), and two-minute talks (three participants). A Ladies' Session, at which Mrs. H. Harris (New Plymouth) presided over eighteen members, provided an opportunity for the discussion of questions relating to Esperanto publicity and other activities in Ladies' Organisations and circles. As in the past, the Congress Agenda included a picnic (at James McGregor Memorial Park) and an excursion by bus and private cars to various points of interest, including Castlecliff Beach and the Robertson Private Museum at Papaiti. An enjoyable concert and social was held in the evening of December 30, when a delightful and varied programme was presented. At this function, the opportunity was accepted to make a presentation of an electric clock to Mrs. Colleen M. Larsen (nee Berry), Manager of the N.Z.E.A. Book Department and former N.Z.E.A. Secretary, by Mr. Potts on behalf of the Association, on the occasion of her marriage on December 9, 1961. Her husband, Jens, was also on the platform. To Mr. Potts' eulogies of her services and expression of good wishes, Mrs. Larsen replied on behalf of Jens and herself. During the afternoon of December 31, Mr. D.A. MacGill presented a tape recording from Budapest with greetings from Julio Baghy, the world famous veteran Hungarian Esperantist poet and author; and a return tape expressing thanks and appreciation was arranged. At this function, Mr. Wm. H. King also spoke in Esperanto about his travels and experiences abroad during his two and a half years' absence from New Zealand.

During the N.Z.E.A. business sessions - the Annual General Meeting of the Association - reports were presented by the General Secretary-Treasurer (Mrs. Mary Richardson), the Manager, N.Z.E.A. Book Department (Mrs. C.M. Larsen), and the Education Officer (Mr. D.A. MacGill). After associated discussions, the documents were accepted with thanks to the compilers.

In the Secretary's Report, reference was made to the various matters related to the solid progress made during the year, especially concerning the introduction of Esperanto into the schools, the N.Z.E.A. Correspondence Courses, the Preparatory Examination, publicity and the activities of the N.Z.E.A. Committee and Executive.

The Financial Report and Balance Sheet furnished by the Treasurer, indicated that in 1961, the Association's financial membership was 299 - two members less than in 1960. The Income and Expenditure Account, with a total expenditure of £348, showed a loss of almost £10 on the year's operations, accounted for by the carry-over of £13 8s. (the cost of one issue of the "New Zealand Esperantist") from the previous year's accounts. After the deficiency had been recovered from the Accumulated Fund, the amount at credit in this Fund was £246. The sound position of the Association's finances was considerably assisted by a profit of £53 transferred from the 26th Congress Account. An income of £330 was proposed in the N.Z.E.A. Budget for 1962.

The N.Z.E.A. Book Department experienced a profitable year, due, according to the Manager (Mrs. C.M. Larsen), to an expanding interest in Esperanto and the particularly active buying of books by various schools. During 1961, purchases of stock amounted to £450 and the sales to £548. Expenses totalled only £26, and the net profit was £95. In a covering report, Mrs. Larsen regretted that she must relinquish her position during the next year.

The N.Z.E.A. Education Officer, Mr. D.A. MacGill, submitted an excellent report. The first two paragraphs read as follows:-

"This year 1961, has marked a turning-point in our development, and our strategy has to change rapidly to make the best use of the rapidly changing situation. The most important factor is, of course, the new English syllabus, which came into force early this year (1961), under which it is now possible for a foreign language to be taught as an aid to better understanding of English. The language may be French, Maori or Esperanto, and if a school elects to use it, it becomes compulsory for the group in question. A number of schools have already started teaching Esperanto, namely, Balmoral Intermediate, Gisborne Intermediate, Hastings Intermediate, Hawera Intermediate, Heretaunga College, Kilbirnie Primary, Northcote Primary, Queen's High School, Ruatangata Primary, Southland Boys' High School, Tweedsmuir Intermediate, Waimataitai Primary.

"Of those operating under the new syllabus, Hawera Intermediate and Invercargill Intermediate have been functioning the longest, and although properly documented results will not be available for a year or two yet, the results so far obtained are such that the headmasters are anxious to continue the teaching. It should be noted that the above list is probably incomplete, as we know only those schools which have contacted the Association, in some cases when the classes were already well established, and there may well be others of which we have not heard. The number of children being taught in the schools that we know of, exceeds all the people being taught by all the clubs, with the Correspondence Courses thrown in."

The Congress members took a keen interest in the various matters arising at the N.Z.E.A. business sessions. The principal decisions related to the preparation of a complete schedule of all duties, etc., to be undertaken by the national and host committees to ensure the smooth organisation of the New Zealand Congresses; the donation of £10 to assist the C.E.D., London; the fixing of the N.Z.E.A. junior subscription at 5s. for the first year and 2s.6d. for subsequent years; authorising the N.Z.E.A. Executive to purchase books for stock as required; the location of the Book Department following the Manager's resignation - this was left to the Executive to arrange; and to a special vote of thanks to Mrs. C.M. Larsen for her most successful administration of the Department.

The administration of the Association during 1962 was entrusted to the following officers, who were re-elected en bloc; President, Dr. C.J. Adcock; Vice-President, Mr. E.R. Dearnley; General Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. M. Richardson; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. M.J. Taillie; extra committee, Mr. D.A. MacGill and Mr. J.A. Wiltshire; Information Officer, Mrs. Betsy M. Harvey; Education Officer, Mr. D.A. MacGill; Circulation officer, Mr. E.J. Lawson; and editor, "New Zealand Esperantist", Mr. Bertram Potts. The appointment of a Manager of the Book Department was left in the hands of the Executive, all members of which resided in Wellington or environs.

The closing of the 27th Congress took place after high tea in the late afternoon of January 1, 1962. Several delegates expressed appreciation of the efficient organisation to make the Congress outstandingly successful. The Honorary Life President, Mr. Potts, made a valedictory speech and wished the members present a happy re-union at the 28th. The Congress ended with the singing of "Jen la Horo Nun."

Immediately following the official closing, the N.Z.E.A. Committee members assembled for a special meeting. The Vice-President, Mr. E.R. Dearnley (Wellington) occupied the chair. In attendance were Messrs. J.A. Wiltshire (Wellington), D.A. MacGill (Heretaunga), F.E. Wood (Auckland), R.H. Dixon (Hastings), R.J. Clarkson (Tauranga), E.J. Lawson (Upper Hutt), Bertram Potts (Miramar), W.J. Wyber (Christchurch), Mesdames Helen Harris (New Plymouth), E.M. Shaw (Wanganui), M.J. Taillie and Mary Richardson (both of Upper Hutt), and Miss L.D. Bailey (Invercargill).

The Committee approved the period December 28, 1962, to January 1, 1963, for the 28th Congress; and agreed to approach the Hawera Club to suggest that the next Congress should be held in its town. The Committee also resolved that a lottery should be organised annually to raise funds to assist the N.Z.E.A. finances; that another approach should be made to the John R. McKenzie Trust and other philanthropic organisations for financial assistance by grant; that a publicity leaflet for general distribution and sale to the clubs be published; that as suitable school textbooks, Mason Stuttard's "The Esperanto Teacher" (grammatical approach) and P. Korte's "Sub la Verda Standardo" (direct method) be recommended; and that the suggestion of arranging regional meetings of Esperantists should be referred to the active clubs.

The first of ten meetings of the N.Z.E.A. Executive during 1962 took place on February 15. Thereafter the Executive met monthly. At the initial meeting, the following members were in attendance: Dr. C.J. Adcock, President; Messrs. E.R. Dearnley, Vice-President, John A. Wiltshire (committee member), D.A. MacGill (Education Officer), E.J. Lawson (Circulation Officer) and Mesdames Betsy M. Harvey (information officer) and Mary Richardson (Secretary-Treasurer). An apology for absence was received from Mrs. M.J. Taillie, Assistant Secretary. After the departure overseas of the President on July 29, Mr. Dearnley occupied the chair for the remainder of the year. During the same month, Mrs. Taillie, with regret, submitted her resignation, and her duties were undertaken by Mrs. Harvey. Mrs. C.M. Larsen volunteered to continue throughout 1962 as Manager of the Book Department, and the stock of books was therefore, transferred from Havelock North to New Plymouth and later to Otaki. At New Plymouth, Mrs. Larsen was assisted by local Esperantists to cope with the ever increasing work associated with her Department.

The business and decisions of the Executive were numerous and varied; and there were many details connected with the furtherance of the Association to receive attention - correspondence, (national and international), accounts, affiliations, matters relating to "New Zealand Room," the 27th and 28th N.Z.E.A. Congresses and representation, etc., at the 47th and 48th Universal Congresses, being the principal matters for discussion. The Executive arranged the printing of 100 publicity posters suitable for window display (a copy was forwarded to each active club), also the distribution of 2000 book marks free of cost; and, with the necessary official permission, the holding of another lottery throughout New Zealand. This involved the printing, distribution and return of 4,500 tickets. The three prizes were to the value of £15, £6 and £1, respectively; and a net profit of £65 resulted. On this occasion, however, the Executive agreed to permit the winner to use the cash towards payment of N.Z.E.A. Life Membership. By the direction of the

Executive, the secretary applied unsuccessfully to the Izzard and McCarthy Trusts, and to the "Golden Kiwi" consultation for monetary grants. The Executive assisted with the arrangements for a most successful display stall at the Upper Hutt Rotary Club Exhibition; and also helped with the organisation of a Wellington Regional Rendezvous during June. Although at first uncertain of the outcome, the Executive strongly supported the campaign to raise £500 to ensure the allocation of "New Zealand Room" in the new building acquired by the U.E.A. in Rotterdam. Arrangements were also made for Mr. Bertram Potts to visit Dunedin for the purpose of giving a series of addresses in response to a request received from the Dunedin Esperanto Club.

During the course of the year 1962, the Executive appointed Mr. Kevin Boyd, of the Lower Hutt Club, to be its official representative at the 47th Universal Congress of Esperanto (Copenhagen, August 1962). Mr. Boyd was also entrusted to deliver the personal greetings of the Prime Minister (Mr. K.J. Holyoake, his fourth annual greetings), the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Walter Nash, his fifth greetings), the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. (Later Sir) F. Leon A. Gotz, the Minister of Education (Mr. W.B. Tennent), and the High Commissioner of New Zealand, London, Mr. (later Sir) T.L. Macdonald. On November 22, 1962, the Executive appointed Mrs. M.M. (Rita) Aagaard of the Auckland Esperanto Society, as New Zealand representative at the 48th Universal Congress (Sofia, August 1963). Mr. James Tait Allan was re-elected as the N.Z.E.A. committee member of the U.E.A. for a further term of three years; and in accordance with a request from the U.E.A. Central Office, Rotterdam, an account in the name of the U.E.A. was opened at the Bank of New Zealand, Wellington South, with Messrs. J.T. Allan, E.A. Hornblow and Bertram Potts as its trustees. The N.Z.E.A. Executive decided, in response to an appeal from the U.E.A. for financial assistance, to increase the N.Z.E.A.'s annual affiliation fee from 6d. to 1s. per member. The C.E.D., London, also sought the co-operation of New Zealand Esperantists by writing to the editor of "Life International" (New York) in support of Esperanto to off-set the effect of an anti-Esperanto article published in the magazine. On the other hand, the N.Z.E.A. contacted the C.E.D. to seek advice regarding material in the English language which might be presented at University level. In connection with an international discussion regarding the uses and merits of the "ata" and "ita" forms of the passive participles, the Executive informed the U.E.A. Central Office that it will support the U.E.A. in the use of "The Zamenhofan Esperanto," in the form in which Dr. L.L. Zamenhof defined it in the "Grammar and Exercises of the Fundament."

The collection of used postage-stamps to raise funds to further Esperanto publicity in Africa and Asia continued in New Zealand during 1962. As a result of this world-wide collection, the U.E.A. received £325 to help its work. Mrs. Rita Aagaard, who acted as New Zealand collector, was replaced by Mrs. Y.M. Canty at the end of the year. Incidentally, New Zealand gained the first prize as the main contributor, with Australia in second place. Thus the 1961 result was reversed. Only one U.E.A. delegate was appointed in New Zealand during 1962 - Mr. S.R. Perfect as a specialist-delegate (Telephony) at Auckland. The N.Z.E.A. also co-operated with the Mexico Esperanto Association in the exchange of tape recorded greetings to their respective national Congresses.

Other activities on the part of the Executive related to the setting up of a Local Congress Committee at Hawera (Mrs. J. Hedley, Secretary) to organise the 28th N.Z.E.A. Congress; the purchase of a new Esperanto flag; the appointment of Dr. C.J. Adcock as the N.Z.E.A. representative of the U.N.A.N.Z. at Wellington; the receipt of a bequest of £25 from the estate of the late

Norman Murray Bell, of Christchurch; a drive to gain life members for the N.Z.E.A. with a special reduction (£12 10s. to £10) during the period June 1, 1962, to November 30, 1963) - supported unanimously by twenty-six N.Z.E.A. Committee members; and the preparation of remits to the 28th Congress (a) requiring the financial and subscription years of the Association to end on September 30 in each year, and (b) to empower the Executive to operate accounts in the name of the N.Z.E.A. in any Trading or Savings Bank in New Zealand, with the treasurer and two other members appointed by the Executive to be trustees, any two to have the power to operate the accounts.

The affiliation of the N.Z.T.E.A. with the N.Z.E.A., registered on November 22, 1962, was an important mile-stone in the history of the Esperanto movement in New Zealand. The introduction of Esperanto into nine more New Zealand Schools during 1962 indicated excellent progress in educational circles and demonstrated that the merits of Esperanto were being better recognised. In this connection, the "New Zealand Esperantist" published information regarding the following schools in which the International Language was taught for the first time in 1962:-

- Northcote Intermediate School, Auckland.- Teacher, Mrs. Lesley Charman; mixed class of 35 boys and girls in 11-12 year age group; one lesson of 40 minutes weekly, commenced in February, 1962.
- Waipu District High School, Waipu.- Teacher, Mr. C.G. Broome; elective group of 25 boys from Std. 3 to Form 2; one lesson of one hour weekly given in school hours; introduced March, 1962.
- Hutt Intermediate School, Hutt City.- Teachers, Mr. D.G. Price and Miss A. Carey, who used the direct method of teaching; during March, 1962, Esperanto was a compulsory subject taught officially on a two-year basis to two classes; (a) Forms 1 and 2 - 14 boys and 26 girls, and (b) Form 1 - 24 boys and 17 girls aged 11 - 13 all of top ability; Esperanto was on the school syllabus for these classes, but not for the whole school. After the classes had commenced work, the headmaster, Mr. R.W. Clevely, stated: "I think that Esperanto is well suited to introducing children to a foreign language and also assists in the learning of grammar in a meaningful way."
- Queen Elizabeth Technical College, Palmerston North.- Teacher, Mr. W.J. Hall; introduced in March, 1962; 30 boys in 13 - 14 age group studied Esperanto during the weekly hobby period with the permission of the principal, Dr. F.G. Spurdle.
- Wanganui Intermediate School, Wanganui.- Teacher, Mr. Graham Monrad; introduced in March, 1962, to a class of 22 boys aged 11 - 13 years; taught officially as a hobby activity for 40 minutes each sixth day as an extension of the language scheme for exploratory work.
- Miramar South Primary School, Wellington.- Teacher, Mr. Raymond J. Carey; introduced in April, 1962, and taught as a hobby subject, and after two weeks as elective study to 12 boys and 23 girls in 10-11 year range.
- Murray's Bay Intermediate School, Murray's Bay, Auckland.- Teacher, Mr. E.V. Warren, President, N.Z.T.E.A.; introduced, June 1962, to a class of 15 boys and 16 girls, aged 11 years, as a hobby class in the school syllabus; taught in school hours - one lesson weekly for 40 minutes. Later in the year, Mr. Warren reported: "The children are keen. They would rather miss anything other than

Esperanto.Short letters in Esperanto are being exchanged with the Northcote Intermediate group."

Fraser Crescent Primary School, Upper Hutt.- Teacher, Mr. Daniel Fearon, Secretary, N.Z.T.E.A.; Esperanto introduced in September, 1962; class consists of 17 boys and 24 girls in the 11 - 13 age group; the subject was part of the school's language programme. Mr. Fearon stated: "The teaching of Esperanto makes an interesting and exciting method of learning our own language, and is an excellent preparation for a secondary school's foreign language course. It will also be of immense value in social studies."

Lansdowne Primary School, Masterton.- Teacher, Mr. Ian B. Laird; Esperanto introduced in September 1962, to a class of 10 boys and 8 girls, 9-10 years of age; taught in a hobby group for 30 minutes on Mondays during the luncheon break; conversational practice at times after school. Later Mr. Laird reported: "Because of the comparative simple construction, Esperanto is the best second language to introduce at the Primary School level. Children rapidly gain confidence in speaking the Esperanto they learn. Therefore, Esperanto should be taught (a) in its own right as a language, (b) as a means of correspondence with children in foreign countries, thus stimulating interest in social studies, and (c) as a stepping-stone to other languages."

At Hawera, Esperanto was taught during 1962 as a compulsory subject at the Hawera Intermediate School for the second year, during which 300 pupils (147 boys and 153 girls) of the 10 - 13 years age group, received instruction from Mr. W.A. Caddick. There were two 30-minute periods weekly to Forms 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D at the Form 2 level, and one 30-minute period a week to Forms 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D. In the course of the year, the headmaster stated that he had been interested to learn from pupils who had left for Secondary School at the end of 1961, that they considered Esperanto to have been a great help to them in their foreign language studies.

Introduced into the Gisborne Intermediate School in March, 1960, Esperanto was taught during 1962 to three classes comprising 57 boys and 65 girls from Forms 1 and 2. Mr. R. Pilcher, Mr. P. Ford and Mr. J. Burns provided the tuition during two periods a week as part of the normal language programme. Early in August, 1962, Mr. John Orgias, headmaster, reported, inter alia, "We have decided to buy primer text books. It is now plain to see that a text book of some sort is necessary. There is otherwise far too much writing and transcribing. A simple textbook will also facilitate practise sessions at school and at home."

A report from the Tweedsmuir Intermediate School, Invercargill, (where Esperanto was first introduced in 1958), stated that Esperanto was taught during 1962 as an extra English study, as prescribed in the English syllabus of the Education Department, and as an introduction to foreign languages, as follows: Form 2J, teacher, Mr. D.G. Jaquierey, 22 boys, 18 girls; Form 2C, Miss J.I.M. Crump, 20 boys, 18 girls; Form 1G, Miss G.C. Giles, 19 boys, 22 girls; Form 1B, Miss L.D. Bailey, 17 boys, 23 girls; elective, Miss L.D. Bailey, 4 boys, 23 girls - a total of 186 pupils (82 boys and 104 girls).

Esperanto continued to be taught in the Balmoral Intermediate School (Brixton Road, Mt. Eden, Auckland), where the language had been introduced in February, 1960, with Miss C.M. Berry (later Mrs. Jens Larsen), not a school

teacher, taking a class of boys and girls, aged 12 years, in an elective group not on the school syllabus. Mr. C.W. Brandon (also not a school-teacher) conducted the class during 1961 and again in 1962, when it consisted of 9 boys and 8 girls, 11 - 13 years of age. The language was part of the school syllabus and was taught in school hours for one hour weekly. Towards the end of the school year, Mr. Brandon reported: "The purpose of the introduction of Esperanto was to cause an interest in the language in the hope that the children would continue after the class finished and that it would serve as an introduction to the study of other languages. It also had the object of making the children think more internationally." The headmaster at the time was Mr. W.A. McKenzie.

It is noteworthy that more than 30 children of the Kilbirnie Primary School, who commenced to learn Esperanto during 1961, visited the Wellington Esperanto Club on September 4, 1961, the Miramar Esperanto Club on December 13 (on the occasion of the Zamenhof celebration break-up) and the Wellington Esperanto Club again on March 12, 1962. During the last visit, the children took part in the club programme.

The second three-day Esperanto Course for professional school-teachers which took place in the Education Department of Victoria University of Wellington on August 27, 28 and 29, 1962, was an outstanding success and a notable contribution to the advancement of Esperanto in New Zealand schools. Conducted by Mr. Bertram Potts, J.P., F.B.E.A., the course attracted ten teachers from various schools in the southern part of the North Island.

During August and September, 1962, Dr. P.M.H. Edwards, Lecturer in Modern Languages at the University of Otago, Dunedin, held an extra-mural and extremely popular course of five weekly lessons in Esperanto in the Red Lecture Theatre in the Medical School of the University. The usual rooms for language courses were too small to accommodate the 125 persons who enrolled! Members of the course consisted of 30 secondary school teachers, university students, office workers, clergymen, business-men, house-wives and mothers. According to an article in "The Otago Daily Times" (Dunedin), of September 5, 1962, headed "Esperanto Course Attracts Attention," Dr. Edwards stated that the response from the public was amazing. The report continued:- Dr. Edwards, who could speak more than 20 languages, considered Esperanto had a unique value, and not for reasons of political internationalism. It was particularly useful for school children because of its orderliness, which gave a lucid picture of grammar, valuable for referring to other tongues. "It should be compulsory for all language students," stated Dr. Edwards. No fees were charged, no examinations, no books required because stencilled grammatical and reading materials (18 foolscap pages) were supplied.

In the Dunedin newspaper, "The Evening Star" of October 13 following, there appeared an article headed "Dunedin Interest in Esperanto," in which Dr. Edwards, discussing Esperanto at the conclusion of his course, stated:-

"Today, anthropologists, sociologists, politicians, historians, scientists and so on, regard it as an untapped potential of immense capabilities.

"All languages are artificial, social 'conventions' that have been coined slowly by their respective speakers throughout the centuries. Fortuitous events often bring about changes in a language, and irregularities are often (though of course not always) due to such events.

"Seen in this light, the harbouring of a prejudice against Esperanto merely because of its artificiality is manifestly absurd.

"Whereas a national language has slowly evolved and has been unable to shed all its anomalies, in Esperanto, a new language has been designed by the genius of a single man, which contains no illogicality or irregularity, and yet manages to be extraordinarily pliable and expressive, as well as sounding grateful to the ear.

"Surely this is an outstanding achievement. It is one of the feats of intellect in our time.....

"If it is introduced into schools, it will automatically reduce and even eliminate language-learning and language-teaching troubles by establishing an ideally logical grammatical pattern as a base for studying the (less logical) national languages with their anomalies."

Incidentally, this report followed the publication in the same newspaper of a leading article (September 10), bearing the title, "Value of Esperanto", and reflecting a favourable opinion to the general public towards the International Language. The editor, Mr. Wm. J. Noble, merited congratulations as his was the first editorial seen in the New Zealand Press showing an understanding of the language problem.

In the course of 1962, the activities of four Esperantist speakers were reported in the "New Zealand Esperantist." Again, Mr. Bertram Potts was the most industrious in this particular field of publicity. During March, he addressed the Newtown St. James Presbyterian Women's Club; and, at the request of the N.Z.E.A., travelled to Dunedin to address, on April 6, over 100 members of the University Club on the subject of Esperanto at a luncheon presided over by Professor E.W. Herd (modern languages). During the afternoon, Mr. Potts gave two talks at the Queen's High School (one to the Esperanto class conducted there by Miss Merle D. Wildey); and in the evening, he spoke at a public meeting in the W.E.A. Rooms. On April 7, Mr. Potts had a discussion with Dr. P.M.H. Edwards, who was then planning to introduce his course of five lectures on Esperanto; and he also addressed the Dunedin Esperanto Club on grammar, pronunciation and style. On April 8, in company with local Esperantists, Mr. Potts travelled by private car to Clyde, where he spoke to the Clyde-Alexandra Esperanto Club and encouraged the members with discussions of his use of the International Language during his overseas travels. On May 3, Mr. Potts addressed the Melrose Plunket Mothers' Club; on July 17, the Rotary Club of Petone; and on November 1, he visited the Kilbirnie Primary School and spoke to the children at the invitation of the Esperanto teacher, Mrs. N. McElwee. It is also recorded that Miss Christina Beattie, addressed an Every Women's Hour meeting at Wellington on May 22; Mr. A.G. Wiltshire gave a talk to the Whangarei Esperanto Club on May 28; and that Miss Sylvia F. Hill, of Takapuna, addressed the North Shore Literary Society at Devonport, on July 17. In the interest of general publicity, Mrs. N. McElwee (Kilbirnie Primary School) translated the Esperanto conversation of two of her pupils while interviewed during the "Capital Chronicle" on May 11, at the radio-station 2YA, Wellington. Versions of the interview were broadcast from Radio New Zealand (May 12) and from ZJV, Suva, Fiji (May 14). Dr. P.M.H. Edwards (University of Otago, Dunedin) also broadcast talks on Esperanto in the morning "Women's Hour" from a local radio-station on November 14 and 21, 1962.

Some further effective publicity was gained for the International Language by at least four known displays of Esperanto material arranged by Esperantists during the year. In April, the N.Z.E.A. received a splendid offer of display space in the International Exhibition sponsored by the Upper Hutt Rotary Club and held on April 4, 5, and 6, 1962, in the main grandstand at the Trentham Race Course. The Association was pleased to accept the space, 12 feet square, free of charge. Local Esperantists co-operated with the N.Z.E.A. Book Department, which forwarded Esperanto literature, etc. Setting up and staffing of the stand fell on the Trentham Esperanto Club, with the assistance of Mrs. B.M. Harvey (Wellington) and Mr. J.A. Wiltshire (Miramar). The Exhibition was widely advertised in the Press and was well attended - approximately 4000 people visited the stand. Schools in the area organised groups of children from Stds. 3 to 6, who showed a keen interest in the international exhibits.

On May 17 and 18, 1962, the Takapuna Women's Morning Esperanto Group held an Exhibition in the Lyon Memorial Hall. A fine display of Esperanto books, correspondence, travel and U.N.E.S.C.O. posters, visual language instruction, etc., attracted many interested visitors, including Mr. Norman King, Member of Parliament for Waitemata. Miss Sylvia F. Hill made the opening speech, followed later by Mr. E.V. Warren, President of the N.Z.T.E.A. Miss Hill also organised a second Esperanto display at Devonport from December 3 to 9, 1962, at the Devonport Festival of Arts in conjunction with the North Shore Literary Society. Miss Hill was helped on this occasion with the staffing by Mr. and Mrs. F. Cotton, Mr. Wm. H. King, Mr. Warren, Mr. Brian Fisher and Master Clive Corbett. The exhibits attracted much attention and demonstrated the value of Esperanto.

The evening Esperanto class at the Heretaunga College took part for the first time in the College display on November 8, 1962, by exhibiting various Esperanto items of interest. One entire class-room was occupied with the display material; and a tape recorder was used to good advantage.

The annual picnic of Auckland Esperantists, held at Brown's Bay (a delightful and most suitable locality) on March 18, afforded to a lesser extent some publicity for the Esperanto movement. More wide-spread publicity was, however, obtained by the Auckland Esperanto Society by arranging for 10,000 Esperanto bookmarks to be inserted in books at the local public libraries, as well as for the placing of 5000 leaflets in gate letter-boxes.

There were two regional gatherings (rendezvous) of Esperantists in the course of 1962. The first was organised by an inter-committee (convenor, Mr. D.A. MacGill) of the Esperanto Clubs of Lower Hutt, Miramar, Trentham and Wellington, and held in Lower Hutt on June 2 and 3 - the Queen's Birthday weekend. In addition to Esperantists residing in the area, visitors from Auckland (2), Hawera (2) and Masterton (1) attended and enjoyed the interesting programme spread over two days. Later in the year (September 15 and 16), a second regional rendezvous was held in Auckland and attracted at least 60 Esperantists from Auckland and suburbs, Dargaville, Whangarei, Helensville, Hamilton and Tauranga. The 2-day programme ensured much entertainment as well as a maximum of practice in conversational Esperanto and lectures.

In the November-December 1962 issue of "New Zealand Esperantist," there were listed 27 Esperanto Clubs, societies and groups, and three Rondojs, as being in operation at the time. The Nelson Esperanto Club, however, also included, went into recess during the year; but 4 new groups were known to have

been established, as follows:- At Invercargill, to enable girls of the 1961 Esperanto class (Form 2) at Tweedsmuir Intermediate School, to continue their interest and study in Esperanto during 1962, Miss L.D. Bailey convened a meeting and the Invercargill Secondary Schools Esperanto Club was formed on February 27, 1962. The club met every Tuesday from 4 to 5 p.m. in the Tweedsmuir Intermediate School, with the following office-bearers appointed: Secretary, Miss Paula Ryder; Treasurer, Miss Linda Beckley; Stamp collecting monitor, Master John Kelly; Tutor, Miss Bailey. The Takapuna Women's Morning Esperanto Group was formed in March, 1962, and met in the home of Mrs. Roy Andersen, 3 Anzac Street, Takapuna every Wednesday at 10 a.m. Miss Sylvia F. Hill provided the tuition. At Hamilton, an Esperanto study group came into being during May, 1962, and functioned under the guidance of Mr. W.F. Rolt. (Incidentally, this was the third group at Hamilton. The previous club, with the late Nelson J. Winch as President and Mr. Don R. Kemsley as secretary, was formed in August, 1946. After the sudden death of Mr. Winch in July, 1955, the club lost its momentum and in 1956 ceased to meet.) At a meeting convened by Major H.W.R. Petersen for September 4, 1962, in the Army Educational and Welfare Section classroom at Waiouru Military Camp, it was decided, after the Major had outlined the history and grammatical features of Esperanto, to form an Esperanto Club (without any fee). The club met every Tuesday evening with Major Petersen as instructor.

It is an interesting fact that members of the Hawera Esperanto Club visited the New Plymouth Club on June 9, 1962, and that the visit was returned on September 8. On both occasions, members taking part enjoyed a social evening and profited by practice in Esperanto.

A member of the Wanganui Club, Mrs. J. Morrell, won the Yvon Canty Prize (1962), having gained the highest marks of the fifteen successful candidates. The examiner reported that there was not the usual interest shown in the N.Z.E.A. Preparatory Examination held towards the end of the year.

Most regrettably, the movement in New Zealand lost through death the services of four active members and supporters. Mrs. D. Donald, of Hastings, passed away in January, 1962; Mr. Lincoln A.W. Efford, M.A., of Christchurch, at the age of 54 years, on April 24; Mr. Norman Murray Bell, M.A., B.D., also of Christchurch, aged 75 years, on August 5; and Mrs. Frances Emily MacGill, wife of David A. MacGill, of Heretaunga, on August 10. Both the late Lincoln Efford and Norman Bell were veteran Esperantists, dedicated to Esperantism. During many years they had filled various administrative and society positions - of Vice-President of the N.Z.E.A., President, Secretary and Tutor of the Christchurch Esperanto Society, Instructor of W.E.A. classes, competent lecturers and broadcasters, and able contributors of articles and letters in the interests and defence of Esperanto to the Press.

Esperantist travellers from New Zealand during 1962 included Mrs. Y.M. Canty, Mrs. M.M. (Rita) Aagaard (Auckland) and Miss M. de Jardine (New Plymouth) to take part in the 13th Australian Esperanto Association Congress held at Sydney from January 1 to 7, 1962. Mrs. Canty attended as the N.Z.E.A. delegate. Others to depart were Miss Anne Hampton (Lower Hutt Esperanto Club) for Australia and Canada, Mr. and Mrs. Kevin Boyd and daughter (Lower Hutt Esperanto Club) for the United Kingdom and the Continent, including the 47th Universal Congress of Esperanto, held at Copenhagen from August 4 to 11, 1962. Mr. Boyd represented the N.Z.E.A. at this Congress, which attracted 1550 Esperantists from 40 countries. Mrs. M. Talbut (Lower Hutt Esperanto Club)

departed for London; Dr. C.J. Adcock (N.Z.E.A. President) and Mrs. Adcock for the U.S.A. and Britain - they returned by way of Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan; and Mrs. E.M. Unsworth (Tauranga Esperanto Club) and her husband for Japan. Visitors to New Zealand were Mr. Anthony Brooke, Esperantist nephew of the last Rajah of Sarawak. He came on an international goodwill mission and was welcomed by about 30 Esperantists at a reception at the Auckland home of Mr. and Mrs. George Aagaard. A Spanish Esperantist, Mr. Armando Cortez Garcia, a member of the crew of the "Imperial Star," called on the U.E.A. Chief Delegate, Mr. J.T. Allan, to exchange courtesies during the ship's brief visit to Wellington. On December 1, Mr. Herbert Dodson, U.E.A. delegate at Willaston in Wirral, Cheshire, England, arrived by sea to spend three months in New Zealand, largely in Esperantist circles. During the year, Mr. and Mrs. R.W.A. Whitehead, N.Z.E.A. and Wellington Club members, rejoined the movement here after a world tour of almost two years.

The New Zealand Press was mainly favourable to the movement throughout 1962 - at least, the N.Z.E.A. headquarters received only two reports with adverse criticism, and both were suitably answered, one by the N.Z.E.A. Education Officer, Mr. D.A. MacGill. One offending reference was made in an article entitled "Which Language will we Learn?" contributed to "The Weekly News" (Auckland), by Mrs. Dorothy Wiseman. "Esperanto has been around for 75 years without having attained the status of an international vehicle of expression," wrote Mrs. Wiseman. Challenged in a private letter by the compiler, the lady replied to the effect that she "had gathered the material from people qualified to speak, such as Professor A.C. Keys" (known as an opponent of Esperanto!), and that she herself was "not qualified to have an opinion."

At Dunedin especially, Esperantists were given encouragement by the local newspapers, "The Otago Daily Times" and "The Evening News." These journals gave much publicity to the popular Esperanto Course conducted by Dr. P.M.H. Edwards, also to an interview with Mr. and Mrs. A.G. Wiltshire, of Auckland, in the course of their South Island tour from November 11 to December 10. (They visited clubs and Esperantists in several localities.) At Wellington, the local Press continued their friendly co-operation and proved to be a good channel of information for the general public (and official circles) regarding Esperanto activities, successes and progress.

The official organ of the N.Z.E.A., the "New Zealand Esperantist", appeared in six two-monthly issues during 1962 and continued to serve most usefully the Association and New Zealand Esperantists. On its pages are recorded many important and interesting items - details of the 27th N.Z.E.A. Congress and of the 47th Universal Congress, information regarding the two outstanding Courses of Esperanto (for teachers, and at the University of Otago), and the heartening advances of Esperanto in the field of education. In addition, there were official announcements and strong drives on behalf of the establishment of a "New Zealand Room" at the U.E.A. headquarters in Rotterdam, and to increase the N.Z.E.A. Life Membership. An informative and regular book review was published, as well as numerous items of current news, topics and information. The editor continued throughout the year to favour the small 6 and 8-point type in order to publish a maximum of text on the four pages comprising the magazine.

Aided by the "New Zealand Esperantist" and with the approval of the N.Z.E.A., Mr. A.G. Wiltshire (Auckland), undertook the major part of the necessary work required in connection with a campaign to obtain funds for the purpose of having a room in the new building of the U.E.A. named in perpetuity

for New Zealand - "New Zealand Room" - thus following the example of other Esperantist organisations overseas, and showing the solidarity of the Esperanto movement in this country. To achieve this worthy object, the raising of £500 during the three-year period, 1962 - 64, was involved. By the end of 1962, however, New Zealand Esperantist well-wishers had donated sums totalling £186 to the fund. When raised, the money was to be transferred to Rotterdam and there used towards reducing not only the mortgage on the building, but also the interest payable thereon. In this manner, the international parent body would be strengthened and enabled to extend its humanitarian work.

Glorious days of sunshine were a feature of the 28th Esperanto Congress under the auspices of the New Zealand Esperanto Association, which took place in the then recently built Intermediate School, South Road, Hawera, from December 28, 1962, to January 1, 1963. Mt. Egmont made a perfect background to the summer scene.

Excellent publicity had been given before the Congress by "The Hawera Star" of December 27 in two articles on the leader page. One was a general report on the Congress agenda; and the other, headed "Esperanto, the 'Open Sesame' to Hearts and Hearths Abroad," emanated from an interview with Mr. Bertram Potts, J.P., F.B.E.A., Honorary Life President of the N.Z.E.A.

Proceedings opened with a general welcome, or 'Get Together', held during the morning of December 28. This was an informal meeting of members, who were cordially welcomed by the President of the Hawera Esperanto Club, Mr. J. Sheldon Kerrisk. Mr. Potts replied, in the unavoidable absence (overseas) of the N.Z.E.A. President, Dr. C.J. Adcock. Tape recordings in Esperanto, including greetings from the Mexico Esperanto Association, were presented by Mr. David A. MacGill.

At 2 p.m., the official photograph was taken; and at 2.30 p.m. the N.Z.E.A. Committee met to discuss prior Congress affairs. Mr. E.R. Dearnley, Vice-President of the N.Z.E.A., occupied the chair, with the following committee members present: Mr. F.E. Wood, (Auckland Esperanto Society), Mr. A.G. Wiltshire (Takapuna E.C.), Mr. Potts (Miramar E.C.), Mr. MacGill (N.Z.E.A. Education Officer, Trentham E.C.), Mr. E.J. Lawson (Circulation Officer), Mrs. Helen Harris (New Plymouth E.C.), Mrs. Gladys Diehl (Dunedin E.C.), Mrs. J. Hedley (Hawera E.C.), Mrs. N. Montgomery (Lower Hutt E.C.), Mrs. C.M. Larsen (N.Z.E.A. Book Department) and Mrs. Mary Richardson, N.Z.E.A. Secretary-Treasurer. The Committee discussed matters on the agenda of the Congress, and elected Mr. Potts to preside throughout. During the two and a half hours' meeting, the main body of Congress members enjoyed an outing to Naumai Park and King Edward Park - two delightful beauty spots within easy reach of Hawera's main shopping centre.

The Congress membership was composed of 36 New Zealand Esperantists and 15 Juniors as full (5-day) members, three 2-day members, 13 1-day members and three overseas guests - Mr. Herbert Dodson (England), and Mr. and Mrs. M. van der Aa-Merstens (Netherlands). There were also 84 supporting absent members.

The official opening ceremony, held during the evening of December 28, 1962, commenced, as is customary, with the singing of the National Anthem and "La Espero." Speaking in English and in Esperanto, Mr. Kerrisk extended a warm welcome to all present and introduced the Mayor of Hawera, Mr. F.W. Finer, whom he invited to open the Congress. In his address to the

assemblage, Mr. Finer referred to the multiplicity of languages holding the nations of the world apart. Esperanto would enable the peoples to speak freely with one another and would be a wonderful asset for the world to have. The way to peace would be easier. Mr. Finer had pleasure in officially opening the Congress. (It was ascertained later that the Mayor had travelled 60 miles from Waitara to be present.)

The guest speaker to Congress, Mr. W.A. Sheat, Member of Parliament for Egmont, expressed appreciation of the work that the N.Z.E.A. was doing in giving the world a simple common language for international use. Most contacts made today by the higher departments were with cumbersome and intricate processes which did not enable the representatives to speak with one another. Esperanto would make it possible for the rank and file of one country to talk easily with the rank and file of any other. He was pleased to hear that the language was now officially recognised by the Education Department and that the language was taught in the Hawera Intermediate and other schools throughout the country.

Mr. Potts thanked the Mayor and guest speaker. He briefly outlined the progress made in New Zealand schools and the work of the New Zealand Teachers' Esperanto Association in organising special three-day courses for professional school-teachers. In many foreign lands the language was also well established in schools. Many International Congresses used Esperanto only and the language was establishing itself in tourism and commercial enterprises. In the fields of literature and science, Esperanto had made great advances.

After the supper interval, the members stood in a brief silence in remembrances of those who had passed away since the last assembly: Mrs. D. Donald, of Hastings; Mrs. Frances E. MacGill, of Heretaunga; Mr. Lincoln A.W. Efford, of Christchurch; and Mr. Norman M. Bell, also of Christchurch.

Greetings were received by letter from the national Esperanto Associations in Argentina, Austria, Britain, France, Hungary, Israel, Madagascar, Netherlands, Norway, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, U.S.A., Venezuela and Yugoslavia, as well as private letters from many foreign countries, including Czechoslovakia, France and the U.S.S.R.

Best Wishes were also received from three patrons of the N.Z.E.A.: Hon. (Later Sir) F. Leon A. Gotz, Minister of Internal Affairs, Sir John Ilott, and Prof. Ernest Beaglehole. Telegrams and letters also arrived from N.Z.E.A. members unable to attend.

The following clubs, etc., were represented and greeted Congress: Auckland (Mrs. Y.M. Canty), Dunedin (Mrs. G. Diehl), Hamilton (Mr. W.F. Rolt), Hawera (Mr. J.S. Kerrisk), Lower Hutt (Mrs. N. Montgomery), Miramar (Mr. Bertram Potts), New Plymouth (Mrs. H. Harris), Palmerston North (Mr. Ralph Morgan), Trentham (Mr. D.A. MacGill), Wellington, (Mr. E.R. Dearnley), Takapuna (Mr. A.G. Wiltshire) and Whangarei (Mr. Wm. H. King), who also reported that a club would be started in Dargaville during the coming year. A telegram from the Christchurch Society and a letter from the Timaru Club were also presented.

From the foregoing, it will be understood that the proceedings of the first of the five days of the 28th Congress followed very closely the programme observed at the previous national gatherings of Esperantists. Many

of the old actors were present, mainly in their usual roles, supported by a number of new personalities, Esperantist and otherwise. The agenda items for the remaining four days were informative, interesting, educational and entertaining. On this occasion, there were five sessions devoted to N.Z.E.A. business matters, i.e., items usually before the Association's Annual General Meeting; also one meeting of U.E.A. members, at which a tribute was paid to the memory of the late Dr. Edmond Privat, a world-famous and dedicated Swiss Esperantist, whose death had occurred during 1962. There were four language sessions, each of one hour's duration - one for beginners, two for advanced students, and one class for school children all of which were conducted by Mr. Bertram Potts. Esperanto lecturettes and beginners' 2-minute talks occupied one evening; and the concert and New Year Eve's social provided the members with excellent entertainment while awaiting the advent of the first moments of 1963. Likewise, interesting films screened by Mr. H. Dodson and including extracts of the 44th Universal Congress (Warsaw, August, 1959), another, "Jen Australio", with an Esperanto sound-track, and tourist slides of Budapest, gave much pleasure. For good measure, there were two excursions. The first was made by private cars to the show places of the district - to the lovely private garden of Mrs. G.W. Williams, of Ohangai, thence to Turuturu Mokai, there to picnic and to visit afterwards the nearby Maori Redoubt and Monument. The main excursion was more comprehensive and enabled the members of Congress (some for the first time) to ascent Mt. Egmont as far as Dawson Falls Hostel, viewing en route the Kapuni Oil Well. At the Hostel, afternoon tea was served and the party visited the falls.

During the first three N.Z.E.A. business sessions, Annual Reports of their respective activities were presented in writing to Congress by Mrs. Mary Richardson (secretary-treasurer), Mrs. C.M. Larsen (Manager, N.Z.E.A. Book Department), Mr. David A. MacGill (education officer), Mrs. B.M. Harvey (information officer), Mr. D. Fearon (secretary, N.Z.T.E.A.), and Mr. E.R. Dearnley (secretary, N.Z.E.S.A.). The documents were adopted after consideration. Club reports were also presented from Auckland (Mrs. N.M. (Rita) Aagaard), Clyde-Alexandra (Miss M.D. Wildey), Dunedin (Miss Wildey), Hamilton (Mr. W.F. Rolt), Hawera (Mrs. J.S. Kerrisk), Invercargill (Miss Wildey), Lower Hutt (Mrs. N. Montgomery), Miramar (Mr. Bertram Potts), Papatoetoe (Mrs. Aagaard), New Plymouth (Mrs. H. Harris), Trentham (Mr. D.A. MacGill), Wellington (Mr. E.R. Dearnley), Whangarei (Mr. Wm.H. King), Takapuna (Mr. A.G. Wiltshire), Waipu (Mr. King.)

The secretarial report recorded the principal Executive activities and decisions; and in her treasurer's report, Mrs. Richardson mentioned that the financial membership (302) had remained practically unchanged during 1962, there being an increase of only three members during the year. The total, however, reflected an increase of 87 members when compared with the number in 1958. There were 54 new members registered and two new clubs (Takapuna and Whangarei) affiliated during 1962. A drive for N.Z.E.A. Life Members had brought forth twelve applications at the reduced rate of £10 in lieu of £12 10s. (applicable until November 30, 1963). The capital thus subscribed had been invested in the Whangarei Harbour Board Loan, thereby earning interest equivalent to the year membership rate of 10s. per annum. In this way it was hoped to build a reserve fund without any reduction in general income.

The Association's Balance Sheet disclosed a profit of £32 15s., which was transferred to the Accumulated Fund to increase the amount therein to £279. This satisfactory state of affairs was largely the result of the receipt of £65 from the 27th N.Z.E.A. Congress Account and donations amounting to £12 from

generous supporters. Another contributing factor was the non-payment of the costs associated with two issues of the "New Zealand Esperantist." It is interesting to note that the N.Z.E.A. auditor, Mr. F.A. Bailey, after certifying as to the correctness of the accounts, reported: In returning the financial records of the N.Z.E.A., following their audit for the year ended 30/6/62, I should like to congratulate the Association on having the services of such an efficient and thorough treasurer."

According to the Annual Report of the N.Z.E.A. Book Department, the year 1962 was "somewhat difficult". With two changes of address in the first six months, there was much extra work and expense, as well as resultant "inconvenience to everyone." Mrs. Larsen expressed appreciation of the help given her by the ladies of the New Plymouth Esperanto Club, especially to Mrs. G. Brewster, while the Book Department was housed in New Plymouth. Thanks were also extended to Mr. E.J. Lawson, N.Z.E.A. Circulation Officer for his assistance.

The Income and Expenditure Account of the Department showed a total of almost £1000 - £983 14s.2d. to be precise - an increase of £120 on the previous year's trading. Sales amounted to £607 (of which £120 was realised during "Esperanto Book Day," observed throughout New Zealand on July 26); purchases totalled £549 and stock valued at £373 was in hand at the close of the trading year. Expenses incurred in conducting the business amounted to £44, and the net profit was £76.

In his report, the Education Officer (Mr. D.A. MacGill) stated that the principal development during 1962 had been in schools teaching Esperanto. "At present," he reported, "to our knowledge 16 schools are teaching Esperanto to about 1000 children; the actual number may well be higher. As the demand increases, the lack of competent teachers is beginning to be felt." Mr. MacGill also mentioned that some members of the Education Department had felt that a special Schools Course should be prepared using techniques employed in the School French Course. A tape of this Course had been made available to Mr. MacGill, who was working on a similar course in Esperanto.

As Publicity Officer, Mrs. B.M. Harvey reported that activities during 1962 included the translation into English of a number of news-letters received from the C.E.D., London, and despatched to publishers considered to be interested in the particular articles. A questionnaire from C.E.D. requesting information about N.Z.E.A. work was completed; and the details furnished included particulars of the formation of the N.Z.T.E.A. and the N.Z.E.S.A.

The secretary of N.Z.T.E.A. (Mr. D. Fearon) reported that the membership of his Association was 22 professional teachers at the end of 1962; and that Esperanto was being taught in 21 schools. In some cases, the language was a compulsory subject, but in the main, the study was a club activity. In his report, Mr. Fearon stated: "There is an increasing awareness of the value of Esperanto in schools and departmental officers, as well as teachers, are becoming more interested."

The Report of the secretary, N.Z.E.S.A. (Mr. E.R. Dearnley) disclosed that the Association had then a membership of twelve Esperantist scientists in New Zealand, and that some co-operation had been made with the international parent body (I.S.A.E), with headquarters in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. An Esperanto translation of an article relating to New Zealand's power supplies, well supported by illustrative photographs, was forwarded to the official organ of

I.S.A.E., "Scienca Revuo." N.Z.E.S.A. had also circulated a bulletin regarding the scientists' meeting at the 47th Universal Esperanto Congress (at Copenhagen, August, 1962.)

The Congress members elected en bloc the following officers for 1963: President, Dr. C.J. Adcock; Vice-President, Mr. E.R. Dearnley; General Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Richardson; extra committee, Mr. D.A. MacGill and Mr. John A. Wiltshire; Information Officer, Mr. E.J. Lawson; Editor, "New Zealand Esperantist", Mr. Bertram Potts; Book Department Manager, Mrs. Colleen M. Larsen.

A number of important decisions were made at the Congress. The principal one concerned the acceptance of a resolution that the N.Z.E.A. promise, over a period of three years, to raise the required monies for "New Zealand Room", and thereby support the efforts of the U.E.A. It was decided also to ask Mr. R.S. Odell, of the Tourist and Publicity Department, on behalf of the Congress, whether a new issue could be made of the popular New Zealand film entitled "Bela Lando - Nov-Zelando," and also to suggest to his Department the publication of an Esperanto Tourist Brochure; that the N.Z.E.A. should recommend to the U.E.A. the preparation of a taped course of study to assist the blind to learn Esperanto; that the Budget based on the expenditure of £285 during 1963 be accepted; that Wellington be the venue of the 29th N.Z.E.A. Congress; that the offer of the Lower Hutt Esperanto Club to donate a trophy for a Drama Competition be accepted with thanks; and that the arranging of further Regional Rendezvous be encouraged. Congress passed two remits emanating from the N.Z.E.A. Executive: one to effect a change in the closing date of the N.Z.E.A. subscription and financial year to September 30, the other, authorising the opening of accounts as may be required in trading or savings banks. A proposal to forward congratulations to the Hon. T.L. Macdonald, London, a patron of the N.Z.E.A., on his elevation to the knighthood, was unanimously approved.

At the final N.Z.E.A. business session, Mr. W.A. Caddick announced that the N.Z.T.E.A., at a meeting of members during the Congress, had agreed to affiliate with the British Teachers' Esperanto Association. Mr. Caddick also mentioned that the teaching of Esperanto in New Zealand had been keenly watched by departmental inspectors.

Mrs. M.M. Aagaard accepted the opportunity, prior to her forthcoming departure from New Zealand, to report that during 1962, she had despatched 45,000 used postage stamps to the U.E.A. and that Mrs. Canty had consented to deputise for her during her absence.

A proposal that the N.Z.E.A. consist of a Dominion Council and Executive with delegates appointed by affiliated societies, etc., with supreme power to determine the policy of the N.Z.E.A., was not accepted after full discussion.

The official closing of the 28th Congress took place during buffet refreshments. Representatives of clubs and groups, the N.Z.T.E.A., the N.Z.E.S.A. and Mr. Herbert Dodson (England) expressed appreciation of the efforts which had made the Hawera Congress so worthwhile and successful. Mr. J.S. Kerrisk, on behalf of the Hawera Esperanto Club, thanked all who had attended and stated that the young Hawera organisation had been thrilled with all the sessions and to make the acquaintance of Esperantists from other centres - "to put nomo into homo". Mr. Bertram Potts suitably responded and

wished all a happy re-union at the 29th Congress. Then followed the singing of "Jen la Horo Nun," to end yet another memorable gathering.

1963

After the conclusion of the Congress, however, the N.Z.E.A. Committee accepted the opportunity to meet before dispersing to discuss matters arising from the discussions during the previous five days. Eleven members were present: Mr. E.R. Dearnley (chairman), Mr. D.A. MacGill (Heretaunga), Mr. F.E. Wood (Auckland), Mr. E.J. Lawson (Upper Hutt), Miss M.D. Wilkey (Dunedin), Mrs. C.M. Larsen (N.Z.E.A. Book Department), Mrs. Y.M. Cauty (Auckland) and Mrs. Mary Richardson (secretary-treasurer). The principal decisions of the Committee related to (1) authorising the secretary to arrange a reprint of the N.Z.E.A. rules; (2) the venue of the 29th N.Z.E.A. Congress - Wellington, December 28, 1963, to January 1, 1964; and (3) the appointment of Mrs. Richardson as auditor, N.Z.E.A. Book Department.

Throughout the year 1963, the N.Z.E.A. Executive met on twelve occasions between January 31 and December 12. At each meeting there was an ever-lengthening agenda covering routine administrative matters and also important business. The personnel of the Executive was unchanged from that which officiated during 1962 (having been re-elected en bloc). The President (Dr. C.J. Adcock) was, however, overseas during the first six months of the year - he resumed the chair on June 20. During his absence, Mr. E.R. Dearnley, Vice-President, was the Executive chairman. He was ably assisted by Mr. John A. Wiltshire, committee member, Mr. D.A. MacGill, education officer, Mr. W.T. May, assistant secretary, Mrs. B.M. Harvey, information officer, and Mrs. Mary Richardson, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Bertram Potts, who had tendered his resignation from the editorship of the "New Zealand Esperantist," was present by invitation at a meeting held on October 17, 1963, to assist in the discussion regarding the appointment of a successor. At a conference of the U.N.A.N.Z., held at Wellington on February 22 and 23, Mr. Potts deputised for Dr. Adcock as N.Z.E.A. representative. Mr. C.R. Black, headmaster, Plimmerton School, was appointed, with the designation of Educational Liaison Officer, to the position of New Zealand representative of the U.E.A. Commission of Education (Rotterdam), in conjunction with the Centre of Research and Documentation (C.E.D.), London.

At a meeting held on February 21, 1963, the Executive listed the following activities for special effort in 1963: regional rendezvous, liaison with international organisations, encouragement of N.Z.T.E.A., the annual raffle, the continuation of the drive for life members and a drive to obtain junior members. Towards implementing this policy, the N.Z.E.A. communicated with the International Association for Earthquake Engineering of Japan and recommended that Esperanto be adopted as the official language of that body. The N.Z.E.A. also wrote to the Olympic Games Headquarters in Denmark and to the Japanese Esperanto Institute (Tokyo) requesting support in these efforts; and when approached Mr. George Craig, of the New Zealand Empire and Olympic Games Association, Wellington, advised the N.Z.E.A. that the names of the selected athletes would not be announced until after April, 1964. The N.Z.E.A. also wrote to the Boy Scouts' headquarters in New Zealand to advocate Esperanto and to offer assistance with teachers and examinations for the Scout Interpreter's Badge.

The Executive invited Mrs. M.M. (Rita) Aagaard of Auckland, (already overseas), to attend on behalf of the N.Z.E.A., the International Conference of Esperanto in Schools, held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from July 29 to 31, 1963, immediately prior to the 48th Universal Congress at Sofia (August 2 - 10). Mrs. Aagaard accepted the invitation and was assisted with statistics and information prepared by Messrs. Bertram Potts and D. Fearon (secretary, N.Z.T.E.A.) To the 3472 Esperantists from 45 countries assembled at Sofia, Mrs. Aagaard presented greetings of New Zealand Esperantists and the personal greetings of the Prime Minister (Mr. K.J. Holyoake, the fifth annual greetings), the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. A.H. Nordmeyer), the Minister of Internal Affairs (Sir Leon Goetz, his third greetings), the Minister of Education (Mr. W.B. Tennent, his second greetings), the High Commissioner for New Zealand in London (Sir Thomas Macdonald, his third annual greetings), and the ex-Prime Minister, (Mr. Walter Nash, his sixth annual greetings).

In co-operation with the U.E.A. Chief Delegate for New Zealand, Mr. J.T. Allan, the N.Z.E.A. endorsed the nominations for office of eighteen additional delegates, eight vice-delegates and twenty-nine specialist delegates resident in eighteen New Zealand towns and localities, during 1963. The nominations were accepted by the U.E.A. Central Office and the respective appointments duly appeared in the review, "Esperanto." Thus the U.E.A. delegate system in New Zealand was considerably strengthened and it was ensured that the movement in this country would be more worthily represented in the 1964 issue of the U.E.A. Year Book. In addition, the Executive and the U.E.A. Central Office were in correspondence regarding a proposal to appoint a vice-chief delegate for New Zealand.

More tangible assistance was given to the U.E.A. by the despatch of 100,000 used postage stamps to Rotterdam by Mrs. Y.M. Canty in the course of the year. The N.Z.E.A. Executive also donated £5 to the C.E.D. - by now regarded as an annual contribution by the Association; and a similar amount was given as a grant to the N.Z.T.E.A. to assist the new organisation with its inaugural expenses. During 1963, the Executive invested a further £150 of capital derived from Life Memberships - on this occasion, in the Hutt Valley Electric Power and Gas Board's loan, for a five-year term. In accordance with policy and to obtain additional funds, the Association conducted a raffle in the course of the year, involving the printing of 5000 tickets. A net profit of £74 resulted. However, it is recorded that the Whangarei Club suggested to the Association that funds should be raised by other means, but an alternative was not stated. The Executive was appreciative, on behalf of the N.Z.E.A., to receive the sum of £25 from the estate of the late Arthur C.P. Cooper, of Ngaruawahia.

At the Executive meeting in July, it was recommended that provision be made in the N.Z.E.A. Budget for 1964 for the payment of £25 per annum to the Manager, N.Z.E.A. Book Department, plus commission of 25 per cent. of the gross profit, i.e., of profit before payment of £25 remuneration. At this time, the transfer of the Book Department from Otaki to Waiotapu, near Rotorua, was announced in the "New Zealand Esperantist."

With a view to increasing the N.Z.E.A. and U.E.A. memberships, club secretaries were requested by the Executive to furnish the names and addresses of their members who had not joined either or both these important associations. A circular, prepared by Mr. A.G. Wiltshire (Auckland) representing the N.Z.E.A. in the drive for funds for "New Zealand Room," was distributed

during July through N.Z.E.A. channels to all members of the Association. At this stage of the collection, the donations in hand totalled £197; and the "New Zealand Esperantist" announced that on April 4, 1963, one year after the ceremonious opening of the new U.E.A. headquarters in Rotterdam, the Central Office was again the scene of an imposing event, when ten of the fifteen special rooms, including "New Zealand Room," were inaugurated.

During February, 1963, the N.Z.E.A., on behalf of the membership, congratulated Mr. F. Leon A. Gotz, a patron of the Association, on the occasion of his being knighted. Sir Leon telegraphed his thanks.

The Executive approved the rules submitted by the Lower Hutt Esperanto Club for the theatrical trophy. A beautiful mahogany shield, adorned with twenty small silver shields for engraving, the trophy was donated by the club for annual competition at Congress by Esperanto Clubs presenting plays under the following conditions: the N.Z.E.A. Executive to elect three judges; plays on any subject to be in Esperanto, not to exceed thirty minutes in length, and to include at least three characters; entries to be in the hands of the N.Z.E.A. secretary by November 30, with title, the nature of the play (serious, humorous, etc.), and approximate duration.

In connection with the 50th Universal Congress then to be held in Tokyo, Japan, (July 31 to August 7, 1965), the Executive decided to announce a group travel scheme for a party of at least 15 members offered by Messrs. Russell and Somers, Ltd., travel agents, Auckland, in the "New Zealand Esperantist;" and to discuss with the secretary, N.Z.T.E.A., the possibility of a goodwill gift being sent to the children at the Tokyo Congress from the New Zealand children learning Esperanto in school classes.

An unusual remit received from the Lower Hutt Esperanto Club was considered by the Executive at its June, 1963, meeting. The remit concerned the circulation of journals published in the International Language and bearing a strong political bias. The following points were communicated to the club in reply: (a) the Associations producing the journals complained of, were not affiliated with the International Esperanto Movement; (b) obviously, the use of Esperanto to present political views can be prevented no more than the use of English, and no New Zealander would attempt to prevent the use of that language to propagate political views. (c) it was considered unwise to invite the public attention to the fact that such journals from outside the Movement were sent to N.Z.E.A. members; and (d) it was not merely the 'Left' extreme political parties who were using Esperanto. West Germany was making extensive similar use of Esperanto, and this also was disclaimed. In this manner, the neutral policy of the N.Z.E.A. (and of the movement) was indicated.

On May 16, 1963, the Executive considered a letter received from Mr. Bertam Potts, editor of the "New Zealand Esperantist", in which he submitted his resignation from the editorship to take effect after the publication of the November-December (Nos. 262 - 263) issue of 1963. Mr. Potts, who became editor in October (No. 33), 1944, wished to devote his time to translation and original writing in Esperanto, for which purpose he retired from his business career at the end of 1955. Here it is mentioned that Mr. Potts declined to consider a suggestion from the N.Z.E.A. Executive to continue in office on a remunerative basis. The replacement of the editor proved to be a major problem. The Executive first sought the co-operation of the clubs in nominations or/and applications for the position. An announcement of the resignation

appeared in the "New Zealand Esperantist" (May-June number), and an appeal for a new editor was made in the September-October issue. This was accompanied by a lengthy expression of appreciation of the retiring editor's services over the signature of the N.Z.E.A. President (Dr. Adcock), and written on behalf of the N.Z.E.A. Executive. The problem remained unsolved at October 17, when Mr. Potts suggested to the N.Z.E.A. Executive the setting up, in the Wellington area, of a special Editorial Committee to share the work of collecting and editing reports for publication in the Association's official organ. In addition, Mr. Potts stated that responsible and alert representatives of the "New Zealand Esperantist" should be appointed in all districts, whose duty would be to report local news, fill in and return a questionnaire every month to the Editorial Committee. The Executive decided to adopt this plan and also to appoint in two or three centres associate editors. Mr. Potts also stated to the meeting that he would be available for consultation at any time and would continue to write the Recenza Angulo (Book Review) for the back page of the magazine. In a farewell message in the November-December, 1963 issue, Mr. Potts expressed thanks to all who had assisted him by reporting items of interest for the official organ. "Although the official organ of the N.Z.E.A. is comparatively small," wrote Mr. Potts, "it has earned some prestige both here and overseas by the density of its content and the wealth of news presented, much of which will be of historic interest in days to come, when the value of Esperanto is fully recognised by the world at large."

Pursuing the suggestion of establishing an Editorial Committee, the Executive contacted several well-known, competent Esperantists and received expressions of willingness to act from Messrs. I.L. Killoh, D. Fearon, F. Fleming and Mrs. H. Smith. Later, Mrs. Lorna Wills, of Lower Hutt, stated her preparedness to attend the first meeting of the Editorial Committee in order to ascertain the duties involved and the time required to undertake them. Such was the situation at the end of 1963, when the 29th N.Z.E.A. Congress assembled at Wellington.

In the course of the year, arrangements were made by the Executive with the editor of "Junior Digest", Mr. Claud R. Dunford of Christchurch, for the publication of a suitable article and a short, simple course of lessons in Esperanto. Published monthly at Christchurch, "Junior Digest" had at the time about 18,000 youthful readers, mainly in New Zealand, but some in Australia, Fiji and other South Pacific islands. The course received publicity in "National Education," (the professional teachers' organ), also in "The Christchurch Press" and other newspapers. On behalf of the N.Z.T.E.A., Mr. Fearon (secretary) co-operated with the N.Z.E.A., Mrs. Lorna Wills acted as Liaison Officer and Mr. Fred Fleming, a professional journalist and member of the staff of the New Zealand Tourist and Publicity Department, also gave his skilled assistance in this invaluable and far-reaching work. At its final meeting of the year, the N.Z.E.A. Executive decided, in the light of advice given by the Association's Educational Liaison Officer, (Mr. C.R. Black) and by the secretary of N.Z.T.E.A., that approximately 500 copies of a pamphlet, an extract from "Junior Digest", be made available through the branches of the New Zealand Educational Institute to all New Zealand schools having Forms 1 and 11 classes. The N.Z.T.E.A. was entrusted with the task of arranging the distribution through the official channels, or, failing this, to undertake the work itself.

Numerous less important decisions were made by the Executive during 1963. It was agreed (1) to approach the Dunedin firm of Messrs. A.H. Reed and Co., to ascertain the possibility of having an existing Maori record made with an

Esperanto introduction. (The firm gave a favourable reception to the proposal)
 (2) to ask the New Zealand Post and Telegraph Department to provide a special date-stamp slogan to publicise the 29th Congress. (The request failed.)
 (3) To recommend to the N.Z.E.A. Committee to implement the rule providing for the appointment of Fellows of the Association. (The Committee approved.)
 (4) To obtain quotations for the printing of 1000 copies of a leaflet suitable for propagating Esperanto in New Zealand. (5) To accept the invitation of the Christchurch Esperanto Society to hold the 30th N.Z.E.A. Congress in the Cathedral City. (6) To seek details of a moderately priced dictionary suitable for use in New Zealand schools from the British Esperanto Association, London. Quotations for the supply of 1500 copies and a "follow-up" of another 1500 "Nixon" dictionaries were sought. When received, it was proposed to submit the information to the New Zealand Government in support of an application for a subsidy to meet the costs. (7) To convey to Mr. Fred Fleming of Wellington, the Executive's appreciation of his outstanding publicity work on behalf of the N.Z.E.A. (8) To apply for membership with the National Film Library.

Matters relating to the forthcoming 29th N.Z.E.A. Congress at Wellington first engaged the attention of the Executive at its April meeting and continued until the conclusion of the gathering. Apart from the Congress arrangements, associated programmes and agenda, the Executive accepted a proposal from the Public Relations Officer, Wellington, that the cover of the city's "Monthly Guide" for December be printed in Esperanto and that a page be devoted to the Congress itself - an innovation in respect of New Zealand Congresses. The National Airways Corporation offered N.Z.E.A. members a rebate of 10 per cent. on air travel fares to the Congress, irrespective of locality. This also was an innovation. Details of the offer were conveyed to the clubs by circular and announced in the Congress information published in the "New Zealand Esperantist." A world traveller, Mrs. Doris M. Worcester, of London, returning to Japan from the 49th Universal Congress at Sofia, advised the N.Z.E.A. of her intention to spend three months in New Zealand; and the Executive accepted the opportunity to invite Mrs. Worcester to be a guest speaker at the 29th Congress.

Reports regarding the following six New Zealand schools, into which Esperanto had been introduced during 1963, reached the N.Z.E.A.:

New Plymouth Boys' High School. - Headmaster, Mr. J.S. Webster, teacher, Mr. Norman G. Wright; introduced in April, 1963, to two groups - 26 boys (13 - 16 years) and 22 boys (14 - 16 years); four to five lessons weekly, each of 10 minutes' duration.

Petone Central School. - Headmaster, Mr. G. King, teacher, Miss Roma K. Kelly; Esperanto lessons commenced in March, 1963; one class of 10 boys and 9 girls (11 - 13 years) taught one hour weekly during hobby period.

Avondale Intermediate School, Auckland. - Headmaster, Mr. R.A. Wilcox, teacher, Mrs. Fred. E. Wood; introduced April 1, 1963, to a class of 18 boys and 2 girls as hobby activity; one lesson of 40 minutes weekly.

Bayfield High School, Dunedin. - Headmaster, Mr. J.D.M. Herron, teacher, Mr. K.A. Williamson; Esperanto introduced in May, 1963, to a class of 10 boys and 16 girls of 13 - 15 age group during hobby period; one lesson of 40 minutes weekly.

Palmerston North Boys' High School. - Mr. Bryan Rollason, B.A., founded a Club composed of 10 students of Form 6 to study Esperanto together, assisted by tape recordings supplied by Mr. Ralph Morgan, secretary, Palmerston North Esperanto Club; study was outside the curriculum and undertaken twice weekly during the luncheon interval.

Dilworth School for Boys, Newmarket, Auckland. - Headmaster, Mr. John Connoly; teacher, Mr. Ian Baird; Esperanto introduced during February, 1963, to a class of 25 boys as a hobby activity.

Encouraging reports of continued activities were received from several school-teachers conducting Esperanto classes. In Northland, Mr. C.G. Broome increased his previous year's class to 22 boys and 13 girls, aged 12 - 13 years of mixed ability. The subject was compulsory and part of the language programme; two quarter-hour lessons were given weekly. The headmaster was Mr. S. McNicol. At the Hauraki Primary School, Takapuna, where Esperanto was introduced in 1961, a class of 16 boys confined to the hobby period was taught by Miss Sylvia F. Hill (not a professional teacher), with the approval of the headmaster, Mr. G. Greensmith.

It was gratifying to note that instruction in Esperanto was being given in 1963 at the Tamaki Intermediate School, Panmure, Auckland, where the language was first introduced in 1958 by Mr. James E. Henderson, with the co-operation of the headmaster, Mr. A.T. Zeigler. The class consisted of 50 boys and 32 girls and received one lesson weekly for 40 minutes, as a club activity. Later Mr. D.M. Urlich became teacher. Tuition ceased at the end of 1960, but was resumed in the middle of 1961 by Mr. G.D. Tarrant, who continued to and during 1963, to two classes with a total of 45 boys and 39 girls. Esperanto was both a compulsory and a hobby subject at the school, as 9 boys and three girls studied it as a club activity. The subject was part of the school language programme. Commenting on the introduction of Esperanto, Mr. Tarrant stated: "Esperanto has been introduced for the purpose of (a) knowing something of another language; (b) providing a need for the knowledge of English construction, and (c) developing and increasing awareness of the international aspect of life today and the need for fluent communication. Dinner-time conversations have been encouraged. Some of the children have been able to correspond in Esperanto with pen-friends in other countries. A play has been produced for the benefit of a school concert."

Regarding the teaching of Esperanto at the Hawera Intermediate School, "The Taranaki Herald" of October 3, 1963, under a 3-column heading, "Hawera Pupils Learn Esperanto," gave an interesting account of an interview with Mr. Tunnicliffe, the headmaster. When the school first opened in February, 1961, it was the first in New Zealand to include Esperanto as a compulsory subject, he said, but this concerned certain forms only. In 1963, however, it embraced the whole school. Mr. Tunnicliffe considered that Esperanto was relatively simple and a basis to most European languages, and added: "I am quite sure Esperanto is a break-through into foreign languages." The teacher was Mr. W.A. Caddick. Esperanto was included in the programme, continued the headmaster, because it was able to assist basic language study in the simplification of grammar and vocabulary, facilitating the teaching and learning of both English and foreign languages. It should also aim to determine the linguistic ability of the pupils. There was considerable weight of overseas opinion, following careful research, to encourage the belief that pupils who took Esperanto, subsequently progressed much better at French than those with-

out the introduction. Mr. Tunnicliffe contended that Esperanto was within the range of those who would otherwise study no languages at all, apart from English. Pupils who later found difficulty with foreign languages could be encouraged to continue their Esperanto as an alternative. The study of the language was further merited now that the classics and scientific papers of many lands were available.

This, indeed, was an outstanding advocacy of Esperanto.

Three courses for professional school-teachers were arranged during 1963 - two (a 3-day and a 4-day) at Wellington and one at Auckland. Mr. Bertram Potts conducted the 3-day course at the Victoria University of Wellington during January 22 - 24. Only four teachers attended. The 4-day course was held from May 20 to 22, 1963, and held at the Wellington Polytechnic, Mt. Cook, with an attendance of three teachers. Dr. C.J. Adcock, (President, N.Z.E.A.), introduced the course and outlined the pronunciation; and Mrs. Lorna Wills, teacher of Esperanto at the Waiwhetu Girls' College and at the Lower Hutt Esperanto Club, provided the tuition. At Auckland, ten teachers took part in a one-day explanatory Esperanto talk on September 3, under Mr. E.V. Warren. It had been hoped to hold a 3-day course, but several teachers were unable to attend the full period. Aided by tape recordings, Mr. Warren was, however, able in the time, to explain the grammar and pronunciation. Mr. and Mrs. A.G. Wiltshire, widely travelled Auckland Esperantists, visited the class and spoke of their experiences abroad with Esperanto.

Something new in the nature of language tuition for children was introduced at Miramar and Whangarei during 1963. In both places, a school children's class was given instruction in Esperanto in the early evening. At Miramar, the class met immediately prior to the ordinary meeting of the local Esperanto Club and consisted of 19 girls and 9 boys. Mr. Bertram Potts was the tutor. At Whangarei, a class of 13 boys and 5 girls (13 - 14 years of age) met from 6.30 to 7.30 p.m. each Wednesday at the Whangarei Boys' High School. Mr. Vance Grey tutored the class for three weeks and on his transferring to Wellington, Mr. E.W. (Don) Cornes, President of the local Club, continued the tuition. Incidentally, the class was formed by Mr. Grey at the suggestion of Mr. J.I. Beckett, senior language master at the school.

In the November-December (1963) issue of the "New Zealand Esperantist," the editor published the following two extracts from the report of the findings of the Education Commission which appeared in a volume entitled, "Report of the Commission of Education in New Zealand, Wellington, July 1962." On page 270, it was stated:

"It is probable that in Forms 1 and 11 the teaching of social studies, mathematics, and science will be co-extensive with the pupil population, though at various levels of syllabus and attainment. In foreign languages, the problem is different. It appears that only a limited range of pupils have the capacity to learn fully a modern foreign language..... As for below average pupils, while there may be a limit to the number of pupils in Forms 1 and 11 who can learn or profit from a modern foreign language, there is some probability that nearly all pupils have something to gain from language study beyond what they will experience in their English lessons. In this respect, the Commission was impressed, both from the evidence of work already done in Esperanto in Intermediate Schools, with the possibilities of Esperanto, studied as a means of international

communication, or as a preliminary to foreign language study, or as an extension of general language study."

In a section dealing with "Recommendations," No.21, on page 373 of the Report, it was stated:

"That in planning the introduction of foreign languages in the Forms 1 and 11 curriculum, officers pay close attention to recent overseas experiment in language work at this junior level; and that serious consideration be given to the place of Maori and Esperanto as introductory to foreign language study."

Another notable mention of Esperanto was contained in a booklet published by the Education Department, Wellington, entitled, "Suggestions for Teaching English in the Primary School." References to Esperanto read as follow:

"Whether in clubs or in classes, there is nothing to prevent teachers at any level of the school from teaching Maori, or a foreign language, or Esperanto, and this may be regarded as an extension of English language teaching or of social studies, or of both."

After commenting on the learning of a foreign language and of Maori, it is further stated:

"A further possibility, and one which has a great deal to recommend it, is the study of Esperanto. In a year, many children can talk, read, and write the language with some confidence and ease. As it is completely logical, Esperanto lays bare the grammatical structure of one of the major patterns of language in a form simple enough for 12-year-old children to appreciate, and so makes an excellent preparation for the study of European languages (some claim that a preliminary year of Esperanto will save a year in French). As it is a club as well as a language, Esperanto offers hospitality when abroad and correspondence while at home; and there is a considerable body of material translated from many other languages available in it."

A further reference related to correspondence courses of the N.Z.E.A.

"The Association will arrange help for interested teachers wherever possible. Because pronunciation and structure are both rational, it is possible for teacher and children to learn together to some degree, and it is certainly not necessary for the teacher to have the fluency and the grasp of idiom, which is desirable for teaching a natural language."

Further impetus was given towards the general introduction of the International Language into New Zealand schools by Mrs. D. Purves, President of the New Zealand Federation of University Women, when addressing a gathering of the Federation at Dunedin in October, 1963. Mrs. Purves was quoted in the Press as having stated:

"I am entirely in favour of the suggestion that Esperanto should be taught in Primary and Intermediate schools. Unlike French, Esperanto offers no difficulties in pronunciation, and teachers could be quickly trained in its use. The study of Esperanto gives a basic knowledge of linguistics and is a valuable foundation for the study of living languages."

The thanks of New Zealand Esperantists are due to Mrs. Purves for the above commendable opinion, setting out clearly and concisely, as it does, an excellent case for the teaching of Esperanto in schools.

The N.Z.T.E.A. was administered throughout the year by the following office-bearers: President, Mr. E.V. Warren, Auckland; Vice-President, Mr. G.H. Tunnicliffe, Hawera; Secretary, Mr. D. Fearon, Lower Hutt; Treasurer, Mrs. N. McElwee, Wellington; Committee, Dr. C.J. Adcock, Wellington, Mr. D.F. Hall, Wellington, Mrs. Lorna Wills, Lower Hutt. From June, however, the offices of secretary and treasurer were combined and Mr. Fearon undertook the dual tasks. The Association drafted and circulated a proposed constitution which was approved by the membership; issued monthly bulletins giving the latest Esperanto news of teaching interest; assisted in the organisation of the three courses for professional teachers; and affiliated with the N.Z.E.A. An Esperanto Course for Schools was prepared by Mr. D.A. MacGill (N.Z.E.A. Education Officer), using the "pattern-box" concept. Fifty copies were distributed by the National Film Library to members of the N.Z.T.E.A. to assist the instruction of the International Language in the schools.

In the November-December issue of "New Zealand Esperantist," twenty-two Clubs and Societies were listed as being active during 1963. In addition, there were reports that a Rondo was meeting at Auckland and that another, formed at Tauranga on March 9, met weekly. Several groups improved their status to that of club during 1963; on March 1, the Hamilton Group became the Hamilton Esperanto Society and thereafter met weekly at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W.F. Rolt. No formal rules or subscription were arranged; Mr. Rolt accepted the Presidency and Mrs. Rolt fulfilled the duties of Secretary. Members of the Takapuna Women's Morning Group resolved, on October 30, to become the Takapuna Esperanto Club, with the following provisional committee: Secretary-treasurer, Miss Sylvia F. Hill; extra committee, Mrs. Joan M. Andersen and Mrs. D. Fowler. The Club's activities were comprehensive and included (a) a group which could not attend meetings, but was kept in regular touch by news-letter (editor: Miss Hill) and lessons graded to members' ability; (b) an evening adult class in Northcote College (which also receives the news-letter); (c) an adult evening class in the Takapuna Grammar School; (d) a Women's Morning Group; (e) the Hauraki School class; and (f) a Boys' Club which met in Miss Hill's home. The Esperanto group formed at Waiouru Military Camp on September 4, 1962, became the Waiouru Esperanto Club during June, 1963. The membership consisted of 17 persons. Major H.W.R. Petersen was elected President, and Lieut. F.E. Swift, Secretary-treasurer.

The Dargaville, New Lynn and Kapi-Mana Esperanto Clubs, the Northcote (Auckland) Esperanto Class and a W.E.A. Esperanto Course at Dunedin, came into being during 1963. The clubs at Dargaville, Kapi-Mana, Hamilton and Waiouru affiliated with the N.Z.E.A. The Dargaville Club was founded at a meeting held in Burgess Building, Victoria Street, on February 22, at which Mrs. Joyce A. Goodwin presided. Officers were elected as follow: President, Mrs. Goodwin; Secretary-treasurer, Miss V. Sutich (who, unable to attend the meetings, later resigned and was replaced by Mrs. Ngaere Wistrand); Committee, Miss Merrill Stumfels and Mr. Alfred Hamlyn. The Club met in Burgess Building on Thursday evenings.

After some publicity including advertising in the district papers, a meeting convened by Mrs. J.M. Porter was held in the New Lynn Public Library on June 6, 1963. Guest speakers were Mr. S.R. Perfect and Mr. Wm. H. King.

Following the addresses, the New Lynn Esperanto Club was formed and continued to meet in the Library on Thursdays with Dr. J. Hamvai as tutor.

The Kapi-Mana Esperanto Club was formed on February 28, 1963, at a meeting arranged by Mrs. N.M. Huggard and held in the Tiriti Hall, Titahi Bay. Officers elected were: President, Mr. J. Clark; Secretary-treasurer, Mrs C.E. Fitchell; Committee, Mrs. N.M. Huggard, Mrs. J. Samitz, Mrs. M. Thorburn, Mrs. C.E. Paul, Mrs. I. Stuart, Mr. J. Samitz, Mr. B. Huggard and Mr. D. Fitchett; Teacher, Mrs. M.O'Callaghan. The Club was fortunate to secure, free of charge, the use of the staff-room of the Kura Street Primary School for its weekly meetings (Thursdays.)

An evening class for adults was conducted in the Northcote College by Mr. E.V. Warren (President, N.Z.T.E.A.), who had been teaching such a class annually since 1958, to meet a demand from the parents of some of the children Mr. Warren was teaching at the College. The class received one lesson of two hours' duration weekly. At Dunedin, the W.E.A. sponsored the tutor for an Esperanto Course from March 26 to May 7, 1963 - seven weekly lessons of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Dr. P.M.H. Edwards, lecturer in modern Languages at the University of Otago, conducted the course for which 23 enrolled.

With a view to assisting clubs, the N.Z.E.A. published in the March-April issue of "New Zealand Esperantist", a recommendation that school committees should be approached for approval to use a school-room as a meeting place for club activities in order to link teaching in schools more closely with adult classes.

There were no regional rendezvous during 1963, although visitors from the Hamilton Esperanto Society and the Whangarei Club attended a Rondo meeting at Auckland, held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. E. Wood on June 22. The Annual Picnic of Auckland Esperantists was again held at Brown's Bay, on March 3, and provided another opportunity for Esperantists to spend a pleasant day together and to practise conversational Esperanto - as did the Zamenhofan pioneers almost half a century earlier. In addition, it was reported that on March 30, members of the New Plymouth and the Hawera Esperanto Clubs met at a half-way rendezvous - the King Edward Park Motor Camp, Stratford - where an enjoyable day was spent with sight-seeing, music, Esperanto games and conversational practice; that during June, the Wanganui Club members visited the Hawera Esperanto Club and spent a social evening with Esperanto games and conversation; that on June 18, the Lower Hutt Club entertained a group of children from the Esperanto classes of the Petone Central School; and that during August, members of the Whangarei Esperanto Club joined the Dargaville Club for toheroa digging and a barbeque on a West Coast Beach, followed by a social evening.

To celebrate United Nations Day, the Wellington Esperanto Club held, in accordance with a request from U.N.E.S.C.O., a social and film evening on October 21, 1963. Members of nearby clubs joined those of the host club at this pleasant function.

The N.Z.E.S.A. accomplished much useful work in the course of the year. Apart from keeping in touch with its members, the Association sent overseas an article on New Zealand's electric power supply, prepared by Mr. Fred Fleming and translated into Esperanto by Mr. E.R. Dearnley. By the end of 1963, it was known that the article had appeared in retranslation in two

foreign papers (Japan and India) and in Esperanto in the Swedish review, "La Espero," and the Japanese magazine, "Oomoto." The results so far attained impressed the New Zealand Ministry of Works; and an associated report was forwarded by the National Publicity Service to newspapers in New Zealand. Dr. W.F. Harris, Mr. Dearnley and Mr. D.A. MacGill (President, secretary and committee member, respectively) replied to an article headed "Science is Drowning in a Sea of Paper," written by the science writer of "The New Zealand Herald" (Auckland), and stressing the translation difficulties of important papers. The three Esperantist officials emphasised the waste of time in learning several languages, also the expressiveness of Esperanto, and the results already attained by contacts with overseas Esperantist scientists.

Considerable publicity for Esperanto was achieved in 1963 through the columns of the more important newspapers. In addition to reports of local club activities, the newspapers at Auckland, Wellington, Dunedin and Westport published generous reports of interviews with visiting Esperantists. On August 8, "The Auckland Star" reproduced over six columns, an impressive photograph of a large group of boys and girls with their teacher, Mr. G.D. Tarrant, who were learning Esperanto at the Tamaki Intermediate School. A six-inch write-up explained the advantages of the teaching of Esperanto in schools. At Wellington, Dunedin and Westport, the newspapers were very liberal with their space when reporting interviews with Mr. Wm. H. King during April - May, 1963; and following the presentation by Mr. D.A. MacGill of a tape recorded dramatization of the life of Dr. L.L. Zamenhof, at the Theosophical Society Hall, Wellington, on May 5, a most satisfactory report appeared in "The Evening Post" (Wellington), "The Evening Star" (Dunedin), "The Wairarapa Age" (Masterton) and "The Te Awamutu Courier". Mr. Fred Fleming, a journalist of the New Zealand Tourist and Publicity Department, forwarded the relative text to one newspaper in each main centre.

Messrs. Bertram Potts and Wm. H. King were particularly active as regards public addresses and talks in 1963 (in addition to their other responsible work for the movement); and during late December, Mrs. Doris M. Worcester, an English Esperantist, joined in to assist. As guest speaker, Mr. Potts addressed the Kapi-Mana Club members on March 14, and during the year, he lectured at the Rotary Clubs at Porirua, New Plymouth and Taumarunui, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, Levin, the Justices of the Peace, Lower Hutt, the Wellington Travel Club and the Teachers' Training College, Wellington (300 students). Mr. H.E. Facer (Herald Island) spoke about the International Language to the local branch of the New Zealand Country Women's Institute. During a six weeks' tour in New Zealand, undertaken primarily for the purpose of strengthening the chain of U.E.A. delegates, Mr. King was the guest speaker at meetings of the clubs at Wellington, Miramar, Christchurch (2 addresses), and Dunedin (2). On the journey, he was interviewed (with lengthy Press reports) by "The Evening Post" (Wellington), "The Evening Star" (Dunedin) and "The Evening News" (Westport) - the last two by special invitation from the editors. At the request of the principal of the Westport Technical College, Mr. J.D. McDonald, Mr. King addressed separately two student groups of about 85 senior boys and girls in the presence of their teachers, on the practical advantages of the International Language. During October and November, Mr. King visited the Dargaville and Whangarei Clubs; and on December 2, he spoke to about twenty senior scholars and two teachers of the Primary School at Taipuha, Northland.

After her arrival at Auckland on December 17, Mrs. Worcester was welcomed

by approximately fifty local Esperantists at the club rooms of the Auckland Esperanto Society. The visitor had spent three months in New Zealand in 1953 and retained many of her former friends. She was interviewed by "The Auckland Star," (which published a long report supported by a photograph), and spent 30 minutes before the microphone during an interview with "Marina" at the radio station, 1ZB. At Wellington, during the 29th N.Z.E.A. Congress, Mrs. Worcester spoke from station 2ZB and was interviewed by reporters from two Wellington daily newspapers, "The Dominion" and "The Evening Post." Excellent publicity for Esperanto in both papers resulted from these interviews. Another English visitor, Mr. Herbert Dodson, also extolled the International Language during an interview from station 2ZB, Wellington, on March 7, immediately prior to his departure. An Australian Esperantist, Mr. W.L. Illingworth, of Perth, spent five weeks in New Zealand during March and April, 1963. He contacted Esperantists and clubs in both islands whenever his limited schedule allowed.

Other publicity was forthcoming from a display of U.N.E.S.C.O. Esperanto posters by the Auckland Society in an exhibition sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce and held in the well-known department store of Messrs. Milne and Choyce, Ltd., Queen Street. A large exhibit of Esperanto material - frequently changed - correspondence, stamps, brochures, books, magazines, photographs, etc., attracted attention in the Takapuna Public Library; and the N.Z.E.A. assisted the Waiouru Club with material suitable for display to create interest at the Camp.

Several Esperantists - all active in their individual spheres - proceeded overseas during the year 1963, and the movement was, therefore, temporarily without their assistance. In February, Mr. and Mrs. George Aagaard, of Auckland, departed on a 16-months' world tour, which included participation in the 48th Universal Congress of Esperanto (Sofia, August 1963), where Mrs. Aagaard officially represented New Zealand and presented salutations. Mrs. Joan M.G. Rolt, of Hamilton, and Mrs. J. King, of Auckland, also attended the Sofia Congress during the course of a world tour. Mrs. Lorna Wills, of Lower Hutt, left by air in June on a world flight which included the U.S.A., Britain, South Africa and Australia. Mr. Frank Wise, President of the Gisborne Esperanto Club, with Mrs. Wise visited Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore towards the end of the year.

Seven members of the movement were promoted to the Higher Glory in the course of the year, 1963: Mr. John E. Seater, aged 74 years, passed away at Auckland on January 8; Mr. Percy F. Carter, aged 76, past President, Tauranga Esperanto Club, died on January 21; Mr. William Hindle, of Wellington, on May 8; Mr. Arthur C.P. Cooper, aged 70, of Ngauruawahia, and Mr. Wilfred L. Wagstaff, aged 73, of New Plymouth passed away on the same date, June 19; Mr. Iain H.H. Chisholm, well-known in Wellington Esperanto circles and a U.E.A. Vice-delegate at Wellington, died suddenly in hospital on June 30, at the age of 29 years; and the death occurred on October 14 of Mr. George C. Read, of Naenae, aged 59 years. Mr. Read introduced Esperanto into the Thorndon School in 1939, after acquiring the language at the Miramar Esperanto Club. He was also President of the Wellington Esperanto Club for a short period, and a member of the N.Z.E.A. Executive for several years.

Miss A.A.J. Blase, of Auckland, was awarded the Yvon Canty Prize for 1963, by virtue of having gained the highest marks out of 41 entrants for the annual N.Z.E.A. Preparatory Examination.

There were six two-monthly issues (6 and 8-point type) of the "New Zealand Esperantist" during 1963. As in previous years, its pages not only recorded all of the important events concerning Esperanto in New Zealand, but also informed its readers about Esperanto affairs and topics overseas. Active workers for the International Language in New Zealand undoubtedly received much encouragement and inspiration from the reports, information and news published in the magazine. One of the most heartening announcements to appear in the course of the year in the "New Zealand Esperantist" was presented in the November-December issue and related to "New Zealand Room" at Rotterdam: the sum of £429 had been donated during the first of the three-year period, leaving a gap of only £71 to be bridged. This was indeed a remarkable effort towards putting New Zealand on the international Esperanto map. A highlight of the year - the 35th year after the resuscitation of the N.Z.E.A. - the handsome gift reflected in no uncertain manner the strength the Esperanto movement had gained in New Zealand and also the loyalty of its adherents. Esperanto had indeed passed the "emprise" stage in this country.

December found numerous New Zealand Esperantists preparing to attend (or otherwise support) the 29th N.Z.E.A. Congress. On this occasion, the five-days' national gathering took place at Wellington from December 28, 1963, to January 1, 1964. The Congress membership comprised 91 Esperantists in four categories: 67 five-day, 4 two-day, 10 one-day and 9 junior members. Mrs. Doris M. Worcester, F.B.E.A., of London and Japan, was a guest of the N.Z.E.A. at the Congress.

The important event commenced with a general welcome on Saturday morning, December 28. Mr. Nelson Hill, Vice-president of the Wellington Esperanto Club, welcomed the members of Congress in the name of the host club. Dr. C.J. Adcock, President of the N.Z.E.A., replied on behalf of the visitors. Tape recordings, presented by Mr. D.A. MacGill, included an interesting talk with greetings recorded in Spain by Mrs. Rita Aagaard, subsequent to her attendance at the Sofia Universal Congress of Esperanto. At this function, the display counters of the N.Z.E.A. Book Department, under the busy direction of Mrs. Colleen M. Larsen, was a centre of attraction which continued throughout the period of the Congress.

The official photograph was taken at 2 p.m. with sixty-seven Congress members present. Half an hour later, the N.Z.E.A. Committee assembled for the usual pre-congress meeting to discuss formal matters relating to the Association and proposals for submission to the open Congress. Dr. Adcock presided, with the following Executive officials and club representatives in attendance: Major H.W.R. Petersen (Waiouru), Messrs. J.T. Allan, W.T. May, D.A. MacGill, A.G. Wiltshire (Auckland), F.A. Tocker (Whangarei), Bertram Potts (Miramar), E.R. Dearnley, E.J. Lawson, Nelson Hill, Mesdames B.M. Harvey, Mary Richardson, Lorna Wills (Lower Hutt), J.A. Goodwin (Dargaville), Colleen M. Larsen, Misses E.F. McGifford (Christchurch) and Sylvia F. Hill (Takapuna). While the Committee was in session, the remainder of the members visited the Botanic Gardens.

There was a large assemblage at the official opening ceremony, held on the evening of December 28. It commenced with the singing of the National Anthem and "La Espero." Thereafter, Mr. Hill extended a welcome to the Congress members and visitors; and he introduced the Mayor of Wellington, Mr. F.J. Kitts, who had opened the 22nd N.Z.E.A. Congress seven years previously.

His Worship read an opening sentence or two in Esperanto (applause). Continuing in English, Mr. Kitts stated that nations were coming into closer contact with each other, which meant that we were coming into closer contact as individuals, and this brought us up against the language barrier. The great events in the history of mankind were the beginning of speech, the development of the alphabet by the Phoenicians, the invention of printing by Gutenberg - three great steps which permitted the exchange of thought - and now Esperanto, as the great neutral unifying factor. He warmly welcomed the introduction and progress of Esperanto in New Zealand schools. Getting together and understanding were vital in the world today. Turning to his notes, Mr. Kitts opened the Congress in the International Language.

Dr. Adcock, after thanking His Worship, alluded to the difficulties associated with the language question and the important role that Esperanto could play - and did play - in education, travel and science. He referred to the official approval of the teaching of the language in New Zealand schools and of the development of the New Zealand Teachers' Esperanto Association. Many teachers had already noticed at first hand some of the advantages of Esperanto - how it helped in preparing for the learning of other languages, how it increased the understanding of English, and how it stimulated generally the interests of children in social studies.

Members stood in silence in remembrance of those New Zealand Esperantists who had passed away since the last Congress: Mr. John E. Seater (Auckland), Mr. Percy F. Carter (Tauranga), Mr. William Hindle (Wellington), Mr. Wilfred L. Wagstaff (New Plymouth), Mr. Iain H.H. Chisholm (Wellington), Mr. Arthur C.P. Cooper (Ngaruawahia) and Mr. George C. Read (Lower Hutt); and respects were paid to the memory of the late Mrs. M. Bailey, Mrs. S.J.W. Potts, Mrs. F.A. Allan, Mrs. M. Boyd, Mr. H. Dearnley, Capt. R.N. Andersen and Mrs. M. Linthorne. All were close relatives of New Zealand Esperantists and supporters of the ideals of Esperantism.

Greetings were received from national Esperanto Associations in Austria, Brazil, Britain, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mexico, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Switzerland and Uruguay, as well as private salutations from many foreign countries (145 messages from 24 lands). The Congress guest visitor, Mrs. D.M. Worcester, presented the greetings of Esperantists in Chile, Argentina, Columbia and Japan. The messages and greetings created a truly international atmosphere and it was appreciated that goodwill came to the Congress from the world over.

Best Wishes were also received from two patrons of the N.Z.E.A.: Sir Thomas L. Macdonald (London) and Sir Leon Gotz. Telegrams and letters arrived from several N.Z.E.A. members unable to attend.

The following clubs and groups were represented by delegates who greeted the Congress: Auckland (Mr. F.S. Hume), Christchurch (Miss E.F. McGifford), Dargaville (Mrs. J.A. Goodwin), Lower Hutt (Mrs. L. Wills), Miramar (Mr. Bert-ram Potts), New Plymouth (Miss G. Hanover), Palmerston North (Mr. R.V. Morgan), Takapuna (Miss Sylvia Hill), Trentham (Mr. W.T. May), Waiouru (Lieut. F.E. Swift), Wanganui (Mrs. M.A. Delves), Wellington (Mr. E.R. Dearnley), Whangarei (Mr. F.A. Tocker), N.Z.T.E.A. (Mr. D. Fearon), N.Z.E.S.A. (Mr. E.R. Dearnley). The Hawera Esperanto Club telegraphed salutations.

In this spirit of goodwill, telegrams were sent from the Congress to Mr.

and Mrs. C.R.S. Barrett, of Christchurch, and to Mr. and Mrs. R.J. Clarkson of Tauranga, with best wishes for a speedy recovery of health.

During the second day of the Congress (Sunday, December 29), there were special meetings of the attending members of the N.Z.T.E.A. and the N.Z.E.S.A. at 9 a.m.; and at 2 p.m. the members of Congress, in two buses, commenced a pleasant excursion to view the City's attractions, from close-up and from the top of Mt. Victoria, also the scenic beauties of the well-known Marine Drive. In the evening, the Congress guest, Mrs. Worcester, entertained with an informative talk on Japan, freely illustrated with coloured slides. As several of the members present contemplated attendance at the 50th Universal Congress of Esperanto to be held in Tokyo in August, 1965, Mrs. Worcester's remarks and pictures were greatly appreciated.

With the official opening formalities duly observed, and the programme for Sunday completed, the members proceeded on the third day to work in earnest. To deal with the N.Z.E.A. general business, five sessions were necessary during the three days remaining. A language session of one hour's duration, conducted by Mr. Bertram Potts, preceded the annual meeting of U.E.A. delegates and members (chairman, Mr. Wm. H. King; secretary, Mr. E.R. Dearnley). At this meeting, Dr. Adcock, Mr. J.T. Allan (Chief U.E.A. delegate in New Zealand), and Mr. A.G. Wiltshire spoke of the encouraging progress made (£460 at December 31, 1963) towards raising £500 required for "New Zealand Room" at the U.E.A. Headquarters, Rotterdam. Then followed the first Annual General Meeting of the N.Z.E.A. The afternoon was devoted to the second business session of the Association and the evening to Esperanto lecturettes by experienced Esperantists and to two-minute talks by less qualified members.

The fourth day commenced with an advanced language session (one-hour, conducted by Mr. Potts), followed by the third N.Z.E.A. business meeting. During the afternoon a talk, illustrated with slides, was given by Miss June Fox. Her subject was "Sojourn in Japan," where Miss Fox had spend several months. In the evening, an excellent concert was presented. The programme was varied and consisted of musical items, plays, sketches, etc. The eligible plays were judged for the Theatrical Trophy by Dr. Adcock and Messrs. J.T. Allan and Louis Bernstein, who awarded the shield to the Trentham Esperanto Club for its interpretation of the Esperanto sketch "La Kliento Venas por Konsilo," written by Mr. Bertram Potts and produced by Mr. T.F. Archer. Dancing followed the delightful concert and proved to be a pleasant way of occupying those who wished to welcome the coming of the New Year on the stroke of midnight.

Again, at 9 a.m. on January 1, 1964, a one-hour language session (for advanced students and conducted by Mr. Potts), preceded the fourth meeting of the N.Z.E.A. After lunch, the final business session was held, and at its conclusion, Dr. Adcock delivered a most interesting address in the International Language.

When welcoming the Congress members to the first N.Z.E.A. business session, the President, Dr. Adcock, expressed the opinion that Esperanto will succeed when the language has been established as a medium for cultural interests. The first aim should be the establishment of an international university and the second to use the Congresses to stimulate literature, art, music and drama. In that manner, the interest of the public would be awakened.

A remit from the Wellington Esperanto Club that Congress determine the pattern to be followed in organising future Congresses was discussed. A suggested pattern, drawn up by the N.Z.E.A. Committee before Congress was approved for the future guidance of the Executive. Briefly, this model provided for the period of the Congresses to be spent as follows: N.Z.E.A. and Specialists' Business Meetings to be held during the mornings; the excursion, language sessions, lecturettes, talks, a literary and oratorical competition and the official closing during the afternoons; opening ceremony, theatricals, music and entertainment during the evenings.

At the second business session, the minutes of the 28th N.Z.E.A. Congress were confirmed. It was reported that four clubs had arranged the publication of a special entry regarding Esperanto in the local telephone directories at Auckland, Lower Hutt, Miramar and Wellington. The reports prepared by the General Secretary (Mrs. Mary Richardson), the Treasurer (also Mrs. Richardson), the Manager, N.Z.E.A. Book Department (Mrs. C.M. Larsen), the Information Officer (Mrs. B.M. Harvey), the Education Officer (Mr. D.A. MacGill), and the Secretary, N.Z.T.E.A. (Mr. D. Fearon), were presented in writing by the respective compilers, who, together with any co-opted helpers, were thanked for their services, with the adoption of the documents. Remits passed at this session related to (1) expediting the B.E.A. Examination Papers and Results by the appointment of more examiners and by the despatch of the papers and results by airmail; (2) the investing in trustee securities of all moneys received by the N.Z.E.A. from life membership subscriptions and from bequeaths, if not for a specified purpose; and (3) the setting up of a sub-committee to consider changing the N.Z.E.A. rules to empower the committee to make decisions concerning the affairs of the Association.

The Secretary's Report disclosed that the N.Z.E.A. membership totalled 303 financial members (one more than in 1962) and included 33 life members, an increase of 31 such members during the year. As a result of this latter improvement, the Association had invested £300 in trustee securities - and held £90 in hand awaiting another life member to complete a further £100 for investment.

The Association's Balance Sheet for the year ended September 30, 1963, revealed a total income of £421 and that expenditure exceeded this amount by £7, which was withdrawn from the Accumulated Fund, leaving therein a credit balance of £228. For the year ending September 30, 1964, the N.Z.E.A. budgeted for an anticipated expenditure of £388 and an income of £345 - the Executive being prepared to meet the deficiency, if any, by utilising the reserves in the Accumulated Fund.

In his report for 1963, the Education Officer stated that "this has been a busy year." He referred to the great activity in connection with the preparation and distribution of a school course, 50 copies at first and 300 copies later of Part 1. Subsequently, Part 11 (300 copies) were distributed and the N.Z.T.E.A. had arranged the distribution. A sound-tape was also prepared for each Part; and the preparation of Parts 111 and VI to give a complete course of study was in hand. The report also contained an explanatory reference to the publication of articles and a course of study in "Junior Digest" (Christchurch), which was also used to advocate the introduction of Esperanto in more New Zealand schools.

The Information Officer reported that articles received from C.E.D.,

London, had been translated as required and sent to people considered to be able to utilise it; and a questionnaire requesting information about the N.Z.E.A.'s activities was completed and returned to C.E.D. Material was also supplied for displays arranged by the Whangarei, Waiouru and Wellington Clubs and by the Heretaunga College class. In its publicity effort, the Waiouru Club also produced an excellent pamphlet about Esperanto and distributed it to all homes in the township.

According to the report of the Manager, N.Z.E.A. Book Department, sales were maintained at the same level as in the previous year and amounted to £778, while purchases totalled £648, and the stock in hand was valued at £447. Sales on Esperanto Book Day (July 29) approximated £190, to which the Waiouru Club and the Auckland Society contributed £20 and £39, respectively. Expenses, including postage, £36, amounted to only £45 and after the deduction of the Manager's honorarium, the sum of £33 was transferred to the Department's Accumulated Fund to increase the total therein to £133. From the foregoing figures, it will be appreciated that the Association's trading in books, badges, etc., had grown into a major concern and involved much time and effort on the part of the Manager. In this connection, Mrs. Larsen recorded her appreciation of the assistance rendered by Messrs. D.A. MacGill and J.E. Lawson.

In an interesting report to Congress, the secretary of the N.Z.T.E.A. (Mr. D. Fearon) detailed his Association's activities on behalf of Esperanto in education circles: three course for teachers; the address of Mr. Potts to 300 students of the Teachers' Training College at Wellington; the preparation of a draft course in Esperanto and its distribution together with N.Z.E.A. price lists; the affiliation of the N.Z.T.E.A. with the N.Z.E.A. and with the Society of British Esperantist Teachers (S.B.E.T.); and the preparation of articles, etc., in "Junior Digest" being highlights. Mr. Fearon reported, that after Mr. Potts' address, a number of students became members of the N.Z.T.E.A. and increased the financial membership to seventy-three, representing an increase of 51 members during the year. A significant paragraph in Mr. Fearon's 1963 report read:

"Latest reports indicate that 22 schools are teaching Esperanto to more than a thousand children, but with the increase in members of this Association, and with regular courses, these numbers should increase substantially within a few years. What we aim for is in-service courses when teachers will learn Esperanto during school time and not, as at present, during their vacation."

A report of the activities of the N.Z.E.S.A., presented orally by Dr. Adcock (as a member), was accepted by Congress with congratulations to the Association on its year's work.

At the third business session (December 31, 1963), it was decided

- (1) to investigate the suggestion to hold Congress one week later than the current period;
- (2) to organise a lottery during 1964 to assist the N.Z.E.A. funds;
- (3) to accept the Budget proposed for 1964;
- (4) to divide New Zealand into regions which would have separate organisations, the Executive to nominate five persons in each area to discuss and arrange the re-organisation;
- (5) that the Executive discuss with Messrs. A.H. Reed and Co., Dunedin, the possibility of continuing the production of records of Maori songs with an

Esperanto introduction; and

(6) to confirm the venue of the 30th N.Z.E.A. Congress - Christchurch.

The fourth business session (January 1, 1964) commenced with an exchange of thanks in connection with the work undertaken by the N.Z.E.A., the artists and the judges in the Theatrical Competition held (for the first time) during the previous evening; and to the donors (Lower Hutt Esperanto Club) of the Trophy itself. The members of Congress accepted with applause a vote of cordial thanks to the ex-editor of the "New Zealand Esperantist," Mr. Bertram Potts, for his outstanding and conscientious services during a period of almost twenty years. In his reply to the eulogies, Mr. Potts urged the clubs to co-operate fully with the Editorial Committee, and assured the Committee of his help and interest. Dr. Adcock enjoined qualified members to volunteer for duty as teachers of the N.Z.E.A. Correspondence Course.

Congress elected the following officers for 1964: President, Dr. C.J. Adcock; Vice-President, Mr. E.R. Dearnley; General Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Richardson; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. P.A. Bell; Assistant Treasurer, Mr. W.T. May; Committee, Mr. D.A. MacGill, Mr. G.H. Wilson; Information Officer, Mrs. B.M. Harvey; Education Officer, Mr. D.A. MacGill; Circulation Officer, Mr. J.E. Lawson; Manager, Book Department, Mrs. C.M. Larsen. Excepting Mrs. Larsen, of Waiotapu, near Rotorua, all of the office-bearers were residing in Wellington or the Hutt Valley.

A resolution was passed giving financial members of the N.Z.E.A. the right to listen at Committee meetings and the Committee the authority to dismiss such persons should there arise a private matter for discussion.

Speaking at the fifth session during the afternoon of January 1, 1964, Mr. Potts emphasised the necessity for clubs to forward publicity articles to the local Press every week. Regrettably, for the fourth year, the Press campaign had failed through apathy, he claimed. By persistence, however, any editorial resistance would eventually be overcome. At this final session, the Congress, by resolution, expressed pleasure at the result already attained in connection with "New Zealand Room," together with an assurance of further assistance to the Executive towards the early successful conclusion of this particularly pleasing effort. Congress also agreed, in order to avoid the danger of any tragic loss, that the Committee should give early consideration to the possibility of reproducing the manuscript of Mr. Bertram Potts' lexicon. Mr. Wm. H. King informed the Congress that the history of the Esperanto movement in New Zealand had been completed up to December, 1958. The announcement was received with applause, and the thanks of the N.Z.E.A. were accorded him.

At this session, the President (Mr. Adcock) announced that Mrs. D.M. Worcester was being interviewed as an Esperantist traveller and visitor at the local television studio for a 15-minute telecast. Incidentally, this was the first telecast for Esperanto in New Zealand; and the item was repeated a few days later through the television channel at Auckland.

The election of three "Honorary Fellows" of the N.Z.E.A. - Mrs. Yvon M. Canty, Dr. C.J. Adcock and Mr. Wm. H. King - was announced amid applause.

The conclusion of the Congress took place after a buffet tea, and speeches of appreciation and thanks from a dozen club representatives to the Wellington

Esperanto Club. In his valedictory remarks, Dr. Adcock anticipated further improvements in the Congress programmes. He expressed pleasure in the success of the Congress just concluded and suggested that the Congress members had ensured success by their attendance. The President wished everyone a happy re-union at Christchurch in twelve months time, and declared the 29th Congress officially closed.

The N.Z.E.A. Committee held a brief meeting immediately after the closing on January 1, 1964. Dr. Adcock presided, with the following members present: Mesdames B.M. Harvey, P.A. Bell, C.M. Larsen, L. Wills, M. Morrison, M.A. Delves, M. Richardson and J.A. Goodwin; Misses S.F. Hill and E.F. McGifford; Messrs. R.V. Morgan, J.E. Lawson, Bertram Potts, J.T. Allan, D.A. MacGill, Nelson Hill, E.R. Dearnley, G.H. Wilson, A.G. Wiltshire and F.E. Swift.

At this meeting, Mr. Potts suggested that lists of duties be prepared for each Congress official; and Miss Hill asked the Executive to arrange for the information of schools, the issue of leaflets concerning the tape-recorded instruction course. The Committee accepted a recommendation that clubs should provide meetings for discussion and conversation by children studying Esperanto in the schools; and that the N.Z.E.A., whenever possible, should write to Scout groups, if an Esperantist teacher is available. Dr. Adcock proposed that the Executive should encourage the Boy Scout and Girl Guide Leaders, also Officers of the Red Cross, to become interested in and to learn the International Language.

On this note, and in the atmosphere of the 29th Congress, the Association commenced its 1964 activities.

THE END

A P P E N D I C E S .

LIST OF NEW ZEALAND ESPERANTO CLUBS, ETC., AND OFFICIALS, 1963.

(Vide "New Zealand Esperantist" Nos. 258-9 and 262-3.)

Auckland Esperanto Society: President, Mr. F.S. Hume; Secretary, Mrs. A. Wood; Treasurer, Mr. Fred. E. Wood; Committee, Mrs. Y.M. Canty, Miss A.D. Wilson, Mr. L.J. Arnott, Mr. G.K. Fowler (Vice-President and Publicity Officer).

Auckland Ladies' Morning Group: Tutor, Mrs. Y.M. Canty.

Christchurch Esperanto Society: President, Mr. L.E. Pollock; Vice-Presidents, Mr. H. Foley and Mr. B.J. Clarke; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. O. Thomas; Committee, Mrs. R. Field, Mrs. B. Dixon, Mrs. J. Mackay, Miss E.F. McGifford, Miss M. Fry.

Clyde-Alexandra Esperanto Club: President, Mrs. D. Ellis; Vice-President, Mrs. J. Skene; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. E.C. Loughran.

Dargaville Esperanto Club: President, Mrs. Joyce A. Goodwin; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Ngaere Wistrand; Committee, Miss Merrill Strumpfels, Mr. Alfred Hamlyn.

Dunedin Esperanto Club: President, Mr. J.R.S. Findon; Vice-President, Miss M.D. Wildey; Secretary, Mrs. C.P. Allen; Treasurer, Mrs. N. Offord; Committee, Mrs. I. Wilkinson, Mrs. I. Coombe, Mrs. R. Boyd, Miss J. Fairhurst (publicity).

Gisborne Esperanto Club: President, Mr. Frank Wise; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. W.C. Cantlon.

Hamilton Esperanto Club: President, Mr. W.F. Rolt; Secretary, Mrs. Joan M.G. Rolt.

Hastings Esperanto Club: Secretary-Treasurer, Miss A.I. Bray.

Hawera Esperanto Club: President, Mr. J. Sheldon Kerrisk; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss J.L. Barker.

Invercargill Esperanto Club: President, Rev. T.R. Findley.

Invercargill Boys' High School Club: Tutor, Mr. W.J. Keiller.

Kapi-Mana Esperanto Club: President, Mr. J. Clark; Vice-President, Mr. J. Thorburn; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. C.E. Fitchett; Committee, Mrs. J. Samitz, Mrs. C.E. Paul, Mrs. I. Stuart, Mrs. N. Huggard, Mrs. M. Thorburn, Mr. J. Samitz, Mr. B. Huggard, Mr. D. Fitchett. (Club room, Tiriti Hall, Titahi Bay.)

Levin Esperanto Group: Secretary-Tutor: Mrs. G.E. Bryce.

Lower Hutt Esperanto Club: President, Mrs. N. Montgomery; Vice-President, Mr. E.J. Lawson; Secretary, Mr. I.L. Killoh; Treasurer, Mrs. R.O'Halloran; Committee, Mrs. F. Thorpe, Mrs. R. Prentice, Mrs. L. Wills, Mr. W. Nicholson, Mrs. N. Anderson, Mr. H. Fisk (publicity).

Miramar Esperanto Club: President, Mr. Bertram Potts; Vice-President, Mrs. Nellie Potts; Secretary, Mr. E.H. Dawson; Treasurer, Mr. S. Marshall; Committee, Mrs. J. McManus, Mr. B.S. Peychers.

New Lynn Esperanto Group: Secretary, Mrs. J.M. Porter; Tutor, Dr. J. Hamvai.

New Plymouth Esperanto Club: President, Mrs. Helen Harris; Vice-President, Mrs. D. Maxwell; Secretary, Miss P. Callaghan; Committee, Miss L.M. Mills, Miss M. de Jardine, Mrs. R. Brewster, Miss K. Rogers, Mrs. D.B. Wagstaff, (publicity).

Northcote Evening Group: Tutor, Mr. E.V. Warren. (Class room, Northcote College, Northcote, Auckland).

Palmerston North Esperanto Club: President, Mrs. D.F. Morgan; Vice-President, Mrs. I. Beard; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. R.V. Morgan; Committee, Mr. W.J. Hall.

Palmerston North Boys' High School Club: Tutor, Mr. Bryan Rollason.

Takapuna Esperanto Club: Secretary-Treasurer-Tutor, Miss Sylvia F. Hill; Committee, Mrs. J.M. Andersen (trustee), Mrs. L.S. Fowler (trustee), Mr. E.V. Warren, Mr. H.L. Burson.

Tauranga Esperanto Club: President, Mr. R.J. Clarkson (publicity); Vice-President, Miss P. Burton; Secretary, Mr. J.K.D. Baker; Treasurer, Mrs. V.E. Mehaffey; Committee, Mrs. D. Miller, Mrs. E.M. Unsworth.

Timaru Esperanto Club: President, Mrs. J.G. Malcolm; Vice-President (temporary), Mr. P. Williams; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. C.S. Gordon; Committee, Mrs. M. Graeve, Mr. S.G. Hoskins.

Trentham Esperanto Club: President, Mr. W.T. May; Vice-President, Mr. T.F. Archer; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. M. Richardson; Committee, Miss A.K. Cottell, Mrs. H.D. Smith, Mr. R.L. Edgar; Mr. D.A. MacGill.

Waiouru Esperanto Club: President, Major H.W.R. Petersen; Secretary-Treasurer, Lieut. F.E. Swift.

Wanganui Esperanto Club: President, Mrs. R.N. Wilson; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. J.C. Brown; Committee, Mrs. G. Delves, Mrs. C.H. Terrey, Mrs. A.G. Mills, Miss E.T. White (publicity).

Wellington Esperanto Club: President, Mr. W.J. Donovan; Vice-President, Mrs. J. Tricklebank; Secretary, Mr. E.R. Dearnley; Treasurer, Mr. S.M. Moss; Committee, Mrs. B.M. Harvey, Mrs. P.A. Bell, Miss P.M. Slattery, Mr. Nelson Hill, Mr. T.J. Higgins, Mr. R. Young.

Whangarei Esperanto Club: President, Mr. E.W. Cornes; Secretary, Mrs. M. Morrison; Treasurer, Mrs. J. McNabb; Committee, Mr. W. Brice, Mr. A.O. Steventon, Mr. F.A. Tocker.

RONDOJ.

Auckland.
Tauranga.
Wellington.

NEW ZEALAND ESPERANTO CONGRESSES, ETC.

NATIONAL GATHERING held in January, 1907, during the New Zealand International Exhibition at Christchurch, November, 1906 - - April, 1907, in the grounds of Professor A.W. Bickerton's home, Wainoni.

Minutes or records of the occasion were not prepared, but the official photograph indicated that 39 persons were present. The gathering was later described by Mrs. Ada Chapman-Taylor, (1848 - 1937) who took part, as "the first New Zealand Esperanto Congress."

FIRST SERIES, ORGANISED BY THE ORIGINAL NEW ZEALANDESPERANTO ASSOCIATION (1910 - 1915).

1ST CONGRESS, held in West Street Hall, AUCKLAND, May 2, 1911, (evening only).

Congress President: Mr. George Aldridge, President, N.Z.E.A. Particulars of attendance were not recorded. Programme: Tea; presentation of Annual Report; social.

2ND CONGRESS, held in Buchanan's Cafe, Karangahape Road, AUCKLAND, April 9, 1912, (Evening only). Congress President: Mr. L. Falkner (in the absence of the President, Mr. George Aldridge). Attendance: 35 members.

Programme: Tea; formal business, followed by speeches, songs and a three-act play, "The Norman Conquest."

3RD CONGRESS, West Street Hall, AUCKLAND, March 25, 1913, (Evening only).

Congress President: Mr. George Aldridge, N.Z.E.A. President. Attendance: "Moderate, because of inclement weather."

Programme: Consideration of formal business; consideration of Annual Reports and Election of Officers; speeches and recitations.

4TH CONGRESS, Buchanan's Cafe, Karangahape Road, Auckland, April 14, 1914,

(Evening only). Congress President: Mr. Alfred A. Gregory, of Dargaville - in the absence overseas of the N.Z.E.A. President, Mr. George Aldridge.

Attendance: "Moderate, because of weather." Programme: tea; formal business; songs; recitations.

5TH CONGRESS, Adult School Room, Mt. Eden Road, AUCKLAND, April 6, 1915,

(Evening only). Congress President: Mr. George Aldridge, N.Z.E.A. President.

Attendance: not recorded. Programme: Formal business; consideration of Secretary's and Treasurer's Annual Reports; election of officers.

SPECIAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE, held in the Dominion Farmers' Institute Building, Featherstone Street, WELLINGTON, January 26, 1929. (Afternoon and evening).
Chairman: Mr. W.L. Edmanson, J.P., F.B.E.A., of Wellington.
Attendance: 14 Esperantists from five localities.
Programme: The special business of resuscitating the former New Zealand Esperanto Association; accepting provisional rules; election of office-bearers; social evening arranged by the Wellington Esperanto Club included musical items, a recorded address in Esperanto by Dr. Edmond Privat (Switzerland), and supper.

SECOND SERIES, ORGANISED BY THE SECOND NEW ZEALAND

ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION (1929--)

1ST CONGRESS, held in the Dominion Farmers' Institute Building, Featherstone Street, WELLINGTON, January 17, 18 and 19, 1930.

Congress President: Mr. C.J. Adcock, of Drury, N.Z.E.A. President.

Membership: 39 attending, 7 absent Esperantists. Fee: 5s.

Programme:

January 17.- 2 p.m.: Formal Opening; N.Z.E.A. Business Session;
 8 p.m.: Propaganda Meeting.
 " 18.- 2 p.m.: Official Photograph; Sightseeing Tour;
 8 p.m.: Social and Supper; Formal Closing.
 " 19.- 2.30 p.m.: Informal Meeting of delegates and members of the
 Universal Esperanto Association (U.E.A.)

2ND CONGRESS, Higher Thought Temple, Wellington Street, AUCKLAND, April 4, 5, and 6, 1931.

Congress President: Mr. C.J. Adcock, N.Z.E.A. President.

Membership: 38 attending, 12 absent members, 1 Visitor. Fee: 5s.

Programme:

April 4.- 11 a.m.: Formal Opening;
 2 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. Business Session;
 8 p.m.: Public Meeting.
 " 5.- 10 a.m.: (Easter Sunday). Divine Service;
 1.30 p.m.: Luncheon; Official Photograph.
 2 p.m.: Sight-seeing Tour.
 " 6.- 10.30 a.m.: U.E.A. Members' Meeting.
 2 p.m.: Visit to Winter Gardens and Auckland Domain.
 8 p.m.: Social; Supper; Formal Closing.

3RD CONGRESS, No More War Movement's Rooms, Manchester Street, CHRISTCHURCH, December 26, 27 and 28, 1931.

Congress President: Mr. L.E. Dust, of Wellington, Vice-President of N.Z.E.A. - in the absence of the President, Mr. C.J. Adcock.

Membership: 23 attending, 17 absent. Fee 5s.

3RD CONGRESS (continued).

Programme:

- December 26.- 11 a.m. Formal Opening;
 2 p.m. N.Z.E.A. Business Session;
 8 p.m. Social and Concert.
 " 27.- 10 a.m. Official Congress Photograph;
 11 a.m. Divine Service;
 2 p.m. Visit to New Brighton;
 7 p.m. Meeting of Free Religious Movement;
 8 p.m. Meeting of Social Discussion Group.
 " 28.- 10.30 a.m.: U.E.A. Members' Meeting;
 2 p.m.: Sight-seeing Tour (bus);
 5.30 p.m.: High Tea; Formal Closing.

4TH CONGRESS, Y.M.C.A. Rooms, MASTERTON, December 27, 28 and 29, 1932.

Congress President: Mr. L.E. Dust, N.Z.E.A. President;

Membership: 31 attending, 18 absent.

Fee: 5s.

Programme:

- December 27.- 2 p.m.: Formal Opening; Official Photograph;
 3.40 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. Business Meeting;
 8 p.m.: Social and Concert; Public Address.
 " 28.- 2 p.m.: Sight-seeing Excursion (bus);
 8 p.m.: Propaganda Meeting.
 " 29.- 10 a.m.: U.E.A. Members' Meeting;
 12.30 p.m.: Luncheon; Formal Closing.

5TH CONGRESS, Rechabite Chambers, 125 Willis Street, WELLINGTON,

December 26, 27 and 28, 1933.

Congress President: Mr. L.E. Dust, N.Z.E.A. President.

Membership: 26 attending, 22 absent.

Fee: 5s.

Programme:

- December 26.- 2 p.m.: Formal Opening; Official Photograph.
 8 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. Business Session - Annual General Meeting.
 " 27.- 10.30 a.m.: U.E.A. Members' Meeting;
 2 p.m.: Lecturette Session (in Esperanto);
 8 p.m.: Social and Concert.
 " 28.- 2.30 p.m.: Excursion (bus);
 8 p.m.: Supper and Formal Closing.

6TH CONGRESS, Y.M.C.A. Rooms, PALMERSTON NORTH, December 31, 1934, and January 1 and 2nd, 1935.

Congress President: Mr. W.L. Edmanson, of Wellington, N.Z.E.A. President.

Membership: 34 attending, 22 absent.

Fee: 5s.

Programme:

- December 31.- 2 p.m.: Formal Opening; Official Photograph;
 7.45 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. Business Session - Part 1;
 January 1.- 10.00 a.m.: Sight-seeing Excursion (bus); Picnic Lunch;
 8 p.m.: Social and Dance, with Propaganda Address.
 " 2.- 10.30 a.m.: U.E.A. Members' Meeting;
 2 p.m.: Lecturette Session;
 3.15 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 2; 5 p.m. High Tea; Formal Closing.

7TH CONGRESS, Victoria Hall, St. Hill Street, WANGANUI, December 31, 1935, to January 2, 1936.

Congress President: Mr. W.L. Edmanson, N.Z.E.A. President.

Membership: 36 attending, 19 absent.

Fee: 5s.

Programme:

December 31.- 2.30 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. Business Session - Part 1;
 7.30 p.m.: Official Opening Ceremony.
 January 1.- 10.30 a.m.: Official Photograph; River Excursion
 (by launch) with Picnic Luncheon;
 8 p.m.: Social and Dance.
 " 2.- 10.30 a.m.: U.E.A. Members' Meeting;
 1.15 p.m.: Esperanto Lecturettes;
 4.15 p.m.: High Tea; Formal Closing.

(N.B.- Due to an outbreak of infantile paralysis, the 8TH CONGRESS was postponed from 1936 - 37 to 1938).

8TH CONGRESS, Theosophical Hall, Cambridge Terrace, CHRISTCHURCH, January 1, 2 and 3, 1938.

Congress President: Mr. W.L. Edmanson, N.Z.E.A. President.

Membership: 46 attending, 21 absent.

Fee: 5s.

Programme:

January 1.- 10.30 a.m.: Formal Opening;
 12.30 p.m.: Official Photograph;
 2.15 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. Business Session - Part 1;
 8 p.m.: Social, Dance and Supper.
 " 2.- 2 p.m.: Sight-seeing Tour (bus).
 " 3.- 10.30 a.m.: Lecturette Session; Radio Talk;
 2 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 2;
 5 p.m.: Farewell Tea; Formal Closing.

9TH CONGRESS, Wellington Esperanto Club's Rooms, 61 Lower Cuba Street, WELLINGTON, December 31, 1938, January 1 and 2, 1939.

Congress President: Mr. Bertram Potts, J.P., F.B.E.A., of Wellington, N.Z.E.A. President.

Membership: 72 attending, 19 absent.

Fee: 5s.

Programme:

December 31.- 10 a.m.: Official Opening Ceremony;
 2.30 p.m.: Official Photograph;
 3 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. Business Session - Part 1;
 8 p.m.: Concert, Social and Supper.
 January 1.- 10.30 a.m.: I.E.L. Members' Meeting;
 2.30 p.m.: Sight-seeing Tour (bus);
 8 p.m.: Esperanto Lecturettes.
 " 2.- 10 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 2; 2.30 p.m.: Part 3;
 5 p.m.: Tea; Formal Closing.

10TH CONGRESS, Wellington Esperanto Club's Rooms, 61 Lower Cuba Street, WELLINGTON, December 30 and 31, 1939, and January 1 and 2, 1940.

(Wellington Centennial Year.)

Congress President: Mr. Bertram Potts, N.Z.E.A. President.

Membership: 63 attending, 8 absent.

Fee: 5s.

10TH CONGRESS (continued)Programme:

December 30.- 2 p.m.: Official Opening and Photograph;
 8 p.m.: Dance and Fraternising Period.
 " 31.- 10 a.m.: I.E.L. Members' Meeting;
 2 p.m.: Excursion;
 8 p.m.: Lecturette Session.
 January 1.- 10 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. Business Session - Part 1;
 2 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 2;
 8 p.m.: Social and Concert.
 " 2.- 10 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 3;
 2 p.m.: " " 4;
 4.30 p.m.: High Tea; Formal Closing.

11TH CONGRESS, St. Paul's Rooms, Guyton Street, WANGANUI,

December 31, 1940, January 1 and 2, 1941.

Congress President: Mr. Bertram Potts, N.Z.E.A. President.

Membership: 48 attending, 11 absent.

Fee: 5s.

Programme:

December 31.- 7.30 p.m.: Official Opening Ceremony;
 January 1.- 10 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. Business Session - Part 1;
 Official Photograph;
 2 p.m.: Picnic;
 7 p.m.: I.E.L. Members' Meeting;
 8 p.m.: Social;
 " 2.- 10 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 2;
 2 p.m.: Lecturettes;
 3.30 p.m.: Tea; Formal Closing.

(N.B.- Due to the effects of war, Congresses were not held during the years 1941 to 1946, inclusive.)

12TH CONGRESS, Fabian Club Room, 3 Queen Street, AUCKLAND,

January 1, 2 and 3, 1947.

Congress President: Mr. Bertram Potts, N.Z.E.A. President.

Membership: 47 attending, 34 absent, 8 observer-visitors.

Fee: 10s.

Programme:

January 1.- 2 p.m.: Official Opening Ceremony;
 7 p.m.: I.E.L. Members' Meeting;
 8 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. Business Session - Part 1.
 " 2.- 9 a.m.: Official Photograph;
 9.30 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 2;
 2 p.m.: Excursion;
 8 p.m.: Concert and Social;
 " 3.- 10 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 3;
 2 p.m.: Lecturettes;
 4.30 p.m.: Tea; Formal Closing.

13TH CONGRESS, Toorak Hall, 158 Victoria Street, HAMILTON,

December 31, 1947, January 1 and 2, 1948.

Congress President: Mr. Bertram Potts, N.Z.E.A. President.

Membership: 40 attending, 22 absent.

Fee: 15s.

13TH CONGRESS (continued)Programme:

December 31.- 2 p.m.: Official Opening Ceremony;
 4.30 p.m.: U.E.A. Members' Meeting - Part 1;
 7 p.m.: U.E.A. - Part 2;
 8 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. Business Session - Part 1;
 January 1.- 9 a.m.: Official Photograph;
 10 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 2;
 2.30 p.m.: Lecturettes;
 8 p.m.: Concert and Social;
 " 9.30 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 3;
 2 p.m.: Bus Excursion to Karapiro Power Station;
 7.30 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 4;
 9 p.m.: Supper; Formal Closing.

14TH CONGRESS, Y.M.C.A. Concert Hall, Cambridge Terrace, CHRISTCHURCH,

December 31, 1948, January 1, 2 and 3, 1949.

Congress President: Mr. Bertram Potts, Honorary Life Member of N.Z.E.A.,
 in the absence of the President, Dr. C.J. Adcock.

Membership: 30 attending, 24 absent.

Fee: 15s.

Programme:

December 31.- 10.30 a.m.: Official Opening Ceremony;
 11.30 a.m.: U.E.A. Members' Meeting - Part 1;
 2.30 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. Business Session - Part 1;
 7 p.m.: U.E.A. Members - Part 2;
 8 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 2.
 January 1.- 9.15 a.m.: Official Photograph;
 10.15 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 3;
 2.30 p.m.: Lecturettes;
 8 p.m.: Social; Supper.
 " 2.- 2 p.m.: Scenic Bus Drive;
 " 3.- 10 a.m.: Broadcast Radio Interview, 3YA;
 10.15 a.m.: Language Session - Translation;
 2 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 4;
 4.30 p.m.: High Tea; Formal Closing.

15TH CONGRESS, Wellington Esperanto Club's Rooms, 165 Cuba Street, WELLINGTON,

December 30 and 31, 1949, January 1, 2 and 3, 1950.

Congress President: Dr. C.J. Adcock, N.Z.E.A. President.

Membership: 46 attending, 24 absent.

Fee: 15s.

Programme:

December 30.- 2.30 p.m.: Official Opening Ceremony;
 3.30 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. Business Session - Part 1;
 " 31.- 10 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 2;
 8 p.m.: Public Social and Concert.
 January 1.- 2 p.m.: Official Photograph; Excursion;
 " 2.- 10 a.m.: U.E.A. Members' Meeting;
 2 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 3;
 8 p.m.: Esperanto Lecturettes.
 " 3.- 10 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 4;
 2 p.m.: Language Session - Translations;
 8 p.m.: Wellington Club's Concert; Supper;
 Formal Closing.

16TH CONGRESS, Orient Hall, 410 Church Street, PALMERSTON NORTH,

December 27 to 31, 1950.

Congress President: Dr. C.J. Adcock, N.Z.E.A. President.

Membership: 25 attending, 27 absent.

(N.B.- The attendance was adversely affected by a strike of railwaymen and seamen.) Fee: 15s.

Programme:

December 27.- 2.30 p.m.: Official Opening Ceremony;
 8 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. Business Session - Part 1;
 " 28.- 10.30 a.m.: U.E.A. Members' Meeting;
 2 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 2;
 8 p.m.: Esperanto Lecturettes.
 " 29.- 9.30 a.m.: Official Photograph;
 2 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 3;
 Evening: Free.
 " 30.- 10 a.m.: Language Session;
 2 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 4;
 7.45 p.m.: Concert.
 " 31.- 1.30 p.m.: Excursion to Mangahao Power Station.
 5 p.m.: High Tea; Formal Closing.

17TH CONGRESS, Lyceum Club Room, TAURANGA, December 29, 1951 to January 2, 1952.

Congress President: Mr. Bertram Potts, N.Z.E.A. Honorary Life President, in the absence of the President, Dr. C.J. Adcock.

Membership: 48 attending, 48 absent.

Fee: 20s.

Programme:

December 29.- 3 p.m.: Official Opening;
 8 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. Business Session - Part 1;
 " 30.- 10.30 a.m.: Language Session;
 2 p.m.: Visit by launch to Mt. Maunganui;
 Afternoon Tea.
 " 31.- 9 a.m.: Official Photograph;
 10 a.m.: U.E.A. Members' Meeting;
 2 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 2;
 8 p.m.: Esperanto Lecturettes.
 January 1.- 10 a.m.: Visit to Historic Mission House;
 2 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 3;
 8 p.m.: Concert.
 " 2.- 10 a.m.: Language Session;
 2 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 4;
 5 p.m.: Tea; Formal Closing.

18TH CONGRESS, Fabian Club Room, 3 Queen Street, AUCKLAND,

December 29, 1952, to January 2, 1953.

Congress President: Mr. Bertram Potts, Honorary Life President, in the absence of the President, Dr. C.J. Adcock.

Membership: 68 attending, 52 absent.

Fee: 20s.

Programme:

December 29.- 3 p.m.: Informal General Welcome;
 8 p.m.: Official Opening Ceremony.
 " 30.- 9 a.m.: Official Photograph;
 10 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. Business Meeting - Part 1;

(18TH CONGRESS continued)

December 30.- 2 p.m.: Sight-seeing Excursion;
 8 p.m.: Esperanto Lecturettes.
 " 31.- 10 a.m.: Language Session;
 2 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 2;
 January 1.- 2 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 3;
 " 2.- 10 a.m.: U.E.A. Members' Meeting;
 2 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 4;
 4.30 p.m.: Tea; Formal Closing.

19TH CONGRESS, St. Paul's Hall, St. Hill Street, WANGANUI, December 28, 1953,
 to January 1, 1954.

Congress President: Mr. Bertram Potts, Honorary Life President, in the
 absence of Dr. C.J. Adcock, President of N.Z.E.A.

Membership: 45 attending, 31 absent. Fee: 20s.

Programme:

December 28.- 3 p.m.: Informal General Welcome;
 8 p.m.: Official Opening Ceremony;
 " 29.- 10 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. Business Session - Part 1.
 2 p.m.: U.E.A. Members' Meeting;
 8 p.m.: Esperanto Lecturettes.
 " 30.- 9 a.m.: Official Photograph; N.Z.E.A. - Part 2;
 2 p.m.: Sight-seeing Excursion (bus).
 " 31.- 9 a.m.: Teachers' and Other Specialists' Sessions;
 2 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 3;
 8 p.m.: Concert;
 January 1.- 10 a.m.: Language Session;
 2 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 4;
 4.30 p.m.: Tea; Formal Closing.

20TH CONGRESS, Toorak Hall, 168 Victoria Street, HAMILTON,

December 28, 1954, to January 1, 1955.

Congress President: Mr. Bertram Potts, Honorary Life President, in the
 absence overseas of the N.Z.E.A. President, Dr.
 Dr. C.J. Adcock.

Membership: 33 attending, 63 absent. Fee: 30s.

Programme:

December 28.- 3 p.m.: Informal General Welcome;
 8 p.m.: Official Opening Ceremony.
 " 29.- 9 a.m.: Official Photograph;
 10 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. Business Session - Part 1;
 2 p.m.: U.E.A. Members' Meeting;
 8 p.m.: Esperanto Lecturettes.
 " 30.- 10 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 2;
 2 p.m.: Sight-seeing Excursion;
 8 p.m.: Concert;
 " 31.- 9 a.m.: Specialists' Sessions;
 2 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 3.
 January 1.- 9 a.m.: Beginners' Language Session;
 10 a.m.: Advanced Language Session;
 2 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 4;
 4.30 p.m.: Tea; Formal Closing.

21ST CONGRESS, Y.M.C.A. Concert Hall, Cambridge Terrace, CHRISTCHURCH,
December 29, 1955, to January 2, 1956.

Congress President: Mr. Bertram Potts, Honorary Life President, in the
absence of the President, Dr. C.J. Adcock.

Membership: 38 attending, 32 absent. Fee: 30s.

Programme:

December 29.-	10.30 a.m.:	Informal General Welcome;
	3 p.m.:	Official Opening Ceremony;
	8 p.m.:	N.Z.E.A. Business Session - Part 1.
" 30.-	9 a.m.:	Official Photograph;
	10 a.m.:	U.E.A. Members' Meeting;
	2 p.m.:	N.Z.E.A. - Part 2;
	8 p.m.:	Esperanto Lecturettes.
" 31.-	9 a.m.:	Beginners' Language Session;
	10 a.m.:	Advanced Language Session;
	8 p.m.:	Concert.
January 1.-	2 p.m.:	Sight-seeing Excursion.
" 2.-	10 a.m.:	N.Z.E.A. - Part 3;
	2 p.m.:	" " 4;
	5 p.m.:	High Tea; Formal Closing.

22ND CONGRESS, Green Room, Paramount Building, Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON,
December 28, 1956, to January 1, 1957.

Congress President: Dr. C.J. Adcock, N.Z.E.A. President.

Membership: 41 attending, 46 absent. Fee: 30s.

Programme:

December 28.-	10.30 a.m.:	Informal General Welcome;
	2 p.m.:	Official Opening Ceremony;
	8 p.m.:	N.Z.E.A. Business Session - Part 1.
" 29.-	9 a.m.:	Official Photograph;
	10 a.m.:	U.E.A. Members' Meeting;
	2 p.m.:	N.Z.E.A. - Part 2;
	8 p.m.:	Esperanto Lecturettes.
" 30.-	2 p.m.:	Sight-seeing Excursion.
" 31.-	9.30 a.m.:	Specialists' Meetings;
	2 p.m.:	Discussion: Teaching Methods;
	8 p.m.:	Concert.
January 1.-	9.30 a.m.:	N.Z.E.A. - Part 3;
	2 p.m.:	" " 4;
	5 p.m.:	Tea; Formal Closing.

23RD CONGRESS, Fabian Club Hall, 3 Queen Street, AUCKLAND,
December 28, 1957, to January 1, 1958.

Congress President: Mr. C.W. Brandon, of Auckland, a Vice-President
of N.Z.E.A., in the absence of the President, Dr. C.J. Adcock.

Membership: 74 attending, 36 absent, 2 overseas visitors. Fee: 30s.

Programme:

December 28.-	10.30 a.m.:	Informal General Welcome;
	2.30 p.m.:	Official Opening; Reports;
	8 p.m.:	Film Session; Dance.
" 29.-	2 p.m.:	Official Photograph; Excursion;

23RD CONGRESS (continued)

December 30.- 10 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. Business Session - Part 1;
 11 a.m.: U.E.A. Members' Meeting - Part 1;
 11.40 a.m.: Universala Ligo;
 2 p.m.: U.E.A. - Part 2;
 2.45 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. Business Session - Part 2;
 8 p.m.: Esperanto Lecturettes.
 " 31.- 9.30 a.m.: Specialists' Meetings;
 2 p.m.: Discussion - Teaching Methods;
 8 p.m.: Concert and Dance.
 January 1.- 9.30 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 3;
 2 p.m.: " " 4;
 4.30 p.m.: Buffet Tea; Formal Closing.

24TH CONGRESS, Hard of Hearing League Rooms, Tekapo Building, TIMARU,
 December 27 to 31, 1958.

Congress President: Dr. C.J. Adcock, President N.Z.E.A.

Membership: 32 attending, 49 absent, 1 overseas visitor (Mr. Fritz Mueller-Sorau, of Sydney, Australia. Fee: 30s.

Programme:

December 27.- 10 a.m.: Informal General Welcome;
 2.30 p.m.: Official Opening Ceremony;
 8 p.m.: Travel Talks.
 " 28.- 2 p.m.: Official Photograph;
 Visit to Caroline Bay;
 8 p.m.: Ladies' Session.
 " 29.- 10 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. Business Session - Part 1;
 11 a.m.: U.E.A. Members' Meeting;
 2 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 2;
 4 p.m.: Beginners' 2-minute Talks;
 4.30 p.m.: Universal League Members' Meeting;
 8 p.m.: Esperanto Lecturettes.
 " 30.- 9 a.m.: Beginners' Language Session;
 10 a.m.: Advanced Language Session;
 2 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 3;
 8 p.m.: Concert.
 " 31.- 10 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. Committee Meeting; General
 Discussion - Club Teaching Methods;
 2 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 4;
 4.30 p.m. Buffet Tea; Formal Closing.

25TH CONGRESS, Y.M.C.A. Community House, Powderham Street, NEW PLYMOUTH,
 December 28, 1959, to January 1, 1960.

Congress President: Dr. C.J. Adcock, N.Z.E.A. President.

Membership: 40 attending, 46 absent. Fee: 30s.

Programme:

December 28.- 10 a.m.: Informal General Welcome;
 2.30 p.m.: Official Opening Ceremony;
 8 p.m.: Zamenhof Centennial Commemoration.
 " 29.- 10 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. Business Session - Part 1;
 2 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 2;
 8 p.m.: Ladies' Session.

25TH CONGRESS (continued)

December 30.- 10 a.m.: Tape Recordings;
 11 a.m.: Discussion - Teaching Methods;
 1.30 p.m.: Official Photograph;
 2 p.m.: Sight-seeing Excursion (bus);
 8 p.m.: Lecturettes; Beginners' 2-minute Talks;
 " 31.- 10 a.m.: U.E.A. Members' Meeting;
 11.30 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 3;
 2 p.m.: " " 4;
 4.30 p.m.: U.L. Members' Meeting;
 8 p.m.: Concert.
 January 1.- 10 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 5;
 2 p.m.: Language Sessions: Beginners' and Advanced;
 4.15 p.m.: Tea; Formal Closing.

26TH CONGRESS, St. Peter's Church Hall, Cameron Road, TAURANGA,

December 29, 1960, to January 2, 1961.

Congress President: Mr. Bertram Potts, Honorary Life President, in the absence of the President, Dr. C.J. Adcock.

Membership: 46 attending, 48 absent. Fee: 30s.

Programme:

December 29.- 10 a.m.: Informal General Welcome;
 2.30 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. Committee Meeting; Visit to Old Mission House and Begonia Park;
 8 p.m.: Official Opening Ceremony.
 " 30.- 10 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. Business Session - Part 1;
 2 p.m.: " - Part 2;
 8 p.m.: Lecturettes; Beginners' 2-minute Talks.
 " 31.- 9 a.m.: Advanced Language Session;
 10 a.m.: U.E.A. Members' Meeting;
 11 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 3;
 2 p.m.: " " 4;
 8 p.m.: Concert and New Year's Eve Social.
 January 1.- 10 a.m.: Visit to Omokoroa;
 2 p.m.: Visit by Bus to Mt. Maunganui;
 8 p.m.: Ladies' Session.
 " 2.- 9 a.m.: Educational Tape Recordings;
 10 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 5;
 2 p.m.: Discussions: (a) N.Z.E.A. Book Department's Activities; (b) Esperanto Club Activities.
 3.30 p.m.: High Tea; Formal Closing.

27TH CONGRESS, Technical College, Ingestre Street, WANGANUI,

December 28, 1961, to January 1, 1962.

Congress President: Mr. Bertram Potts, Honorary Life President, in the absence of the President, Dr. C.J. Adcock.

Membership: 63 attending, 74 absent. Fee: 30s.

Programme:

December 28.- 10 a.m.: Informal General Welcome;
 2.30 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. Committee Meeting; Visits to Museum, Art Gallery and Memorial Hall;
 8 p.m.: Official Opening Ceremony.

27TH CONGRESS (continued)

December 29.- 9 a.m.: Beginners' Language Session;
 10 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. Business Session - Part 1;
 Noon: Picnic;
 2.30 p.m.: Visit to Robertson Museum, Papaiti;
 8 p.m.: Esperanto Lecturettes; 2-minute Talks.
 " 30.- 9 a.m.: Advanced Language Session;
 10 a.m.: U.E.A. Members' Meeting;
 11 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 2;
 2 p.m.: " " 3;
 8 p.m.: Concert and Social.
 " 31.- 2 p.m.: Excursion (bus);
 8 p.m.: Ladies' Session.
 January 1.- 10 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. Business Session - Part 4;
 2 p.m.: Talk;
 3.30 p.m.: Official Closing;
 3.50 p.m.: Afternoon Tea;
 4.30 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. Committee Meeting.

28TH CONGRESS, Hawera Intermediate School, South Road, HAWERA,

December 28, 1962 to January 1, 1963.

Congress President: Mr. Bertram Potts, Honorary Life President, in the absence overseas of the President, Dr. C.J. Adcock.

Membership: 70 attending, including 15 junior and 3 overseas guests - Esperantists from England (1) and The Netherlands (2);

84 absent members.

Fee: 30s.

Programme:

December 28.- 10 a.m.: Informal General Welcome;
 2 p.m.: Official Photograph;
 2.30 p.m.: N.Z.E.A. Committee Meeting; Visit to
 Naumai and King Edward Parks;
 8 p.m.: Official Opening Ceremony.
 " 29.- 9 a.m.: Beginners' Language Session;
 10 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. Business Session - Part 1;
 2 p.m.: Sight-seeing Bus Excursion;
 8 to 9 p.m.: School Children's Class;
 8 p.m.: Esperanto Lecturettes; 2-minute Talks.
 " 30.- 1.15 p.m.: Excursion to Mt. Egmont; Afternoon Tea at
 Dawson Falls Hotel;
 7.30 p.m.: Films with Esperanto Comment.
 " 31.- 9 a.m.: Advanced Language Session - Part 1;
 10 a.m.: U.E.A. Members' Meeting;
 11.30 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 2;
 2 p.m.: " " 3;
 8 p.m.: Concert and New Year's Eve Social.
 January 1.- 9 a.m.: Advanced Language Session - Part 2;
 10 a.m.: N.Z.E.A. - Part 4;
 2 p.m.: " " 5;
 4.30 p.m.: Buffet Tea; Formal Closing.

29TH CONGRESS, Adult Education Rooms, 248 Lambton Quay, WELLINGTON,

December 28, 1963, to January 1, 1964.

Congress President: Dr. C.J. Adcock, President, N.Z.E.A.

Membership: 91 attending, including 9 junior members and one guest
visitor from England. 51 absent. Fee: 30s.

Programme:

December 28.-	10 a.m.:	Informal Welcome; Tape Recordings;
	2 p.m.:	Official Photograph;
	2.30 p.m.:	N.Z.E.A. Committee Meeting; Visit to Botanic Gardens;
	8 p.m.:	Official Opening Ceremony.
" 29.-	9 a.m.:	Teachers' and Scientists' Meetings;
	2 p.m.:	Sight-seeing Tour (bus);
	8 p.m.:	Illustrated Talk on Japan.
" 30.-	9 a.m.:	Beginners' Language Session;
	10 a.m.:	U.E.A. Members' Meeting;
	11 a.m.:	N.Z.E.A. Business Session - Part 1;
	2 p.m.:	" - Part 2;
	8 p.m.:	Esperanto Lecturettes: 2-minute Talks.
" 31.-	9 a.m.:	Advanced Language Session - Part 1;
	10 a.m.:	N.Z.E.A. - Part 3;
	2 p.m.:	Illustrated Talk.
	8 p.m.:	Concert and New Year's Eve Social and Dance.
January 1.-	9 a.m.:	Advanced Language Session - Part 2;
	10 a.m.:	N.Z.E.A. - Part 4;
	2 p.m.:	President's Address;
	3.30 p.m.:	Official Closing;
	3.50 p.m.:	Afternoon Tea and Refreshments;
	4.30 p.m.:	N.Z.E.A. Committee Meeting.

APPENDIX C.

NEW ZEALAND REPRESENTATION
at the
UNIVERSAL CONGRESSES OF ESPERANTO.
(1905 - 1963)

<u>Congress No.</u>	<u>Year Held</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Name of Delegate</u>	<u>Number of Members</u>
1	1905	Boulogne-sur-mer, France	Mr. Roland W. St.Clair	688
2	1906	Geneva, Switzerland	No representative	1200
3	1907	Cambridge, England	Mr. Roland W. St.Clair	1317
4	1908	Dresden, Germany	No representative	1500
5	1909	Barcelona, Spain	ditto	1500
6	1910	Washington, U.S.A.	"	357
7	1911	Antwerp, Belgium	"	1800
8	1912	Cracow, Poland	"	1000
9	1913	Bern, Switzerland	"	1203
10	1914	Paris, France (Congress abandoned on Outbreak of war.)	Mr. George Aldridge	3739 (Joined)
11	1915	San Francisco, U.S.A.	No representative	163
12	1920	The Hague, Netherlands	ditto	408
13	1921	Prague, Czechoslovakia	"	2561
14	1922	Helsinki, Finland	"	850
15	1923	Nurnberg, Germany	"	4963
16	1924	Vienna, Austria	"	3400
17	1925	Geneva, Switzerland	Miss Mary A. McCarthy	953
18	1926	Edinburgh, Scotland	Mr. Samuel Andrew	960
19	1927	Danzig, Danzig Free State	No representative	905
20	1928	Antwerp, Belgium	Mrs. Bessie King	1494
21	1929	Budapest, Hungary	No representative	1200
22	1930	Oxford, England	ditto	1211

<u>Congress</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Year</u> <u>Held</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Name of</u> <u>Delegate</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Members</u>
23	1931	Cracow, Poland	No representative	900
24	1932	Paris, France	ditto	1650
25	1933	Cologne, Germany	"	950
26	1934	Stockholm, Sweden	"	2042
27	1935	Rome, Italy	"	1442
28	1936	Vienna, Austria	Mr. Edgar A. Hornblow	854
29	1937	Warsaw, Poland	Dr. Fred J. Williams	1120
30	1938	London, England	Mr. Gordon T.A. McClelland	1602
31	1939	Bern, Switzerland	No representative	765
32	1947	Bern, Switzerland	Miss Joan Rogerson	1370
33	1948	Malmo, Sweden	Miss Renee Brown	1761
34	1949	Bournemouth, England	Miss Renee Brown	1534
35	1950	Paris, France	Mr. Don. R. Kemsley	2325
36	1951	Munich, Germany	Mrs. Patricia De Cleene	2040
37	1952	Oslo, Norway	Mr. Ernest J. Thawley	1614
38	1953	Zagreb, Yugoslavia	Miss M.V.(QUEENIE) Roussell	1760
39	1954	Haarlem, Netherlands	Mr. Robert J. Clarkson	2353
40	1955	Bologna, Italy	Mr. Ernest J. Thawley	1687
41	1956	Copenhagen, Denmark	Mr. Bertram Potts	2200
42	1957	Marseilles, France	Mr. Wm. Hudson King	1468
43	1958	Mainz, Germany	Miss Colleen M. Berry	2021
44	1959	Warsaw, Poland	Mr. Arthur G. Wiltshire	3256
45	1960	Brussels, Belgium	Dr. John Hamvai	1930
46	1961	Harrogate, England	Mr. Wm. Hudson King	1646
47	1962	Copenhagen, Denmark	Mr. Kevin Boyd	1550
48	1963	Sofia, Bulgaria	Mrs. M.M.(Rita) Aagaard	3472

APPENDIX DRECORD OF DELEGATES OF THE UNIVERSAL ESPERANTO-ASSOCIATION

(1909 - 1946).

(Information furnished by the U.E.A. Central
Office, Rotterdam, August 22, 1963.)SD= Specialist Delegate,
later

F.D.= Fak-Delegito.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Locality.</u>	<u>Office and Name.</u>
1909	Bluff	SD: J.L. Field
	Invercargill	D: Ed. Webber
		VD: Ch. R.S. Barrett
	Ohura	SD: George Fraser
1910	Bluff	D: J.L. Field
	Invercargill	D: Edmund Webber
		VD: Charles R.S. Barrett
	Ohura	D: George Fraser
1911	Auckland	D: J.S. Russell
		VD: P. England
	Dargaville	SD: S.M. Ujdur (Pen name: "M. Cendo")
	Invercargill	D: Ed. Webber
		VD: Harry A. Epstein (Epton).
1912:	Auckland	D: John S. Russell
		VD: P. England
	Dargaville	SD: S.M. Ujdur
	Invercargill	D: Ed. Webber
		VD: Harry A. Epstein
1913	Auckland	D: J.S. Russell
		VD: P. England
	Dargaville	SD: Norman Carryer
	Mount Albert	SD: J. Woodward
1914	Auckland	D: J.S. Russell
		VD: P. England
	Dargaville	SD: Norman Carryer
	Ellerslie	D: Walter Mossbach
	Invercargill	D: Ed. Webber
1915	Auckland	D: J.S. Russell
		VD: P. England
1916	Auckland	D: J.S. Russell
		VD: P. England

<u>Year</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Office and Name</u>
1917 - 1919:	No details; probably no appointments, due to the effects of war; or Year Book with information not published.	
1920	Whangarei	D: David Tilly
1921	Whangarei	D: David Tilly
1922	Whangarei	D: David Tilly
1923	Kawhia	D: Cedric A. Watson
	Whangarei	D: David Tilly
1924	Whangarei	D: David Tilly
1925	Whangarei	D: David Tilly
1926	Auckland	D: Cyril John Adcock
	Wellington	D: Lewis Edmund Dust
		VD: Wm. Hudson King
	Whangarei	D: David Tilly
1927	Auckland	D: C.J. Adcock
	Feilding	D: Roderick Ross
		VD: Archibald Williamson
	Gisborne	D: John Low King
	Wellington	D: L.E. Dust
		VD: Wm. H. King
	Whangarei	D: David Tilly
1928	Auckland	D: C.J. Adcock
	Wellington	D: L.E. Dust
		VD: Wm. H. King
	Whangarei	D: David Tilly
1929	Auckland	D: C.J. Adcock
	Feilding	D: Samuel Andrew
	Wellington	D: L.E. Dust
		VD: Wm. H. King
	Whangarei	D: David Tilly
1930	Auckland	D: C.J. Adcock
	Christchurch	D: Norman Murray Bell
	Feilding	D: Samuel Andrew
	Wellington	D: L.E. Dust
		VD: Wm. H. King
	Whangarei	D: David Tilly
1931	Auckland	D: C.J. Adcock
	Christchurch	D: N.M. Bell
	Dargaville	D: Alfred H. Gregory
	Feilding	D: Samuel Andrew
	Wellington	D: L.E. Dust
		VD: Wm. H. King
	Whangarei	D: David Tilly

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Office and Name</u>
1932	Auckland	D: C.J. Adcock
	Christchurch	D: N.M. Bell
	Dargaville	D: A.H. Gregory
	Feilding	D: Samuel Andrew
	Wellington	D: L.E. Dust
		VD: Wm. H. King
	Whangarei	D: David Tilly
1933	Auckland	D: C.J. Adcock
	Christchurch	D: N.M. Bell
	Wellington	D: L.E. Dust
		VD: Wm. H. King
	Whangarei	D: David Tilly
1934	Auckland	D: Cyril W. Brandon
	Christchurch	D: N.M. Bell
	Wellington	D: L.E. Dust
		VD: Wm. H. King
	Whangarei	D: David Tilly
1935	Auckland	D: C.W. Brandon
	Nelson	D: Miss Doreen Glenister Carty
	Wellington	CD: L.E. Dust
		D: J.V. Lecaldano (Vernon J. Leck)
		VD: Wm. H. King
	Whangarei	D: David Tilly
1936	Ashburton	D: James Arnold Hodges
	Auckland	D: C.W. Brandon
	Christchurch	D: N.M. Bell
	Nelson	D: Miss D. Glen Carty
	Palmerston North	D: Harry E. Facer
	Wanganui East	D: George T. Wright
	Wellington	CD: L.E. Dust
		D: J.V. Lecaldano
		VD: Wm. H. King
	Whangarei	D: David Tilly
1937 (UEA/ IEL)	Ashburton	D: J.A. Hodges
	Nelson	D: Miss D. Glen Carty
	Wellington	CD: L.E. Dust
		D: Vernon J. Leck
		VD: Wm. H. King
	Whangarei	D: David Tilly
1938 (UEA) (IEL)	Auckland	D: C.W. Brandon
	Nelson	D: Miss D. Glen Carty
	Wellington	CD: L.E. Dust
		VD: Wm. H. King
	Ashburton	D: J.A. Hodges
	Lower Hutt	D: William E. Currie
	Petone	D: Henri W. Thoms
	Shag Point	D: Geo. W. Parkyn
		FD: (Instruado): The D.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Office and Name</u>
1938 (contd.)	Wellington	D: G.A. Blong VD: F.A. Bailey FD: (Gazetservo): A. Vogt (Instruistaj Aferoj): E.A. Hornblow (Komerco): Nelson Hill FD: (Presado): Joseph H. Thomas (P.T.T.): Wm. H. King (Teatraj Aferoj): Miss F.M.S. Bennett
	Whangarei	D: David Tilly
1939 (IEL)	Auckland	D: W.K. Thompson VD: H.W. Thoms FD: (P.T.T.): W.J. Donovan
	Christchurch	D: C.R.S. Barrett
	Dunedin	D: G.W. Parkyn FD: (Instruado): The D.
	Gisborne	D: J.F. Holloway
	Longburn	D: G.T.A. McClelland
	Lower Hutt	D: W.E. Currie
	Masterton	D: Wm. H. King FD: (P.T.T.): The D.
	Palmerston North	D: H.E. Facer
	Rangiora	D: J.A. Hodges
	Ruatoria	D: A.L. Ferguson
	Tarras	D: D.J. Munro
	Waimate	D: Miss Laurel Morrison
	Wellington	CD: Vernon J. Leck D: G.A. Blong VD: F.A. Bailey FD: (Arto): R.D. Saunders (Fervojoj): W.A. Kerr (Fotografado): M. Carver (Gazetservo): A. Vogt (Instruistaj Aferoj): E.A. Hornblow (Komerco): Nelson Hill (Presado): J.H. Thomas (Skoltismo): H.G. Maehl (Tajloraj Aferoj): David Kirk (Teatraj Aferoj): Miss F.M.S. Bennett
	Whangarei	D: David Tilly
1939/40 (UEA)	Auckland	D: Cyril W. Brandon
	Christchurch	D: Norman M. Bell
	Nelson	D: Miss D. Glen. Carty
	Wellington	CD: L.E. Dust
1940 (IEL)	Auckland	D: H.W. Thoms VD: A.F. Gamblin FD: (P.T.T.): W.J. Donovan
	Christchurch	D: C.R.S. Barrett
	Dunedin	D: G.W. Parkyn FD: (Instruado): The D.
	Henderson	D: S.M. Ujdur

<u>Year</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Office and Name</u>
1940	Lower Hutt	D: W.E. Currie
(contd)		VD: J.J. Hamilton
(IEL)	Masterton	D: Wm. H. King
	Ohakune	D: C.J. Fitzgerald
	Palmerston North	D: H.E. Facer
	Petone	D: Miss M.K. Stirling
		VD: J.W. Dempsey
	Rangiora	D: J.A. Hodges
	Ruatoria	D: A.L. Ferguson
	Tarras	D: D.J. Munro
	Waimate	D: Miss L. Morrison
	Wanganui	D: E.A. Watkin
		VD: Ross Robbins
	Wellington	CD: V.J. Leck
		D: G.A. Blong
		VD: F.A. Bailey
		FD: (Arto): R.D. Saunders
		(Fervojo): W.A. Kerr
		(Fotografado): M. Carver
		(Gazetaro): A. Vogt
		(Instruistaj Aferoj): E.A. Hornblow
		(Komerco): Nelson Hill
		(Presado): J.H. Thomas
		(Skoltismo): H.G. Maehl
		(Tajloraj Aferoj): D. Kirk
		(Teatraj Aferoj): Miss F.M.S. Bennett
		(Tram-aferoj): C.T. Cooch
	Whangarei	D: David Tilly
1941	Auckland	D: H.W. Thoms
(IEL)		VD: A.F. Gamblin
	Christchurch	D: C.R.S. Barrett
	Henderson	D: S.M. Ujdur
	Johnsonville	D: Miss Joan Rogerson
	Levin	D: Miss E.R. Hosie
	Lower Hutt	D: Vakas (Vacant)
		VD: J.J. Hamilton
	Masterton	D: Wm. H. King
		FD: (P.T.T.): The D.
	Napier	D: Miss N. Leddra
	New Plymouth	D: Ross Robbins
	Petone	D: Miss M.K. Stirling
		VD: J.W. Dempsey
	Rangiora	D: J.A. Hodges
	Ruatoria	D: A.L. Ferguson
	Tarras	D: D.J. Munro
	Waimate	D: Miss L. Morrison
	Wanganui	D: E.A. Watkin
	Wellington	CD: V.J. Leck
		D: G.A. Blong
		VD: F.A. Bailey
		FD: (Gazetaro): A. Vogt
		(Instruistaj Aferoj): E.A. Hornblow
		(Komerco): Nelson Hill

<u>Year</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Office and Name</u>
1941 (contd)	Wellington	FD: (Presado): J.H. Thomas (Tajloraj Aferoj): D. Kirk
	Whangarei	D: David Tilly
1942 (IEL)	Auckland	D: J. Ivičević VD: Mrs. H.R. Harris
	Christchurch	FD: (Radio): D.A. MacGill D: C.R.S. Barrett
	Dunedin	D: G.W. Parkyn FD: (Instruado): The D.
	Ihaia	D: Miss N. Leddra
	Johnsonville	D: Miss J. Rogerson
	Levin	D: Miss Z.D. Jenkins
	Lower Hutt	D: W.E. Currie
	Masterton	D: Wm. H. King FD: (P.T.T.): The D.
	Napier	D: George A. Eastick
	New Plymouth	D: Ross Robbins
	Palmerston North	D: H.E. Facer
	Petone	D: Vacant VD: J.W. Dempsey
	Rangiora	D: J.A. Hodges
	Ruatoria	D: A.L. Ferguson
	Tarras	D: D.J. Munro
	Waimate	D: Vacant VD: William Mills
	Wanganui	D: E.A. Watkin
	Wellington	CD: V.J. Leck D: G.A. Blong FD: (Instruistaj Aferoj): E.A. Hornblow (Komerco): Nelson Hill (Presado): J.H. Thomas (Tajloraj Aferoj): David Kirk (Taksiistoj): J. MacLennan (Tram-aferoj): C.T. Cooch
	Whangarei	D: David Tilly
1943 (IEL)	Auckland	D: J. Ivičević VD: Mrs. H.R. Harris
	Christchurch	FD: (Radio): D.A. MacGill D: C.R.S. Barrett
	Dunedin	D: G.W. Parkyn FD: (Instruado): The D.
	Hamilton	D: C.M. Davis
	Inglewood	D: Miss N. Leddra
	Johnsonville	D: Miss J. Rogerson
	Levin	D: Miss E.R. Hosie
	Lower Hutt	D: W.E. Currie
	Martinborough	D: Miss Z.D. Jenkins
	Masterton	D: Wm. H. King FD: (P.T.T.): The D.
	Napier	D: G.A. Eastick
	New Plymouth	D: G. Ross Robbins

<u>Year</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Office and Name</u>
1943	Palmerston North	D: H.E. Facer
(IEL)	Petone	D: Miss M.K. Stirling
(Contd.)	Rangataua	D: P. Murdie
	Waimate	D: Vacant
	Wellington	VD: Wm. Mills
		CD: V.J. Leck
		D: G.A. Blong
		FD: (Kemio): F. Miles
		(Komerco): Nelson Hill
		(Presado): J.H. Thomas
		(Tajloraj Aferoj): David Kirk
		(Taksiistoj): J. MacLennan
		(Teatro): Miss F.M.S. Bennett
		(Tram-aferoj): C.T. Cooch
		(Virinaj Aferoj): Mrs. F. Gray.
	Whangarei	D: David Tilly
1944	Auckland	D: J. Ivičević
(IEL)		VD: Mrs. H.R. Harris
	Christchurch	FD: (Radio): D.A. MacGill
	Dunedin	D: C.R.S. Barrett
		D: G.W. Parkyn
	Hamilton	FD: (Instruado): The D.
	Henderson	D: C.M. Davis
	Lower Hutt	D: S.M. Ujdur
		D: W.E. Currie
		VD: J.J. Hamilton
	Makarau	D: B. Clark
		FD: (Korespondado): The D.
	Masterton	D: Wm. H. King
		FD: (P.T.T.): The D.
	Palmerston North	D: H.E. Facer
	Rangataua	D: P. Murdie
	Rangiora	D: J.A. Hodges
	Shannon	D: Mrs. Harriet Aspin
	Tarras	D: D.J. Munro
	Te Awamutu	D: W.A. Kerr
	Waimate	VD: Wm. Mills
	Wellington	CD: V.J. Leck
		D: G.A. Blong
		FD: (Fervojo): I. Flaws
		(Instruado): E.A. Hornblow
		(Kemio): F. Mills
		(Komerco): Nelson Hill
		(Presado): J.H. Thomas
		(Taksiistoj): J. MacLennan
		(Tram-aferoj): C.T. Cooch
		(Virinaj Aferoj): Mrs. F. Gray
	Whangarei	D: David Tilly

<u>Year</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Office and Name</u>
1945	Auckland	D: J. Ivcević
(IEL)		VD: Mrs. H.R. Harris
		FD: (Radio): D.A. MacGill
	Cambridge	D: D.R. Kemsley
	Christchurch	D: C.R.S. Barrett
	Dunedin	D: G.W. Parkyn
		FD: (Instruado): The D.
	Gisborne	D: D.S. Charteris
	Hamilton	D: C.M. Davis
	Henderson	D: S.M. Ujdur
	Lower Hutt	D: W.E. Currie
	Makarau	D: B. Clark
		FD: (Korespondado): The D.
	Masterton	D: Wm. H. King
		FD: (P.T.T.): The D.
	Palmerston North	D: H.E. Facer
		FD: (Farmicio): A.F. Thomas
	Petone	D: Miss M.K. Stirling
	Reefton	D: A. Vogt
		FD: (Instruado): The D.
	Shannon	D: Mrs. Harriet Aspin
	Tarras	D: D.J. Munro
	Te Awamutu	D: W.A. Kerr
	Waimate	D: Wm. Mills
	Wellington	CD: V.J. Leck
		D: G.A. Blong
		VD: S.R. Perfect
		FD: (Fervojo): I. Flaws
		(Instruado): E.A. Hornblow
		(Presado): J.H. Thomas
		(Taksiistoj): J. MacLennan
		(Tram-aferoj): C.T. Cooch
		(Virinaj Aferoj): Mrs. F. Gray
	Whangarei	D: David Tilly

<u>Year</u>	<u>Locality</u>	<u>Office and Name</u>
1946	Auckland	VD: Mrs. H.R. Harris
(IEL)	Cambridge	FD: (Radio): D.A. MacGill
	Christchurch	D: D.R. Kemsley
		D: C.R.S. Barrett
		FD: (P.T.T.): Wm. H. King
	Dunedin	D: G.W. Parkyn
		FD: (Instruado): The D.
	Gisborne	D: D.S. Charteris
	Hamilton	D: C.M. Davis
	Henderson	D: S.M. Ujdur
	Lower Hutt	D: W.E. Currie
	Makarau	D: B. Clark
		FD: (Korespondado): The D.
	Palmerston North	D: H.E. Facer
		FD: (Farmacio): A.F. Thomas
	Rangiora	D: J.A. Hodges
	Reefton	D: A. Vogt
		FD: (Instruado): The D.
	Te Awamutu	D: W.A. Kerr
	Waimate	D: Wm. Mills
	Wanganui	D: G. Ross Robbins
	Wellington	GD: V.J. Leck
		VD: S.R. Perfect
		FD: (Kvakerismo): Dr. Fred J. Williams
		(Fervojo): I. Flaws
		(Filatele): J. MacLennan
		(Instruado): E.A. Hornblow
		(Komerco) Nelson Hill
		(Presado) J.H. Thomas
		(Tram-Aferoj): C.T. Cooch
	Whangarei	D: David Tilly.

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Anderson, W.	Eye Street, Invercargill
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 Patutahi, Gisborne
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 Sumner, Christchurch
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 Box 149, Christchurch
 Director, School of Mines, Westport

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Hunter, Jno.
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Paki Paki, Hastings
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Redcliffs, Sumner, Christchurch
Riverton
New North Road, Auckland
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Dee Street, Invercargill

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Jones, Miss Hilda
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Matilda Street, Timaru

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Letica, Joseph
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 McMillan, T.E.
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 Milburn, Chas.
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 Millington, Mr.
 Mills, Miss
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 Nola, Johano
 Nola, Petro
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Olsen, R.A.

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 Paki Paki, Hastings
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Russell, Mrs.	Grange Road, Auckland
Russell, Miss L.	Dominion Road, Auckland
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Scott, Robert	Paki Paki, Hastings
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Wilcock, Miss Ivy
Williams, Mrs.
Woodward, J.
Woodward, Mr.

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Pututaki, Gisborne

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Young, Miss E.

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Zovanovic, Geo.

P.O., Dargaville.

* = Honorary Life Member, N.Z.E.A., 1964

** = Member, N.Z.E.A., 1964.
